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THE TIMES

No 61,693

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 18 1983

20p

THE TIMES

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How the English live in Majorca

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Inflation expected to fall to 4½ per cent

Lawson signals tax rises

● Economic prospects are good, the Chancellor claimed. Growth will be 3 per cent this year and next, inflation will fall to 4½ per cent by the end of 1984.

● Taxes may have to rise in the next Budget to stick to financial plans to limit borrowing.

● Public spending this year is higher than expected, though next year it will be limited to £126.4bn, as planned in the Budget.

● Thirty-seven thousand Civil Service jobs will go by 1988, bringing the total of civil servants down to 593,000.

● Half-a-million households will lose government help with their rents and there are big cutbacks in council housebuilding.

● The Government has scaled down estimates of how much it will receive from selling off state industries. Gas and electricity prices are likely to rise.

By Kenneth Fleet, Julian Haviland and Frances Williams

The 1984 economic picture painted yesterday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his autumn statement was shot through with one black streak. Mr Nigel Lawson not merely ruled out tax cuts in his spring Budget, he actually foreshadowed an increase in income tax.

That dismal prospect contrasted sharply with the general optimism of the Treasury's forecasts, which are rosier than at the time of Sir Geoffrey Howe's last Budget in March. They depend less on buoyant consumer spending than the recovery so far, and much more on higher exports and investment.

Inflation is expected to fall again, from its present 5 per cent to 4½ per cent. Output, which is 3 per cent up this year, should rise at the same rate next year.

Employment is expected to rise as the world continues its climb out of the recession. Unemployment, the Chancellor said, "appears to be levelling off".

For MPs, the Chancellor's forecast in the printed statement and in his words to the Commons of possible net tax increases of the order of £500m in his next Budget was the one unexpected element.

One or two Conservatives were alarmed by it. The great majority dismissed it as an unnecessary extra signal by Mr Lawson of his determination to uphold the financial strategy.

Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour shadow Chancellor, noting that higher taxes were on the way, wanted a promise that they would fall on those most able to bear them.

Later, at a private meeting with Conservative backbenchers, Mr Lawson insisted that he was in earnest. His view is that higher taxes would be most undesirable, but he would not hesitate to raise them if the path

of public expenditure and public borrowing dictated such a course to achieve his main objective of lower interest rates.

Mr Lawson was harried from both sides of the Commons about the need to force up gas and electricity prices, but he stood his ground.

Mr Lawson had evidently decided that yesterday was not the occasion to make his personal mark on the management of the nation's finances. He remained solidly on the course set by his predecessor and charted in the Government's Medium Term Financial Strategy.

The strategy requires that in 1984-85, the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement should be £8bn, falling to 2.5 per cent of national output from 3.25 per cent this year.

Having taken into account the forecast of Government spending and made the conventional assumptions that direct and indirect taxes will be charged in line with inflation, Mr Lawson was led inexorably to "the need or some net increase in taxes in next year's Budget".

However, he did emphasize that his arithmetic would be reviewed "in the light of more up-to-date information, before I come to make my Budget judgment".

Mr Lawson formally confirmed that in the current year government spending had gone beyond prescribed limits. In spite of the £500m of cuts he imposed last July, after the Conservative Party's election victory in June, the PSBR for 1983-84 is now put at £10bn, against the £8.2bn estimated by his predecessor last March.

That degree of error is greater than the City had anticipated, hence the subdued response Mr Lawson received from the Stock Exchange.

On the latest form, interest rates will do well to remain where they are. An early fall is ruled out by the Treasury's figures and there is already a feeling that they may have to go up.

As widely anticipated the Chancellor has succeeded in keeping planned public expen-

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Mr Lawson: Before Cabinet meeting.

Universities and teachers face cuts

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Cuts in teachers' jobs, school meals and spending by universities are enviasged in plans for education spending next year, which propose more money in cash but less in real terms.

The student grant is to go up by 4 per cent, the minimum grant is being halved and parents earning more than £15,000 will need to contribute substantially more to their children's higher education. Some may find themselves paying as much as £300 more a year towards the cost of keeping a son or daughter at university.

Expenditure on education is being increased by £492m in 1984-85, from £12,560m this year to £13,052m, a cash increase of 4 per cent, but a decline in real terms of 0.5 per cent, assuming inflation is running at 4.5 per cent.

More money will be spent on teacher training, which is rising to £11m and an extra £1m will go on staffing at the Department of Education and Science. Compared with other areas of government spending, education's share of the cash is larger than any other.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, said in the House of Commons yesterday that he hoped pay settlements would be held at 3 er cent, and that local authorities would bring down their spending on school meals.

Out of the £9,796m desiganated for local authority spending on education, it is envisaged the £263m will go on school meals and milk. This is much less than what the local authorities have estimated for.

The universities will get £1,265m through the University Grants Committee. "This assumes a measure of increased economy in expenditure," Sir Keith said. However, it was not clear yesterday what this "measure" was.

There was a swift response yesterday from the Association of University Teachers representing 34,000 academics. Mr John Akker, its deputy general secretary, said the cuts would mean that the universities would have to take fewer students at a time when they were turning away thousands of escellent candidates.

500,000 families to lose housing benefit

By Nicholas Timmins

About 500,000 homes will lose housing benefit altogther and many hundreds of thousands more will be worse off from cuts announced yesterday by Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Social Services.

While he has managed to protect NHS spending and stave off the most radical Treasury demands, £180m, or just under five per cent, will be cut from housing benefit, with another £50m saved from lower rent rebates.

Mr Fowler says the key changes will protect the poorest recipients, but SHAC, the London Housing Aid Centre, said last night it would leave about three million households worse off.

The changes will increase the "taper" by which housing benefit is reduced for each £1 of extra income above the needs allowance to 31p for rent instead of 21p, and by 9p instead of 7p for rates. That will take about 500,000 housholds out of benefit altogether, and reduce benefit for all single people, with an income over £43.05 a week and couples with an income over £63.50 a week.

Deductions for non-dependants are to be increased, which will affect about 600,000 households. Those aged 16 to 17 in work, who are non-dependants, will lose £3.10p a week, 18 to 20-year-olds in work will lose £8.20, an extra £2.65 a week, and those over 21 will lose £8.20, an extra £1.65 a week.

In addition, 18 to 20-year-olds on supplementary benefit living at home will lose £3.10 a week in benefit unless their parents are also on supplementary benefit.

37,000 Civil Service jobs to disappear

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The Civil Service union leaders reacted sharply last night to the Cabinet's plan for a cut of 37,000 jobs over the next four years.

It is proposed to reduce the white-collar and industrial Civil Service to 593,000 by April 1988, an average 6 per cent cut. By the end of Mrs Thatcher's second term of office, roughly one in every five of Government jobs will have disappeared since she came to power in 1979. The biggest cuts, nearly 7,000 jobs, will be in the Inland Revenue and Mr Tony Christopher, the general secretary of the taxman's union IRSS, said: "The spectre of redundancy might push our patience beyond the limit."

The union has called an emergency meeting of its executives next Wednesday to discuss the threat.

Half of the new cuts will come from he privatization of Royal Ordnance Factories, which will take 18,500 jobs out of the Civil Service.

According to details announced in a written reply by Mr Peter Rees, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, some departments will scarcely feel the impact of the cuts but others face a fierce rundown. The Minintry of Defence which is scheduled to have 200,000 employees next April, will have only 170,000 four year later.

The Department of Health and Social Security will lose nearly 3,000 jobs; the Department of Employment will shed more than 2,500 jobs and the Manpower Services Commission with a £1 billion-a-year budget to create jobs will itself lose nearly 1,000 posts. The arbitration service Acas will also lose staff, but the Home Office will increase by more than 5,000.

Mr. Rees said: "The aim has been to improve the efficiency of the Civil Service and to match staff numbers closely to the necessary functions of departments. The figures show a continuing steady reduction in the size of the Civil Service to about 593,000 by 1988, a further fall of 6 per cent."

French jets hit Shia stronghold

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

France last night effectively declared war on the Shia Muslim extremists of Lebanon and their militant Iranian allies when a squadron of Super Etendard fighters carried out two bombing and rocket attacks on an Iranian-occupied barracks just outside the ancient city of Baalbek.

For at least an hour and half, 14 jets – taking off at dusk from the aircraft-carrier, Clemenceau – raided the hilltop of Ras el-Ain, a classical necropolis high above the roman temples of Baalbek, upon which Iranian Revolutionary Guards and members of the Islamic Amal movement have made their military headquarters in a captured Lebanese Army compound.

The air strikes, which came only a day after the Israeli raids on the neighbouring Shia Muslim militia camps, were clearly intended as retaliation for the bombing of the French multinational force company headquarters in Beirut last month, in which 58 paratroopers died.

Last night, multinational contingents in Beirut – including the British – were preparing for counter-reprisals from the extremist groups, which planned the original suicide attacks. Shia Muslim organizations in Beirut had let it be known earlier in the day that the four-nation army in Beirut could expect to be attacked again after Israel's asssault on Wednesday.

Claims by the multinational forces that they had no advance warning of the Israeli air raids, looked even more implausible after yesterday's French strikes – which must have taken days to plan – against targets only 11 miles from those hit by the Israelis.

In a disturbing statement yesterday, the Shia Muslim Amal movement in Beirut – from which Mr Hussein Moussavi's Islamic Amal broke last year – said the Americans had assigned the first raid to the Israelis. "We draw the attention of American officials to our convictions", Amal said, "that Israeli aggression would not

Continued on back page, col 3

SYRIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Tripoli
LEBANON
Baalbek
BEIRUT
30 miles

Carrington backed to head Nato

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher all but confirmed yesterday that Lord Carrington is to be the next Secretary-General of Nato.

After Mr Peter Tapsell, Conservative MP for Lindsey East, has astonished the Commons by asking her at question time to reappoint Lord Carrington as Foreign Secretary, the Prime Minister said that there was an "important international post in mind for him".

Lord Carrington: Widespread support.

It was immediately made clear that the post she was referring to was the Nato one. Dr Joseph Luns, who has held the job since 1971, is expected soon to stand down. Given Lord Carrington's international stature and Mrs Thatcher's backing, it would be more than a surprise if he was not to get it.

Mr Tapsell's question was public testimony to the considerable private reservations on the Conservative backbenches about Sir Geoffrey Howe's performance as Foreign Secretary.

He said that the world seemed to have entered an exceptionally dangerous phase of its history and added: "In these critical times will she consider inviting Lord Carrington to resume his post at the Foreign Office." Several Cabinet ministers joined in the Labour laughter at the remark.

But it was noted by Conservative MPS that in her reply Mrs Thatcher had not offered a word of backing for Sir Geoffrey.

Lord Carrington, who resigned as Foreign Secretary after the Argentine invasion of the Falklands, said last night: "It is nothing more than speculation, therefore I have no comment to make."

● WASHINGTON: The Reagan Administration said yesterday it would support Lord Carrington's candidancy when the vote is taken at next month's Nato ministerial meeting in Brussels (Nicholas Ashford writes).

A State Department spokesman said that the US was "naturally delighted" at Mrs Thatcher's decision to nominate Lord Carrington.

US-trained unit accused of village massacre

From John Carlin, San Nicolás, El Salvador

"The soldiers crammed about 20 of us children and our mothers into the house and then sprayed us with machine-gun fire. My mother's body fell on top of me before the bullets could hit me. I played dead until the soldiers went away," Aquilino Gravier, a boy of 10, said.

Aquilino, who lives in the hamlet of San Nicholás, 30 miles north of San Salvador, is one of the few lucky survivors of a massacre on November 5 of 118 men, women and children allegedly carried out by a crack American-trained Salvadorean Army battalion.

Two of those names belonged to the 23-months and 8 day old daughters of Elio Traco, whose wife, he says, had also been mowed down by army machine gun fire.

There were several freshly-dug – some supposedly mass – grave on Wednesday in the area of San Nicolas and neighbouring hamlet Copayapa, which did not allow us to confirm the 118 figure. But the locals had not yet got round to burying those killed in the two-room brick house where Aquilino Gravier's mother died.

As our group of journalists approached the small house, some 30 startled black voltures – a sight common in El Slvador – flapped out of a hole in the roof. The floor of the house was littered with putrified human remains. Tallying with Aquilino's story, we counted about 20 skulls amidst the carpet of well-picked bones.

The alleged massacre, which the rebel radio Venceremos has been denouncing in the last week, comes at a time when claims of human rights violations by army officers are questioning the moral validity of President Reagan's continuing multi-million pound military assistance to El Salvador.

Witnesses at San Nicolás, in a region of El Salvador long controlled by left-wing guerrillas, said on Wednesday that troops of the Atlacatl battalion used machine-guns, machetes and hand grenads in the alleged massacre. The witnesses supplied journalists with an ink-written list of 118 names of people allegedly killed by the Atlacatl troops.

A guerrilla accompanying our group, automatic pistol in his belt, told me that the slaughter was "a sympton of the army's agony at its inability to defeat us on the battlefield".

US military advisers in El Salvador have recently expressed despair at the low morale and bad performance of the government troops, many of whom they have trained.

In an interview with *The Times* last week the commander of the èlit Atlacatl battalion, Colonel Domingo Menterosa, vigorously denied claims that Salvadorean military men were involved in the country's much-publicized human rights abuses.

● As John Carlin was returning from San Nicolaś to send this story, the open boat in which he and five colleagues were crossing Lake Suchitlan capsized in a storm and submerged (Our Foreign Staff writes).

Timothy Ross, a British-born ABC television producer managed to reach land after swimming for an hour. Carlin and others – a Reuters correspondent, an American radio reporter, ABC's three-man television crew and the boatman were feared drowned.

In fact they spent four hours clinging to the upturned boat before it drifted ashore in the darkness. After spending most of the night sheltering among rocks at the lake's edge, they trudged for seven hours through thick jungle undergrowth before they came across a local villager who led them to safety.

They had travelled by boat because most of the roads were believed to be mined.

Boys to war, page 14

Poles say Andropov is planning Warsaw visit

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

President Andropov, the Soviet leader, who is said to be ill, is planning a visit to Poland, official sources have disclosed. Although the timing is still uncertain, preparations for the visit are understood to be nearing completion.

The proposed visit was confirmed earlier this week at a news conference given by Mr Zbigniew Madej, a deputy premier and an expert in economic planning. Preparations for the visit were he said, "very far advanced, especially with respect to the economic programme. But I cannot define the date of the visit."

If the trip occurs soon, it will scotch the repeated rumours both here and in the West that Mr Andropov is seriousiy ill. His public absence has been officially explained away as a cold, though many diplomats believe that the Soviet leader suffers from a kidney complaint. Mr Andropov has not been seen in public since August.

● MOSCOW: A senior Central Committee official, Mr Vadim Zagladin, told a press conference yesterday that Mr Andropov's own claim that he was suffering from a "cold infection" was still valid (Richard Owen writes).

Attention is now focused on the forthcoming Central Committee plenum, which has been delayed. Mr Zagladin confirmed that preparations were under way.

Social work dispute may worsen after ballot

By Our Labour Reporter

Social workers' leaders are to ballot their 25,000 members on further industrial action which would deepen the crisis already affecting homes for children and the elderly.

More than 250 delegates representing members of the National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalgo) yesterday urged their colleagues to vote for nine to five working which would increase disruption over Christmas.

The ban would mean a five-day week, no overtime, no shifts and no weekend working. "It would mean that running the homes would be very nearly impossible", a Nalgo spokesman said.

The delegates also voted to call a "Day of Action" on December 7 when Nalgo members would be authorized to walk out of the homes to take part in a national lobby, as they did on October 17.

A motion on an all-out strike was not put to the meeting yesterday, but there was strong evidence of increasing militancy among the social workers.

The ballot was authorized despite exploratory peace talks scheduled for next Tuesday at the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas). The new discussions were set up after an initiative by the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe), which represents a minority of the residential social workers.

More than 1,200 of the workers are already on strike at 176 homes in 23 local authority areas, seeking a shorter working week and an improvement in conditions.

The workers are seeking a cut in hours from 39 to 35 hours a week. They are also demanding premium payments for shift work and irregular hours, and better pay for working weekends and public holidays.

Print union fined £50,000 for defying ban by High Court

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The TUC's boycott of government employment legislation is finally to be put to the test after a fine of £50,000 was imposed yesterday on the National Graphical Association for contempt of the High Court.

Within minutes of the fine, imposed by a High Court judge in Manchester, being announced, leaders of the craft print union, which is engaged in a long-running recognition dispute with a Cheshire newspaper group, said that they would seek "financial and industrial assistance" from the TUC in line with decisions taken at the Wembley conference in April, 1982.

Mr Justice Eastham said that the NGA had admitted contempt of court by breaching the order, made a month ago, not to attempt to dissuade firms from advertising in free weekly newspapers.

The judge said that the union had written a letter to a firm of estate agents seeking their cooperation, and this was a clear contempt of the order.

In addition, there was evidence that at the instigation of the union about 600 people had attempted to disrupt the newspaper group's business. The judge said that the group's chairman had said this threatened the wellbeing of his workers and had interfered with the production of his newspapers.

"I am satisfied, whatever the intention of the union, this turned out to be unlawful picketing, and therefore a breach of the second part of the injunction", the judge said.

"If there are continued breaches of the injunction the time may well come when this union must be taught to obey the law by having all their assets sequestered."

The judge said that he had been asked to issue a writ for the seizure of all the NGA's assets because of the breaches, but did not think it right to do so at this time. The union was also ordered to pay costs.

Informal talks are expected today between the NGA and Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, in readiness for full-scale debate at the TUC General Council next Wednesday on whether to defy the courts. In the meantime, the dispute with the Messenger Group of free-sheet newspapers, based in Stockport, Cheshire, will continue.

Ten more people were arrested early yesterday in further clashes outside the group's printing works at Winnick Quay, Warrington. They and nine other arrested the previous day have been charged with public order offences and released on bail.

The arrests came as more than 200 pickets tried to stop vans taking copies of the papers from Messenger Group's plant, where the NGA is claiming recognition.

● Journalists and printers at the *Evening Argus* in Brighton returned to work yesterday afternoon after the management promised to investigate claims that a union meeting was "bugged"

● Talks aimed at ending the sit-in at the Park Royal, north London, print works of the British Printing and Communications Corporation – printers of the *Radio Times* – broke down yesterday after eight hours.

Police officers taking shelter at Greenham Common, Berkshire, where four women were arrested yesterday and charged with obstruction after they tried to stop vehicles entering the air base. Two of the women are the wife and daughter of the deputy chairman of the West Yorkshire Police Authority, Mr Harold Best. He said last night: "They were making a stand for what was right". (Photograph: Brian Harris)

Voyage for work lands youth in the dock

Alan Mattock could not find a job – so he stole a 35-ft yacht valued at £20,000 from Cardiff docks and sailed for America.

But Mattock, aged 19, equipped with three packets of biscuits, a tin of baked beans and 70 dollars, turned up the Bristol Channel and ran aground after 20 miles, Cardiff magistrates heard yesterday.

"I tried to go right but the wind was too strong and the boat went left. When I got out in the channel I realized I couldn't make it to America and decided to try for Ireland."

He had no experience of sailing and thought America was about 500 miles and three days sailing away.

Mattock, from Nottingham, was put on probation.

Stephens charge dropped

One of the charges against Miss Susan Stephens, who is accused of receiving and handling stolen goods for the gunman, David Martin, was dropped yesterday on the direction of the judge at Knightsbridge Crown Court.

Miss Stephens, aged 26, of Exeter, is still accused of three other offences. She denies them all.

Police cadets go in spending cuts

Avon and Somerset police has cut £700,000 from its budget for next year to help to cut spending by the two counties which are both threatened with government penalties for overspending.

The economies mean the force's cadet force will have to be abandoned, and between 12 and 15 traffic wardens will be lost through natural wastage. Police strength will be cut by 20.

Waldron denies terror links

Allegations that Ronald Waldron, jailed for life last week for the murder of his nephew, was an MI5 informer and a mass murderer were "fantasy," Mr Rex Makin, Waldron's solicitor, said yesterday after a jail interview with Waldron and senior detectives.

Mr Makin said Waldron denies being involved in any of the alleged killings. Mr David Alton, Liberal MP for Mosshill, said he was still seeking a top level investigation of the allegations.

Crash man fined

James Simpson, a Ripon company director who crashed his Mercedes car after a day at the races, killing his two passengers, was fined a total of £500 at York Crown Court yesterday on two counts of causing death by reckless driving.

Body at Minster

The partly decomposed body of a man was found by television engineers on the roof of the south trancept of York Minster yesterday, on the eve of the enthronement of the new Archbishop.

Cell figures

Prisoners held in police and court cells in London and the Home Counties totalled 463 men and 48 women, the highest number yet.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2 75; Canaries Pes 160; Cyprus 650 mils; Denmark Dkr 7 50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7 00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3 25; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 8 00; Norway Kr 7.50; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0 700; USA $1 50; Yugoslavia Din 100

New Severn Bridge road curbs

By Michael Baily
Transport Editor

The Severn Bridge is to be closed to traffic in high winds and when a breakdown occurs likely to cause a traffic jam on the bridge, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, announced yesterday.

The 24-hour weekday lane restriction was to be lifted from midnight last night and is to be replaced by more limited peak traffic restrictions as a result of which, Mr Ridley said in a Commons statement, "I am satisfied that the crossing will continue to be safe".

To cope with the wind hazard, traffic will be prevented from using the bridge, Mr Ridley said, when both the gust wind speed exceeds 50 mph at deck level and the maximum mean hourly wind speed at deck level is forecast to exceed 62 mph. These conditions are expected to occur, on average, no more than once in two to three years.

A new system is also being instituted to monitor incidents likely to cause a traffic jam on the bridge.

Mr Ridley said that he had received recommendations from Flint and Neill, consulting engineers, agreed by Mott Hay and Anderson, the consultants who carried out an independent check on the former's appraisal of the bridge superstructure. He would assess, as soon as possible, the options put forward by Flint and Neill for strengthening the bridge to cope safely with increased loading.

● Mr Ian Kelsall, director of the Confederation of British Industry in Wales, said that it would still want nothing less than an announcement that the Government was prepared to set up a feasibility study for a second crossing of the Severn (Craig Seton writes).

Teaching hospitals merger proposed in London

By Nicholas Timmins, Health Services Correspondent

A radical reorganization of the hospital service in central London, with the effective merger of the Middlesex and University College teaching hospitals, the closure of 500 acute hospital beds and the closure of the accident and emergency service at the Middlesex Hospital, has been proposed by Bloomsbury Health Authority.

Between six and ten small specialist hospitals would either be closed and sold, or their use changed.

The proposals would allow the development of better services for the old, mentally ill and mentally handicapped, and in primary health care, the authority says, while allowing money to be transferred out of central London to develop services in commuter areas from which many patients now come.

Bloomsbury calculates that under the Government's programme of redistributing health service resources, its £107m budget will be cut by at least £14m to £15m over the next decade. It will have to find up to £40m to reorganize its services.

The proposal is to make the Middlesex and University College Hospitals into one integrated campus, which would become the focus for general medicine and surgery, with the Middlesex carrying much of the specialized work.

The district's small specialist postgraduate hospitals would probably be closed and moved into the Middlesex. The health authority has decided that the four 26 to 50-bed hospitals that make up the St Peter's postraduate group, specializing in kidney and urinary complaints, should be merged.

Other hospitals that are likely to be affected include the Soho Hospital for Women, the Royal National Nose and Ear Hospital, in Soho, and services now located at the National Temperance Hospital and St Pancras Hospital.

● A Queen Anne mansion at Tadworth Court children's hospital, in Surrey, is to be handed over to the trust that is being set up to save the hospital, health ministers have decided.

The decision was welcomed by the trust but is to be opposed by the governors of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, central London, who run Tadworth.

● The boom in the construction of sizable private hospitals on green field sites is almost over, the British United Provident Association said yesterday.

Mr Eric Hemming, development director of BUPA Hospitals, which will have 10 hospitals operating by the end of next year, said that the number of independent acute beds would rise from 4,500 in 1976, at the time of Labour's attack on pay beds, to just over 8,000 by the end of next year.

Union scales down its action against sale of Telecom

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The Post Office Engineering Union (POEU) yesterday reduced its industrial action against the privatization of British Telecom in the face of threat of court action and because of dwindling funds.

The management has also warned the union that it may dismiss more than 2,400 engineers who are on strike or suspended.

The union said yesterday that it was going to send 1,000 of its members employed in London internal exchanges back to work on Monday. It is to concentrate its action on international exchanges which have already been affected by industrial action.

Mr Michael Bett, British Telecom personnel director, said the threat of court action against the union has increased since Mercury, the private network, won an injunction against the union in the court of appeal.

Mr Bett said that legal proceedings against the POEU were now "a more serious option" He said it could be argued that the action by the union was not a trade dispute under law and therefore was unlawful. He added that any dismissals could affect not only the 57 engineers who had been sent letters threatening them with dismissal but also all those who were for one reason or another not at work.

Meanwhile, talks continued last night between British Telecom and the union. "Our options range from doing nothing to sacking anyone still out", Mr Bett said.

Mr Bryan Stanley POEU general secretary, said: "Branches in London and outside, apart from those involved with international services, are being instructed to cease industrial action".

The government proposals are:

● **Telephone subscribers to buy their attachments from approved suppliers of their choice by the end of next year;**

● **Mercury, the private network, to expand to a national network and be given no competitor until 1990;**

● **Local cable television networks in partnership with British Telecom and Mercury to offer local telephone services;**

● **New satellite services, probably special television or information services, to be encouraged;**

● **British Telecom to get government approval before introducing new products and services to prevent unfair competition;**

● **Special user groups (banks, betting shops and hotels, for instance) could be allowed to share private telephone circuits;**

● **More value-added networks (VANS) to be encouraged. These, like electronic mail services or sophisticated answering services, use British Telecom circuits which are resold with the "added value". More than 60 operators with 200 services are already in business.**

Germans drop claim to Saxon Gospels

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The Government of Lower Saxony has dropped its claim that the most valuable manuscript in private hands, planned to be sold at auction at Sotheby's London on December 1, left West Germany illegally. Instead, it is trying to raise money to buy it.

The twelfth century *Gospels* written and illuminated at Helmarshausen Abbey for Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, is valued by Sotheby's at between £2m and £4m.

Mystery, however, surrounds the present ownership.

It appeared on the Lower Saxony Government's list of national treasures, whose export was banned, in August, 1961, but was removed lated after Prince Ernst-August of Hanover said that it had not been in West Germany since the introduction of heritage protection laws in 1955.

The legitimacy of the Prince's claim was reexamined and the Lower Saxony Government has now said that all the evidence concurs that it was taken out of Germany around 1946.

Sotheby's says that the *Gospels* was acquired by the present owners from the Princes of Hanover at some time since 1949. In that year it was in London and reputedly offered for sale.

One of the scholars said to have handled negotiations on behalf of the Prince of Hanover was the late Professor Anthony Blunt, the Russian spy, who was then Surveyor of Pictures to King George VI.

● Sotheby's and Christie's continued yesterday with their sales of Impressionist and modern paintings in New York (a Sale Room Correspondent writes).

Sotheby's offered a portrait by Egon Schiele, dating from 1910, in which his fellow painter, Karl Zakovsek, is seen in the early stages of decomposition and apparently sitting, but with no support. It sold for a record $2,420,000 (£1,613,333), against an estimate of $600,000 to $800,000.

The sale produced a total of $16,800,000 (£11,200,000), with about 30 per cent bought in.

Dismissal sought over college sale

By John Witherow

An MP has called for the dismissal of a minister responsible for the sale of a former college for about a tenth of its value. Hamilton College of Education, near Glasgow, which was closed because of education cuts, was sold last year to an independent school and property developers for £680,000 after the chief valuer had estimated the buildings' market value to be £6m.

Mr George Robertson, Labour MP for Hamilton, called yesterday for the dismissal of Mr Alexander Fletcher, Scottish education minister at the time of the sale who is now Under Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

The sale was investigated on Wednesday by the Commons Public Accounts Committee, which discovered that the Scottish Education Department had ignored the chief valuer's advice. Its chairman, Mr Robert Sheldon, Labour MP for Ashton-under-Lyne, described the sale as a give-away.

Fleet short of sailors, Navy says

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

Manpower shortages in the Royal Navy are leading to some frigates and destroyers being under-manned.

The Ministry of Defence said yesterday that ships on long-term deployments and submarines were always fully manned, but that frigates and destroyers carrying out short-term activities, such as sea trials after a refit or weapons trials might not be fully manned.

The manpower shortage was an important factor in the decision to take the carrier HMS Hermes out of active service at the end of this year.

The problem arises from a combination of the plans prepared by Sir John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence in 1981, to reduce naval manpower and the decisions in the periods immediately before and after the Falklands conflict to keep in service more ships than Sir John had intended.

Destroyers and frigates on short-term activities are understood typically to be about 10 per cent undermanned.

Museum chief in Cairo takes on Sphinx beard

The Deputy Keeper of the Egyptology Department of the British Museum is flying to Cairo at the weekend to try to conclude arrangements for the loan to Egypt of the Museum's fragment of the Sphinx's beard.

But museum officials are disquieted by reports that the Egyptians will make British archaeologists unwelcome in Egypt if the fragment is not returned.

The British Museum remains adamant that the fragment, a 2ft high stump of limestone which has barely left the museum's storeroom for the past 165 years, should not be exposed to the desert winds by being rebuilt into the beard.

MP's 'workshy' apology

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister yesterday told the Commons that one of her ministers, Mr John Butcher, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Industry, had unreservedly withdrawn a remark about the "work-shy North".

Mr Butcher was yesterday pursued in a Commons motion on the "minister's contempt for the Northern region" and by Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, after making the remark at a meeting in the Midlands on Monday.

Mr Kinnock quoted Mr Butcher's remarks during Prime Minister's question time in the Commons, asking whether she agreed "that the West Midlands is an area in between the work-shy North, where there seems to be an attitude of waiting for the Government to bail them out, and the materialistic South."

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said Mr Butcher, the MP for Coventry, South West, regretted that his remarks, "which were intended to extol the virtues of the West Midlands" may have caused offence.



هكذا من الأصل

Fight to bring reprieved woman back from South African prison

By Richard Evans

A campaign has been started to allow Mrs Maureen Smith, the British woman whose death sentence was commuted to 20 years' imprisonment in South Africa yesterday, to serve her jail term in Britain.

Mrs Smith, aged 40, who was born and brought up in east London before emigrating to South Africa in 1975, was sentenced to hang a year ago for the murder of her husband, Roger.

Yesterday an appeal court in Bloemfontein agreed by three votes to two to set aside the death penalty imposed on her and on Mr Jack Ramogale, the family chauffeur whom she paid to find a killer. He was sentenced instead to 15 years' imprisonment.

Mr Justice Wessels, the chief appeal judge in Bloemfontein, said that a combination of personality defects, the stress of an unhappy marriage and continuous and persistent coercion by her father and her aunt, Miss Daisy Sleet, had influenced Mrs Smith to commit the crime.

It was almost certain that Mr Mullucks considered it essential that his son-in-law should be silenced, the judge added. Mrs Smith's part in the murder of her husband could probably be blaimed mainly on her father, whose manipulation she could not resist, Mr Justice Wessels said.

But the court unanimously dismissed the appeal against death of the hired killer, Mr David Mnguni, who stabbed Mr Smith 14 times after being promised £6,000 by Mrs Smith.

The campaign to get Mrs Smith transferred to a British prison was disclosed last night by the London lawyer representing Mr Harry Mullucks, the father of Mrs Smith.

Mr Malcolm Lee told *The Times*: "I can confirm that discussions have already taken place with members of both houses of Parliament in general terms and specifically in regard to this case to see what moves can be made for this unfortunate woman to serve her sentence in this country.

"That would at least make it possible for those close to her to visit her from time to time."

Mr Duncan Downes, Mrs Smith's South African solicitor, described her 20-year sentence as too long and added: "My endeavours in regard to remissions and parole have not finished, they have only just begun."

During the trial the court had been told that Mr Smith had allegedly tried to blackmail Mrs Smith and her father, and that in response Mr Mullucks had once suggested sending "heavies" to South Africa to kill him.

Mr Mullucks, aged 72, of East Ham, yesterday described the 20-year sentence as "undeserving". He would not comment on the allegation that he had influenced or persuaded his daughter to kill Mr Smith.



New start: James Nelson and his wife Georgina at St Andrew's University yesterday.

Man who murdered mother may get preacher's licence

James Nelson, who battered his mother to death with a police truncheon and a brick, is being considered for a preacher's licence by the Church of Scotland's Presbytery of St Andrew's.

That would allow him to use the title reverend and after a year's apprenticeship in a parish, he would be eligible for ordination and a parish of his own.

Mr Nelson, aged 39, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Mrs Elizabeth Nelson in 1970, was secretly accepted by the church as an approved candidate for the ministry four years ago.

If he is eventually ordained he would make history as the first convicted murderer to enter the clergy of any christian denomination.

The church subjected Nelson to an extensive interview prodecure after his release on parole in 1979 before he joined in the faculty of divinity at St Andrew's University.

During his four years at St Mary's College, St Andrew's, only a tiny number of church and university officials knew of his past.

In September, he completed his divinity degree and last month he married Miss Georgina Roden, aged 26, a first-class honours graduate in Hebrew and biblical studies in the same college.

Nelson told a press conference in Edinburgh yesterday that he had forgiven himself for the crime.

Earlier, his father, Mr Robert Nelson, aged 74, had said: "I cannot forgive and forget but I also cannot forget that he is my son."

Nelson told journalists that he was convinced God wanted him to go into the ministery.

The Rev Ronald Blakey, secretary of the kirk's education for the ministry committee, said that Nelson's application had been approved unanimously at every stage.

"We believe the people of Scotland and the church of Scotland recognizes the power of God to change men's lives." He said that if Nelson's application failed, the church would be "much poorer". "If sin is a reality then so is repentance."

Mrs Nelson said that her husband would be a "very compassionate minister". She said that he had revealed his past to her over a cup of coffee in his flat.

"I knew there was something that Jim wanted to tell me about for a long time and I rather suspected he had been in prison".

Nelson preached frequently in churches in Fife and Angus while a divinity student. His application to become a probationary minister will probably be considered in May.

Nelson killed his mother in the family home in Garrowhill, Lanarkshire, in what was referred to as "a cold rage", after an argument over his girlfriend.

Jockeys in bribes inquiry

By Michael Philips
Racing Correspondent

The Jockey Club is to hold inquiries into allegations of bribery cncerning a number of jockeys. Neither the precise number nor the identity of those involved has been revealed.

The Jockey Club statement yesterday was precipitated by a newspaper report alleging that one jockey had accepted a gift of £1000 after being unplaced in a race.

The Jockey Club has said that an unspecified number of jockeys will have to face its disciplinary committee at Portman Square, in London, next month.

Letters have been sent to those concerned this week

Under the rules of racing, the stewards have the power to impose fines of up to £2,250 and disqualify a person for life for offences that come under their jurisdiction.

Woolworth prosecution condemned

A judge yesterday described a decision by F. W. Woolworth to prosecute a widow of 77 for shoplifting as an "affront to British justice". The prosecution then withdrew its case.

Mr Recorder Goldstein, sitting at Wood Green Crown Court, north London, said: "If Woolworth want the sadistic pleasure of prosecuting this woman they will have to pay for it. I have every intention of making sure they pay their own costs and every penny of defence costs."

The judge said that it was a public disgrace that such a woman, with no previous convictions, had been prosecuted and that the long wait before coming to the crown court could have killed her.

Mrs Eva Ronsley, of Wheatcroft, Flamstead End, Cheshunt, had been accused of stealing goods worth £30 from Woolworth in Edmonton on May 14. A verdict of not guilty was recorded against her.

The judge said to Mrs Ronsley: "May I apologize to you on behalf of all of us who are associated with the court that you, at 77, a lady who has worked hard throughout her life, bringing up a family and then having to bury your husband, should be subjected to this humiliation."

He ordered that Woolworths should pay all the court costs and requested that the matter be reported to the company's managing director.

Woolworth said last night that the company recognized that its control procedures had not worked in this instance and they were already under review.

"Theft is an enormous problem for all retailers today and we have to take a tough line in oreder to protect our customers and our employees."

Two for one

British Caledonian Airways is offering two tickets for the price of one first-class ticket to Los Angeles and St Louis until December 31. The first-class St Louis round trip fare is £1,998, Los Angeles £2,226.

Dog owner spared £350 rescue bill

An unemployed Kent labourer will not have to pay the RSPCA the £350 cost of rescuing his dog from an underground drain. But he will be asked to contribute to an estimated £50 veterinary fees.

Mr Paul Brunt, aged 22, of Chatham, claimed the RSPCA had threatened not to return his year-old Border Lakeland terrier unless he paid some of the costs. The operation took three days and involved hiring a mechanical digger and a Dyno-Rod engineer. Mr Brunt said that he could not afford to pay.

The RSPCA said yesterday that it had never threatened withholding the terrier, but had made the "reasonable request" that Mr Brunt should pay the veterinary bill.

Former mistress loses court fight

Miss Valerie Burns, aged 40, who lived with her lover for 20 years and bore him two sons yesterday lost the final round of her legal fight for a share of their home. She was refused leave by the House of Lords to challenge a Court of Appeal decision last July that she was not entitled to any share of the house in Osidge Lane, Southgate, north London, in which Mr Patrick Burns, aged 57, remained after the relationship ended.

Armed raiders seize £41,000

A gang clubbed a security guard and robbed a cashier of £41,000 in wages yesterday in the centre of Stockport, Greater Manchester.

One of the six masked raiders waved a sawn-off shotgun and threatened a witness as the gang grabbed six plastic cases of wage packets being delivered to the Daw Bank bus depot for staff there.

£617,027 recluse

A recluse, known for his frugal habits by neighbours in Shady Grove, Salisbury, left £607,691 net. Mr Ian Maines, a retired accountant, who died intestate in July, aged 77, had shared a basement flat with his sister. Other wills, page 16

Mother freed

Dorothy Johnson, aged 33, of Silver Spring Close, Erith, south-east London, who strangled her daughter aged three, was put on probation for three years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on condition that she receives medical treatment. She had admitted manslaughter.

Victim's suicide

Mrs Ethel Kann, aged 66, from Holloway, north London, who found it difficult to cope with upsets in life took a fatal overdose after being mugged last month, St Pancras coroner's court heard yesterday.

Crash kills three

Three men were killed when a car was crushed under a road tanker loaded with 600 gallons of fuel in Aldershot, Hampshire, yesterday. Firemen were unable to free the bodies for several hours because of fears of an explosion.

Girls 'must learn science at school'

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Science should be compulsory in schools for girls up to the age of 16 and positive discrimination should be practised to encourage girls to overcome centuries-old attitudes, Sir James Hamilton, former permanent secretary at the Department of Education and Science, said yesterday.

Sir James was summing up at a Women into Science and Engineering conference in London, attended by 200 delegates from education and industry. Speaker after speaker had said that girls were being stereotyped by teachers into thinking of girls-only subjects and careers.

Miss Valerie Evans, in charge of Her Majesty's Inspectors of schools in the West Midlands, described a highly-respected school in the Derbyshire Dales where she met a group of boys aged 11 using microcomputers in their spare time. "And what were the girls doing? They were sitting, talking, knitting – but nowhere near the micros."

Mr Ted Smith, of Preston Polytechnic, told the conference, organized by the Standing Conference on Schools' Science and Technology, that he was appalled by the sex-stereotyping of girls that went on in schools. One of his three daughters was in class when a spaceship launching was televised and a teacher had burst in and said that any boy who wanted to watch it could do so.

Mr Barry Stynes, acting head of the department of civil engineering at Brighton Polytechnic, said that only 10 per cent of the first year of his degree course were women

Mr John Spice, staff inspector for science in the Inner London Education Authority, said that local education authorities should be given strong advice that girls must do one science subject, at least in the fourth and fifth form. Where they were only doing one science, it had to be either physics or chemistry.

Miss Vivienne Marshall, head of eduction at the Engineering Employers Federation, said that craft, design and technology should also be compulsory.

Sir James said that he was worried about just making physics or chemistry compulsory.

"Most of the exciting developments are in biology. We should not be prejudiced against biology but against the sometimes very sloppy way in which it is taught and the very sloppy syllabuses that some children are given."

Action over wall to wall onions

The distinctly Gallic aroma permeating from M Patrick Mevel's tiny flat proved too much for some of his neighbours. And when they protested to Cardiff city council, inspectors found more than 30 tons of onions in store.

From floor to ceiling, the onions filled three rooms, and another room was used to string them. It was hardly a covert operation, for articulated trucks would pull up outside to deliver supplies as needed.

Each day, M Mevel, equipped with beret and bicycle, sets out from his onion emporium to sell his wares in central Cardiff.

But his tale failed to bring tears of compassion to the city fathers, who have given him until Christmas to make his flat an onion-free zone.

Cardiff city council said that the onions are being stored in a terraced house without planning permission.

M Mevel said: "It is all very sad. My family have been selling onions in Cardiff for generations. I do not mind the smell at all."

He adds that he only had eight tons stored and, after all, he knows his onions.

Selling glue sniffing kit 'is illegal'

Selling glue-sniffing kits to children knowing that they will use them to the danger of their lives or health is a crime under Scottish law, the Court of Criminal Appeal ruled yesterday.

The decision by the Lord Justice General, Lord Emslie sitting with Lords Cameron and Dunpark, means that two brothers accused of seling glue together with crisp packets and plastic bags to children aged between eight to 15, must stand trial at the High Court.

Mr Khaliq Raja, aged 23, and Ahmed Raja aged 28, from Mount Florida, Glasgow, are accused of culpable and reckless conduct in selling the kits at their shop.

Lord Emslie said that the principles of Scottish law stated clearly: "An old crime may be committed in a new way".

That principle agreed with the Lord Advocate, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, that any act is criminal if real injury is caused.

Rejecting the brothers' appeal against a previous ruling by Lord Avonside that they must stand trial Lord Emslie noted that Parliament had not addressed itself to statutory control of solvents.

Hotel guests 'fobbed off'

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

One in four of the guests interviewed in a new survey of British hotels had cause to complain to management and most of them said that they were "fobbed off" with indifferent answers or no answer at all.

More than 2,500 people took part in the survey and the results were published yesterday in the 1984 edition of the Automobile Association's guide to hotels and restaurants. Nearly a third of those who complained felt that their grievance had been handled badly, and 41 per cent never knew the outcome of their complaint. The guide describes it as "a serious criticism of hotel managements". It does not disclose the nature of the guests' complaints but AA members complained about unsatisfactory accommodation.

The AA Hotels and Restaurants in Britain, (£5.95).

Britain set for biggest drinking spree

By John Young

Britain is about to embark on its biggest drinking spree ever, according to the Food and Drink Industries Forecasting Group.

Consumption of spirits, which fell by more than 10 per cent from 35.4 million to 31.7 million gallons between 1978 and 1982, is expected to reach 37.4 million gallons by 1987.

Whisky will hold its market share at about 54 per cent, as will brandy, 7 per cent, and rum 9 per cent. But gin is predicted to continue its relative decline in popularity, from 17 per cent of the market in 1978 to less than 14 per cent in 1987, losing ground mainly to vodka.

Beer consumption, which also dropped by 10 per cent between 1978 and 1982, will have regained its position by 1987. Despite the rapid inroads made by lager, which by then will comprise more than 36 per cent of the market, about four fifths of all beer will continue to be sold on draught

● Alcohol Concern, also known as the National Agency on Alcohol Misuse, was launched yesterday as the new government-funded body coordinating the work of three previously separate organizations.

The amalgamation of the National Council on Alcoholism, the Federation of Alcoholic Rehabilitation Establishments and the Alcohol Education Centre came after the recommendations of a joint study

PARLIAMENT NOVEMBER 17 1983 Evidence of recovery ● Output to rise ● Labour reaction

Nation warned of tax increases next year

THE ECONOMY

Taxes and national insurance contributions are likely to go up in next year's Budget, Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made clear on his autumn statement to the Commons. But, he pointed out, his forecast of spending and borrowing at this stage was subject to a wide margin of uncertainty and would need to be reviewed before he came to his Budget judgment.

Mr Lawson said: As my predecessor did last year, I am laying before the House today an autumn statement which brings together certain matters customarily announced at this time of the year. The statement contains the Government's outline public expenditure plans for 1984-85, proposals for national insurance contributions for next year, and the forecast of economic prospects for 1984 required by the Industry Act.

In response to firm monetary policies the past year has seen falling inflation, renewed growth and solid evidence of our continuing recovery from world recession. Progress both on inflation and on growth this year has been better than expected at the time of the Budget.

Since the low point of the recession in early 1981, output has grown by about 5 per cent, inflation has fallen from double figures to around 5 per cent, and there have been significant gains in productivity, competitiveness and profitability. Employment appears now to be rising, and unemployment to be levelling off.

Output this year is expected to be about 3 per cent higher than in 1982, and the Industry Act forecast points to continuing growth next year. Recovery in the rest of the world, so far hesitant outside North America, is now widely expected to show some improvement.

With higher exports offsetting some slow-down in the growth of domestic demand, overall United Kingdom output is forecast to rise by a further 3 per cent in 1984. With inflationary pressures remaining weak, inflation is likely to edge down again next year to a rate of around 4½ per cent by the fourth quarter.

PSBR assumptions

Downward pressure will continue to be exerted on public borrowing. Despite the measures I announced on July 7 it is clear that this year's PSBR is likely to be above the £8.2bn expected at the time of the Budget. The outturn is, of course still uncertain but is now forecast to be £10bn, mainly as a result of public expenditure running higher than expected, as I indicated to the House on July 7.

For next year, 1984-85, the forecast makes the conventional assumptions that the direct taxes and excise duties are both revalorised in line with prices, and that the PSBR is held next year to the £8bn assumed at the time of the last Budget in accordance with the medium term financial strategy.

On this basis the forecast implies the need for some net increase in taxes in next year's Budget. As the House will recognize, this is, of course, at this stage, subject to a wide margin of uncertainty, and will need to be reviewed, with other relevant factors, in the light of more up-to-date information, before I come to make my Budget judgment.

Following this year's public expenditure review, the public expenditure planning total for next year, 1984-85, will remain at £126.4bn. The House will recall that that was the provisional figure for 1984-85 published in the public expenditure White Paper in February this year.

It is also broadly the same in real terms as the likely outturn for this year, 1983-84. So, with the economy expanding, public expenditure should continue to fall as a percentage of GDP next year.

Within the unchanged total for 1984-85 there have inevitably been changes in both directions in individual programmes. The details are contained in the autumn statement itself. In broad terms, it shows increases in spending for health and personal social services, education, law and order, agricultural support, arts and libraries, and for a number of other programmes.

Social security spending will also increase, although there will be reductions in the coverage of help with housing costs, particularly housing benefit. The social security programme provides for an uprating in November, 1984, based on the rise in prices in the 12 months to May 1984.

National Insurance

These increases are offset by higher receipts from the sale of council houses and the like, and by a reduction in planned spending on home improvement grants, defence, employment, trade and industry, and several other programmes – including the aggregate external financing limits of the nationalized industries.

Net receipts from special sales of assets are forecast to increase by some £400m reflecting, among other things, the fact that the privatization of Enterprise Oil is now expected not this year but in 1984-85.

As the House will be aware, the February White Paper provided for a provisional contingency reserve of £3bn. That figure remains intact.

The 1983 review of expenditure plans has, of course, also covered 1985-86 and 1986-87. Details of the plans for both those years will be published in next year's Public Expenditure White Paper.

The Government has also reviewed its manpower requirements for the years up to 1988. The Chief Secretary to the Treasury is today publishing details of our plans for a continued steady reduction in the size of the Civil Service.

Numbers will come down to 593,000 by 1988, a fall of 6 per cent below the existing target of 630,000, which we expect to be achieved on or before April 1, 1984.

I come, lastly, to national insurance contributions. As the House knows, these are reviewed every autumn in the light of advice from the Government Actuary on the prospects for the national insurance fund in the coming financial year.

As usual, the earnings limits will need to be increased. The lower earnings limit will rise to £34 a week, in line with the single rate retirement pension, and the upper earnings limit will rise to £250 a week, broadly in line with the increase in prices and earnings.

The taxpayers' contribution to the fund – the so-called Treasury supplement – will be reduced from 13 per cent to 11 per cent. Finally, in each of the last four years we have had to increase the class 1 national insurance contribution rate itself.

I am glad to say that we shall not need to do so for 1984-85. So the full class 1 rate will remain unchanged at 9 per cent for employees and 10.45 per cent for employers.

As is customary, the Secretary of State for Social Services will this afternoon announce details of the changes in the Social Security (Contributions, Re-rating) Order and will lay before Parliament the accompanying report by the Government Actuary.

The House will have an opportunity next week to debate the autumn statement.

For the first time for many years we are now enjoying low inflation combined with steady growth. This is a winning combination. Our task is to keep that winning combination by sticking to – and indeed reinforcing – the policies which have brought it about.

Spending total to stay in line with White Paper

By Frances Williams Economics Correspondent

The outcome of the review is to keep the planning total for 1984-85 at the figure in the 1983 White Paper (£126.4bn) and broadly constant in cost terms compared with 1983-84.

Within the unchanged planning total for 1984-85, increases in some (mainly demand-led) programmes have been substantially offset by savings; there has also been an increase of £0.4bn in estimated receipts from special sales of assets, reflecting among other factors the fact that the sale of Enterprise Oil is now expected in 1984-85.

Programmes, compared with the post-Budget plans, include:

Defence: The provision allows for annual growth of some 3 per cent in real terms, with an addition for Falklands costs.

Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce: The increase of £422m reflects revised estimates of the cost of implementing European Community agricultural support measures.

Trade and Industry: The provision for 1984-85 is £60m less than the earlier plans. There are increases in provision for redundant steel and shipbuilding workers, launch aid and industrial research and development. These are more than offest by reductions in Regional Development Grants, reduced provision for support for individual industries and a reduction in the forecast of British Leyland's equity requirement.

Environment, housing: It is proposed that local authority, housing corporation and other gross capital expenditure in the housing field should be set at £3,245m, almost exactly the same in cash terms as this year's provision.

The Secretary of State for the Environment is separately announcing measures to ensure that better use is made of the available provision and particularly of the growing volume of capital receipts from the sale of council houses. These increased receipts, together with other changes, will produce a reduction in the net programme total of £497m.

Health and Personal Social Services: The provision for the hospital and community health services should provide growth of nearly 1 per cent for the increasing number of very old people.

Cost improvement programmes should release further resources, to meet medical advances, reduce treatment shortages and waiting times, and allow other improvements. The provision for capital spending is being increased over this year's level by rather more than the forecast of general inflation. The provision planned for the Family Practioner Services allows for estimated demand. The provision for personal social services has been increased.

Social Security: The programme reflects latest estimates of benefit expenditure in 1984-85, including the effect of revised economic assumptions. It provides for an uprating in November, 1984, based on the rise in prices in the 12 months to May, 1984, although the precise uprating for individual benefits will not be announced until reduction in the coverage of help with housing costs, particularly housing benefits. The net effect is an increase on previous plans of £163m.

Nationalized industries: External Financing Limits (EFLs) for nationalized industries in 1984-85 are set out in the accompanying table. Overall, there is a decrease of £666m in expected external financing requirements. Requirements have decreased for all industries, other than the National Coal Board, the British Steel Corporation, British Shipbuilders, and the Civil Aviation Authority.

Local authorities, current expenditure: In the face of continued overspending the Government has been obliged to increase provisions for current expenditure relevant for Rate Support Grant (RSG) for 1984-85 by just under £600m from the plans underlying Cmnd 8789. Provisions will be £24.3bn. This should enable the Government's policies for individual services to be broadly maintained.

Local authorities, capital expenditure: Early returns from the local authorities for *1983-84* suggest no repetition of the massive capital underspending in 1981-82 and 1982-83. Overall, expenditure is expected to be within about £¼bn of the planned level of just under £4bn.

Reserve: The White Paper included for 1984-85 a provisional reserve of £3bn. In the 1983 review of plans no call has been made on this reserve, which will be available to meet all contingencies including estimating changes. At this stage the estimates of expenditure in 1984-85 on some demand-led services are inevitably still uncertain.

EXTERNAL FINANCING LIMITS FOR THE NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES (1984-85)

	£m[1]
Nat Coal Board	1103
Electricity (Eng and Wales)	–740
N of Scot Hydro-Electric Bd	–2
S of Scot Electricity Bd	261
Brit Gas Corp	–100
Brit Steel Corp	275
Brit Telecom	–250
Post Office	–52
Nat Girobank	–1
Brit Airways Bd	–160
Brit Airports Auth	10
Brit Railways Bd	936
Brit Waterways Bd	43
Nat Bus Co	66
Scot Transport Gp	16
Brit Nat Oil Corp[2]	–4
Brit Shipbuilders[3]	175
Civil Aviation Auth	20
Water (Eng and Wales)	286
Total	1882

[1] Figures rounded to nearest £1m.
[2] Figure for BNOC is not a limit. BNOC's trading results are likely to fluctuate from year to year given the uncertainties of oil trading.
[3] British Shipbuilders' EFL is provisional pending decisions on the industry's corporate plan.

Public Expenditure Planning Totals 1978-79 to 1984-85
Planning total £ m

	Cash[1]	Cost Terms[1,2], base year 1982-83	Public[3] expenditure as % of GDP
1978-79[4]	65 800	106 800	40¼
1979-80[4]	76 900	107 000	40¼
1980-81[4]	92 700	108 600	42¼
1981-82[4]	104 600	111 600	44
1982-83[4]	113 400	113 400	43½
1983-84[5]	119 800	114 100	42¼
1984-85[5]	126 400	114 600	42

[1] Figures rounded to nearest £100m
[2] Cash plans adjusted for general inflation as measured by GDP deflator at market prices GDP deflator forecast to increase by some 5 per cent in 1983-84 and some 5 per cent in 1984-85
[3] Oincludes planning total plus net debt interest, payments of VAT by local authorities and non-trading government capital consumption
[4] Outturn/est outturn [5] Plans

Public Expenditure Plans

£m	1983-84: White Paper (Cmnd 8789) with Budget and other pre-survey changes[1]	1984-85: White Paper (Cmnd 8789)	1984-85: White Paper (Cmnd 8789) with Budget and other pre-survey changes	1984-85: Revised plans[2]
Departments (excluding nationalized industries' external finance)[3]				
Min of Defence	15,716	17,288	17,270	17,010
FCO (inc O'seas Dev Ad)	1,683	1,801	1,806	1,807
European Community	380	450	450	450
Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce	1,274	835	825	1,247
Agriculture	992	998	994	1,009
Forestry Commission	59	60	60	56
Dep of Trade and Indust	1,488	1,370	1,411	1,351
Dep of Energy	470	457	457	543
Export Credits Gtee Dep	55	164	164	166
Dep of Employment	2,981	3,317	3,376	3,308
Dep of Transport	3,366	3,456	3,546	3,537
DOE–Housing	2,709	2,988	2,993	2,495
DOE–Prop Serv Agy	-145	-115	-116	-92
DOE–Other Environ Serv	3,186	3,227	3,210	3,209
Home Office	4,041	4,253	4,241	4,333
Ld Chancellor's Dept	449	509	509	501
Dep of Ed and Science	12,583	12,912	12,877	13,052
Office of Arts & Libraries	560	584	585	595
DHSS–Hlth and Personal Social Services	14,478	15,382	15,328	15,414
DHSS–Social Security	34,783	35,939	36,687	36,850
Civil Superannuation	937	1,017	1,036	1,053
Scotland[4]	6,160	6,339	6,339	6,318
Wales[4]	2,397	2,486	2,480	2,459
Northern Ireland	3,796	4,019	4,031	4,020
Other Departments	1,967	2,058	2,069	2,116
Adjustment for refund of VAT on certain servs contracted out by Government depts	–	–	–	-30
Nationalized industries	2,748	2,615	2,548	1,882
Local auth current expend not allocated to depts	904	455	455	625
Special sales of assets	-1,250	-1,500	-1,500	-1,900
Reserve	1,040	3,000	3,000	3,000
Planning total	119,807	126,374	127,131	126,385

[1] Including measures announced on July 7 1983 and changes of classification.
[2] Some figures may be subject to detailed technical amendment before publication of the 1984 Public Expenditure White Paper.
[3] Provision for pay in these programmes reflects the pay factor of 3 per cent announced on September 15 1983.
[4] Excluding agricultural expenditure, which is included in the agricultural line.

Apology over 'workshy North' comment

APOLOGY

An unreserved apology from Mr John Butcher, Under Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, for slighting remarks he had made about the workshy North and the materialistic South was conveyed to the Commons by Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister.

In raising the issue, Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, asked: Would she agree with the view expressed by the Under Secretary of State at the Department of Trade and Industry (Mr Butcher), that the West Midlands is an area in between the workshy North where there seems to be an attitude of waiting for the Government to bail them out, and the materialistic South?

What help is that slander for the people of the West Midlands where unemployment has increased 200 per cent under her Government?

Would she disown the remarks of her minister and require him to make a full apology, preferably to a large public audience in the North of England?

Mrs Thatcher: The Under Secretary of State regrets that his remarks which were intended to extol the virtues of the West Midlands should have inadvertantly caused offence in other parts of the country in the North and the South and he wishes unreservedly to withdraw them.

Mr Kinnock: Is the increase in unemployment in all these areas inadvertant or deliberate?

Mrs Thatcher: He knows the problem will not be solved until companies produce goods which his constituents will buy.

Mr Harry Cowans (Tynebridge, Lab): Would she reflect on her answer to Mr Kinnock which will bring no consolation to the people of the north of England? It is not so long since she praised those people, now being called work-shy by one of her ministers, for their efforts to get an aircraft carrier to sea during the Falklands crisis.

She has made excuses for her minister but has not withdrawn all the remarks on behalf of the Government, nor has she dissociated herself from those remarks. It is an insult not only to my constituents but to her own.

Mrs Thatcher: If he had been listening he would have heard exactly what I said. Those remarks were unreservedly withdrawn. (Labour cries of "Sack him"). Normally in this House when an apology is submitted, it is accepted graciously.

Labour attacks 'badly disguised fuel tax'

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs: The House will hope that the Government's forecast of recovery will be proved right this time. To reinforce that hope, why is he making markedly more optimistic forecasts about the economic prospects than any independent forecasters, more optimistic indeed, than the CBI, particularly in terms of investment prospects!

Moving on to make the charitable assumption that Government's predictions are accurate and objective, will he confirm that, even on his figures, after four and a half years of Conservative Government, living standards are still lower than under Labour in 1979 and that the overall level of output is no higher than when Labour left office. There has been a calamitous fall in output.

Will he confirm that manufacturing output will be lower at the end of this Parliament than when the Government took office? At the present rate of growth, we shall not have returned to the Labour levels of output until after 1993.

The signs of life about which he was jubilant are, at least in part, the result of the brief recovery in housing investment and the result of public spending controls and monetary policy in train last spring, introduced in preparation for the election last spring, led to the improvement which stems from a temporary reversal, not the long-term success of Government policy.

Instead of learning the lesson, the Government proposes to return to its old obsession with public expenditure.

Why did he not honestly tell the House – and will he? – that the gas and electricity price increases on which he is insisting are part of his economic prescription and are a badly disguised fuel tax?. (Labour cheers)

How can he justify this increase in prices made in a way which damages industry and causes immense hardship among domestic consumers?

According to today's statement, higher taxes are on the way. When does the Chancellor hope to be able to return to the level of taxation this country enjoyed under the Labour Government?

I congratulate him on keeping faith with the arithmetic, but to that he has broken faith with the electorate. Today he has spoken of forecasts requiring increased tax. Is he softening up the 1922 Committee and the public for what he is proposing next May?

If he is to have more taxes in the spring, can we be utterly sure that they will fall on those most able to bear them rather than on the lower income group, as is his practice? Even if the Chancellor's wildest predictions are true, over the next five years and under present policies, there will be no significant fall in unemployment in the lifetime of this Parliament.

Mr Lawson: I welcome him to his new shadow post. I am sure that he will improve with time. (Labour protests). During the last Parliament we were able to reduce income tax at all levels, but not the overall burden of taxation.

We shall, given the presumptions of existing policy, be able to reduce the overall burden of taxation in the lifetime of this Parliament, but as for the next budget, Mr Hattersley will have to wait.

No government ever makes long-term forecasts of unemployment. The House shares his hope that it will come down, but that is not entirely within the control of the Government, as he should know.

There is no question of fuel prices being in any sense a hidden tax. The principle that prices should reflect the cost of fuel on a continuing basis, while providing an adequate return on capital is adequately established.

Mr Hattersley: Not one of the questions which I was able to cobble together in my apprentice incompetence has been answered by him. We will pursue him in the hope maybe even he will answer some of the questions in a week's time.

The reason he will not predict unemployment today is because the prospect of growth and the prospect of recovery is as bogus as the Chancellor is complacent.

Mr Lawson: I am sorry he should react to good economic news in such a sour and grudging way. I said during the election campaign that there was a good chance that unemployment might start to fall during the next year, 1984, and that remains the case. Whether it will or not remains to be seen.

Meanwhile, over the last three months unemployment of adults, seasonally adjusted, has fallen by 7,000.

Mr Edward Du Cann (Taunton, C): Will he during his term of office ensure that a greater proportion of Government expenditure goes to capital projects and that the bias in favour of administration and against capital projects be removed? Will he also ensure that capital projects wherever possible are privately funded?

Mr Lawson: In the forecast that we are publishing today for 1984 we show consumers expenditure rising by 2.5 per cent and fixed investment by 4 per cent.

Mr Roy Jenkins (Glasgow, Hillhead, SDP): The weakness in the balance of the economy is the low level of public investment. Can he deny it has fallen by 40 per cent in real terms in 10 years and is now lower than at any time since 1914, as a proportion of GNP?

In these circumstances, to continue to attempt to drive down the PSBR, ineffective though he may be in achieving it, is not sound finance but dogmatic nonsense.

Mr Lawson: If we did not maintain a firm policy of controlling and bringing down the PSBR we would not – as we do – have interest rates today at the lowest level for over five years. This is far more important to industry than any of the other suggestions made and particularly to the construction industry and investment projects.

It is investment overall that matters, not simply investment in the public sector. One of the reasons there has been a shift is that this Government believes housing is more effectively and efficiently left to the private sector rather than the public sector. In the public sector total investment has been rising quite well and next year we expect fixed investment to be rising faster than consumer expenditure.

Mr Anthony Nelson (Chichester, C): One of the reasons why the Government is spending about 45p out of every pound we earn is that there is an open-ended, indeed statutory commitment towards payment of social security benefits. We are fast approaching the time when we seriously have to consider whether we ae serving the long-term interests of the least well-off in society and the unemployed by increasing benefits at the expense of investment in the capital base of the economy which, in the long run, will provide them with hope of re-employment and higher standards of living.

Mr Lawson: He has a good point when he implies that those who are calling for increases in public sector capital investment should suggest where the savings are to be made on current expenditure to make room for it. One of the biggest programmes and biggest increases in current expenditure is the social security programme.

Mr Maurice Macmillian (Surrey South West, C) asked Mr Lawson to look again at the whole question of energy prices and nationalised industry prices generally.

Will he assure us that at least capital investment is kept in line with the sale of assets, otherwise we



Townend: Spending must be reduced

will be selling the furniture to pay for the food bill; and we cannot go on doing that indefinitely.

Mr Lawson said the sale of assets did not reduce the amount of capital stock of the country but merely transferred some of the capital stock from the public to the private sector where it could be more efficient and better used and where a better return could be obtained for the benefit of the country.

The rate of return to the electricty industry on capital (he said) is a little bit under 2 per cent. Not many private concerns would be prepared to be in business at that sort of return.

Though policy is a matter for the industries in the framework set by government, it is likely that gas and electricity prices in the coming year will increase by less than the rate of inflation.

Later, Mr Lawson, answering an allegation about the recovery being lopsided, said consumer expenditure was expected to rise by 2½ per cent and fixed investment by 4 per cent next year. Exports were expected to rise by 4 per cent next year.

Mr David Howell (Guildford, C): What percentage of total Government spending next year will be in the form of fixed capital investment? Will he undertake in the future to make clearer distinctions between capital and current needs?

Mr Lawson: I cannot tell him at this stage but this will be provided in the normal way, when the White Paper comes to be published. I hope we can then get a more sensible definition of capital expenditure because at the moment it leaves a great deal to be desired.

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley, L): Does he realize that in one and the same statement he has painted a *false* dawn and then obscured it with heavy clouds of higher taxation, including fuel. His statement does less than nothing for business confidence.

A recent survey by the CBI and British Institute of Management showed there were four things industry most wants to provide more jobs. These are: more capital spending, lower energy costs, lower interest rates and a suitable exchange rate. Why has he been stone deaf to each of these?

Why did he not take the advice of the House of Lords who have unanimously agreed that Britain should join the exchange rate mechanism of the European monetary system?

Mr Lawson: That may be the unanimous opinion of the Lords but I do not detect it has unanimous support in this House. Of course, the CBI conference recently voted on the issue and the majority voted against it. The matter is still under review and he should make it less of a King Charles' head.

I agree interest rates are vitally important to industry. That is why we are determined to keep Government borrowing down and it is down a full point since the election. The CBI reckon one point off interest rates is worth £300m.

Mr John Townend (Bridlington, C): The burden of taxation in Britain is far too high if he is going to have any chance of fulfilling our pledge to reduce the level of taxation, there will have to be continued pressure to control spending departments, something which does not seem to have happened as much as it should. Expenditure must be cut.

Mr Lawson: I agree we must maintain firm control of public expenditure and that we will be able to have the burden of taxation falling during the lifetime of this Parliament.

Mr Michael Morris (Northampton South, C): The net receipts from denationalization of £400m will be welcome, but there will be some disappointment that Enterprise Oil has been delayed a year. Will he give an assurance he will vigorously support further denationalization?

Mr Lawson: I will most certainly vigorously support denationalization in energy as elsewhere. But it is not a slippage of a year. It is a slippage of a few months, which takes it out of this financial year and into the next.

Mr Douglas Hoyle (Warrington North, Lab): What will be the effect of the rise in fuel tax on the competitiveness of British industry?

Mr Lawson: There is no fuel tax. Electricity prices for industry are likely this year to go up by less than the rate of inflation following a year when they did not go up at all. There has also been a longer freeze on industrial gas prices.

Milk imports approved

The Government had a majority of 111 in the Commons late on Wednesday night when an Opposition move to block imports of UHT milk, sterilized milk and frozen pasteurized cream was rejected by 323 votes to 212.

Dismissing fears expressed from both sides of the House about the impact of imports on doorstep milk deliveries, Mr Micheal Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said it was up to the industry to fight for its market. The Government could not seek to protect doorstep deliveries by improper means.

Care needed on Airbus launch aid

PM's QUESTIONS

The achievement of British Aerospace in winning an order for 20 146 jet airliners from Pacific Southwest Airlines, worth £200m, was a great success, but with regard to the A320 Airbus, there should be caution to avoid another Concorde situation, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, indicated.

Sir Edward Gardner (Fylde, C) asked her: Would she consider the case of British Aerospace for £400m of refundable launch aid for the A320 Airbus? Will she bear in mind that British Aerospace has just had tremendous success in gaing £200m worth of orders for the 146 jet airliner and that withdrawal from the European Airbus Industry consortium would inevitably put at risk something like 20,000 jobs and do grievous harm to the future of British Aerospace?

Mrs Thatcher: British Aerospace has had great success in achieving the new order for 20 airliners with an option for a further 25, with regard to the Airbus, the demand is very considerable – for £430m.

It will have to be scutinized very carefully. I do not want another Concorde on my hands but we are very anxious that the new airliner should be a very great commercial success.

Hongkong not freehold like Falklands

Would the wishes of the people of Hongkong be paramount to a greater or lesser degree than those of the people of the Falkland Islands, Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party (Tweedale, Ettrick and Lauderdale, L) asked the Prime Minister during question time.

Mrs Thatcher: He misses one very fundamental point. The Falkland Islands is freehold: Hongkong is leasehold. By treaty, which of course the opposition might not wish to honour, something like 95 per cent of the land reverts to China in 1997. It is that which is causing the problem in the sense that we believe many of the people of Hongkong wish to preserve the status quo. Nevertheless that treaty does exist.

● It remained Government policy to honour the wishes of the Falkland islanders, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said when questioned about the United Nations General Assembly resolution calling for negotiations on sovereignty over the islands.

Mr Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow, Lab) had asked: Freehold or not, what is the government going to do about last night's UN resolution?

Mrs Thatcher: Carry on as before – (Labour laughter) – to honour the wishes of the Falkland islanders. This would be wholly in keeping with the wishes of this side of the House and used to be in accordance with the wishes of the Opposition. I hope it still is.

Newspaper dispute criticized

The Government utterly condemns all attempts by trade unions to impose membership on employees, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said.

Mr Fergus Montgomery (Altrincham and Sale, C) had complained of the activities of the National Graphical Association in its dispute with the Messenger newspaper group.

This union (he said) is defying the law with its illegal picketing and harassment and intimidation of workers. It would be refreshing if the Leader of the Opposition (Mr Neil Kinnock) would publicly condemn these union bully-boys, preferably at a public meeting in the north of England.

Mrs Thatcher: This Government utterly condemns all attempts by trade unions to impose membership on employees, either by blacking employers or by unlawful picketing.

I understand that the Messenger group is trying to obtain an injunction today (Thursday) and it would not be appropriate to comment further.

Gleneagles unlikely to be changed

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, also told the Commons that she does not expect the Gleneagles agreement to be altered.

Mr John Carlisle (Luton North, C) had urged her, when at the Commonwealth conference to resist any attempt by other Commonwealth leaders to stiffen the Gleneagles agreement. Will she assure us (he said) that she will maintain the right of British sportsmen to play wherever they liked throughout the world, including South Africa?

Mrs Thatcher: I expect the Gleneagles agreement to be maintained in its present form.

Thoughtless minority of straw burners

Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, rejected a suggestion in the Commons that he had shown a degree of complacency by failing to respond to the depth of anger felt throughout the country over the level of straw burning carried out during the summer.

Replying to **Dr Mark Hughes**, an Opposition spokesman on agriculture, (City of Durham, Lab), who made the suggestion, Mr Jopling said: We announced early in the summer recess that we believed, in view of the irritation caused, which I very much regret, by irresponsible behaviour, we were going to have another look with the NFU at the code of practice and start to have discussions with the Home Office with regard to reviewing the local authority model bye-laws. That we are doing and I reject totally the allegations he has made.

He said he was conscious of the inconvenience caused in most cases by a very small thoughtless minority of farmers.

Mr David Madel (Bedfordshire South West, C): As an interim measure, will he support a proposal by a number of farmers in Bedfordshire that straw and stubble burning should not be allowed on Saturdays, Sundays, Bank holidays and not before 5pm?

Mr Jopling: that is a helpful suggestion. It is something we would wish to discuss.

Fresh talks on payments to chemists

Fresh negotiations were due to begin between the Government and the Pharmaceutical General Council over the question of discount recovery arrangements, Mr John Mackay, Under Secretary of State for Scotland, said in the Commons, late on Wednesday night.

In an adjournment debate, Lord Douglas-Hamilton (Edinburgh West, C) pointed out that the clawback arrangements were necessary because following the abolution of resale price maintenance in 1980, chemists had been able to get discounts from retailers and so were acquiring drugs at less than manufacturers' list price.

As payments to chemists were based on the list price this meant pharmacists were being overpaid and consequently the recovery arrangements were applied back to October 1980.

Mr MacKay said he realised the strength of feeling which the problem had aroused. He had to be fair not only to chemists, but to taxpayers as well. But his department was willing to try to reach an agreed solution with the Pharmaceutical General Council.

As the negotiations were due to begin shortly, he did not want to say anything which might affect them but he was confident that with good will on both sides a solution would be found.

There was a possibility of new arrangements being considered in England and Wales and he he would be watching any developments there with interest.

Falklands bomb disposal work too dangerous

THE ARMY

The Royal Engineers ordinance and explosive disposal team in the Falklands have removed two million potentially dangerous items from the battlefields there, but a halt has been called for a time to any further minefield clearance because of the dangers, **Mr John Stanley**, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, said.

Opening a Commons debate on the army, Mr Stanley said that he had found it in good heart and shape, outstandingly expert and professional. They were fortunate to have an army of exceptional calibre.

The present Government had ensured that a career in all three Services was more attractive and satisfying than it had been four years ago.

The Government's considered judgment was that presnt force levels on the central front must be maintained in accordance with the Brussels Treaty. They could not afford to do otherwise because the forward defence of West Germany was that of the United Kingdom.

It was intended not merely to maintain BAOR at its present strength but to make improvements to equipment and operational capabilities.

Anti-armour defence had improved significantly and infantry mobility would be improved by the introduction of the Saxon wheeled carrier for which the production orders for the first 50 had been placed with GKN Sankey.

The infantry's new light assault rifle with a calibre of 5.56 mm would be significantly lighter than its predecessor.

He would maintain that the present prospective readiness was much greater than it had been four years ago. That had been achieved only by the higher priority given to defence.

In the Falkands there had been military consolidation and a major improvement in living and working conditions. Nowhere else could the army carry out major exercises with the navy and air force with live firing by all three Services.

The personal danger to which the ordnance and explosive removal teams who had removed two million potentially dangerous items was self-evident. They had not got the complete answer to the plastic mine and that was one main reason why it would not be responsible to try to continue the minefield clearance programme at present.

Some MPs had expressed doubt about whether there should be a British contingent in Beirut. If there had been no multi-national force there would have been no chance of a cease fire in Beirut at all, there would have been no opening for negotiatins in Geneva and by now Lebanon might be on the way to ceasing to be an independent state. The price paid was the risk to the multi-national force and the Government was actually aware of that risk.

Debate on statement next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Timetable motion on the Telecommunications Bill. Debate on Opposition motion on cooperation and economic development in the Commonwealth.

Tuesday: Restrictive Trade Practices (Stock Exchange) Bill, second reading. Debate on report relating to the first phase of the new parliamentary building.

Wednesday: Debate on Opposition motion on pensioners' living standards.

Thursday: Debate on Government motion to approve Chancellor's autumn statement.

Friday: Social Security (Age of Retirement) Bill, second reading.

The main business of the House of Lords next week will be:

Monday: Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill, second reading.

Tuesday: Agricultural Holdings Bill, committee, first day.

Wednesday: Debate on wealth creation and investment.

Thursday: Debate on shipping industry. Motion on milk regulations.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons (Amendment) Bill, second reading.

Correction

Mr Geraint Howells, Liberal MP for Ceredigion and Pembroke North, was wrongly designated as Labour in yesterday's parliamentary report of the debate on milk imports.

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22m extra for dairy surpluses

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Assets to raise £1,900m ● Council rents ● More for farmers

CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT

Privatization expected to raise a record £1,900m for Government

ASSET SALES

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is expecting to raise a record £1900m from privatization and other public sector asset sales in the next financial year. This is 50 per cent more than the Government has raised from this source in any previous year, but it is still expected to understate the final proceeds from the accelerating privatization programme.

The Treasury admitted last night that the £1900m figure was a conservative one, which could emerge much higher once the planned stock market flotation of British Telecom has been completed.

The Government is planning to sell 51 per cent of the shares in British Telecom next October, and this alone will raise approximately £4,000m, according to City and government estimates. Yesterday's statement implies that the Government does not expect to raise all the proceeds in one financial year but will, as expected, spread them over a longer period by asking investors to put up money for shares in two or three tranches.

The only other privatization candidate that Mr Nigel Lawson identified by name yesterday was the planned flotation of Enterprise Oil, a new company that has been set up to hold the North Sea oil assets formely owned by the state-owned British Gas corporation.

That sale was originally scheduled to take place in the present financial year, but has been put back until next summer on the grounds that possible Budget changes in the North Sea oil taxation regime could damage the company's reception on the stock market. Enterprise Oil is expected to raise at least £400m.

The new targets appear to take no account of the possible privatization of British Airways, or any of the other nationalized industries which the Government has pledged to return to the private sector in the course of its second term of office.

Privatization and other asset sales raised about £1700m for the Treasury between 1979 and the election this summer. In this financial year, the Chancellor has set a target for asset sales proceeds of £1250m, £500m more than the original estimate made at the time of the last Budget.

Having already raised £830m from the sale of shares in Britoil and BP, Mr Lawson is well on course to achieve his target. The balance is expected to come from a down payment on the sale of the Wytch Farm oil field, in Dorset, and from the sale of government shares in Cable & Wireless, the telecommunications group.

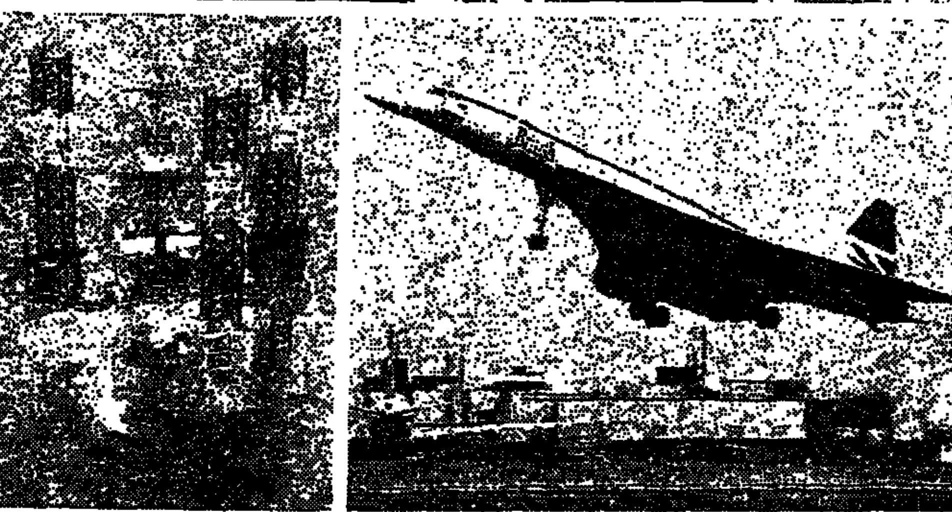
Mr Lawson and other Treasury ministers have recently reiterated that privatization remains "a key element" of the Government's economic strategy. They believe that the programme could raise at least £10,000m over the next five years.

City analysts said last night that they suspected Mr Lawson might increase the £1,900m asset sale target during the next year, particularly if the alternative was a further threatened overshoot in the public sector borrowing requirement.

Other state-owned businesses that the Government has said it intends to privatize over the next few years include the British Airports Authority, the National Bus Company, the Royal Ordnance Factories, British Shipbuilders' warship yards and profitable parts of BL, such as Jaguar and Unipart. The Treasury is also keen to extend privatization to such monopolies as British Gas and the Central Electricty Generating Board.

According to Treasury rules, the proceeds of privatization count as "negative public spending", and so can be deducted from the overall spending total. The £1,900 figure approximates to just under 1 per cent of total public spending, but confirms that the privatization programme is being stepped up significantly.





Ripe assets: British Telecom (top), shares in which could raise £4,000m; drilling in the North Sea (left), where Enterprise Oil is a candidate for privatization; and Concorde (right), the flagship of British Airways, which the Government has pledged to return to the private sector.

Council house rents may not rise more than cost of living

By David Walker

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Substantial cuts in outlays on public housing were announced, confirming ministers' view that councils have little further role in building homes for rent except to the elderly and the handicapped.

The impact of the reduction in housing capital spending will be disguised in 1984-85 by the still burgeoning scale of revenues from the sale of council houses and flats. The forecast for next year is over £1.5 billion for England: in the official accounts this amount will all be re-cycled in new building and improvements.

But the net expenditure - the Exchequer's permission to borrow to build - shows the true position. Capital spending on housing is cut by nearly 9 per cent and there is a continuing fall in housing subsidy, which helps councils pay off debt and keep rents down.

Mr Patick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said at a press conference that on his estimates rents should rise next year by no more than the cost of living.

Mr Jenkin announced that gross housing spending next year would be almost the same in cash terms as in 1983-84. But net capital falls from £2,120m as envisaged by the Government last February, to £1,678m – by all of 20per cent. Even this understates the cut somewhat because the Government will allow councils to carry forward money from 1983-84 to 1984-85.

However, Mr Jenkin wants to ensure that areas of housing need get priority. He wants to increase the proportion of capital receipts from sales that he holds back from 50 per cent to 60 per cent to reallocate it to urban areas.

He said that overall the level of housing activity should be sustained and added: "I see no reason why spending on home improvement grants should not match the 1982-83 level."

Last night, Shelter, the campaign for housing, said Mr Jenkin was proposing "massive" cuts. It predicted that receipts from houe sales would not match up with areas needing house building.

Mr Jenkin blamed the need for cuts in capital spending squarely on the local authorities' refusal to reduce their spending on staff and services. The Government had been forced to acknowledge councils' over-spending by adjusting its own plans by £500m.

Apart from housing, plans for spending in 1984-85 have been cut for the water authorities and the inner cities. Water authorities will be permitted to borrow one third less in cash to finance reservoir building and pipe laying – although Mr Jenkin noted they had underspent their allocations of previous years.

Water rates should increase in line with the rise in prices.

Finance for the urban development corporations will increase slightly but most inner city programmes will be held at their existing cash levels. In total, the urban and derelict land schemes will get £424m in 1984-85, down £26m from the February plan.

AGRICULTURE

£422m extra for dairy surpluses

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Intervention purchases of surplus farm produce, mainly butter and skimmed milk powder, are expected to cost an extra £422m in 1984-85, Mr Michael Joplin, Minister of Agriculture, said.

That represents all but a small part of the additional £437m agricultural expenditure announced by the Chancellor.

Although part of it is refunded from the EEC budget as and when the surpluses are sold, usually at a heavy loss, it will strengthen demands for urgent action to deal with the mounting dairy surplus.

Mr Joplin also stated that compensatory allowances for hill livestock farmers would not be reduced, and that more money would be available for marginal farms once the European Commission had redesignated the so-called less favoured areas.

Winding up of the land settlement association smallholdings scheme would contribute towards savings of £11m, he said.

Lord Gray of Contin, Minister of State for Agricuture at the Scottish Office, said that the announcement about hill-livestock allowances would provide a substantial boost to confidence among farmers in the Highlands and Islands.

Contributions rise for higher paid

By Lorna Bourke

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Employees earning more than £12,220 a year will find themselves paying up to £70 a year more in National Insurance contributions when higher scales come into operation in April.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, yesterday announced an increase in the upper and lower thresholds used for calculating National Insurance contributions, but there will be no rise in the flat rate charged, which remains at 9 per cent.

The lower threshold below which employees are not liable for National Insurance contributions goes up from £32.50 a week to £34 a week in April. Employees earning between £32.50 and £34 will be up to £3 a week better off. Part-time workers will be the main beneficiaries.

The upper earnings threshold above which contributions are not levied rises from £235 a week to £250.

Earnings within this band, which had previously been exempt from National Insurance contributions, will become subject to the full 9 per cent levy. Employers will find themselves paying up to £89 a year more for employees earning more than £235 a week.

For all employees earning between £34 and £235 a week the situation remains unchanged. National Insurance contributions at 9 per cent of earnings will continue to be levied.

Employees who are contracted out of the state earnings-related pension scheme will pay an extra 4p a week on earnings between £34 a week and £235 a week. Additional contributions will be payable on earnings between £235 and £250, the new upper limit. The maximum increase will be £1.07 for the employee and £1.17 for the employer.

The selfemployed have not escaped. The flat rate Class 2 contributions goes up to £4.60 a week, which works out at an annual increase of £10.40 for those paying only Class 2 contributions.

Restrictions on offshore funds

Details of the new provisions to catch tax avoiders who invest in offshore roll-up funds were announced yesterday by the Chancellor. More than £1,500m has been pumped into the funds, which are mostly based in the Channel Islands.

The funds appeal particularly to higher rate taxpayers because they turn highly taxed income into lower taxed capital gains. Any gains on disposals made after January 1, next year will be taxed as income at the investor's highest rate.

TRANSPORT

Spending on roads up as fares aid cut

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

The figures for transport represent a marked shift from current expenditure such as local fares subsidy (£300m down) to capital expenditure such as road construction (£200m up).

Trunk road expenditure rises from £715m this year to £800m next year, and capital expenditure on local transport, roads, buses, tubes, airports, ports, rises from £720m to £850m. But current expenditure on local transport, covering both public transport subsidies and road maintenance, is cut from £1,890m for the current year to a target of £1,560m for 1984-85.

External finance limits for British Rail are down as expected from £953m to £936m; and for British Airways from −£58m to −£160m reflecting expected higher profitability and repayment of debt to improve the airline's balance sheet.

The higher road construction budget means that the trunk road programme can be accelerated and bypasses round many towns and villages can be built

The Department of Transport declined yesterday to give details, at this stage, of which localities may benefit; but at least 14 important contracts worth £170m will be let soon as a result, it said.

Fowler promised 1% growth will persist

By Nicholas Timmins, Health Services Correspondent

HEALTH

Spending on the National Health Service is to rise by £800m next year, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced.

That is an increase of just over 1 per cent in real terms, providing the Government's assumptions that prices will rise by 5 per cent and pay by 3 per cent are met.

The rise is 0.5 per cent more than the 0.5 per cent increase in real terms that health authorities had been told earlier this year to plan on for the next decade, but it is based on spending after the Chancellor's 1 per cent in July.

Mr Fowler is also understood to have won an assurance in Cabinet that a similar level of growth will be allowed in 1985 and 1986.

The increase will roughly match the extra resources needed each year to cope with increased numbers of elderly, but extra developments and medical advanees must be financed by efficiency savings.

NHS capital spending will rise by £50m, 7 per cent more than this year, to £760m. The Government has allowed an extra £190m next year for family doctor services, which this year overspent their budget by £100m.

Given that the gross increase in spending on such services this year was about £250m, the Government is allowing for smaller increases in spending next year.

Announcing the changes, Mr Fowler said: "We have honoured our pledges to the NHS. We are already treating more patients than ever before

The extra would cope with the increasing numbers of very old.

"These pressures will run at just under 1 per cent in the next few years and we are fully aware of the importance of coping with these demands. Together with the resources which can be saved by cost-improvement programmes and greater efficiency, these plans will enable the NHS to meet the growing pressures that it faces."

£70m on way for Rolls engine

A new version of the Rolls-Royce RB-211 jet engine, which powers aircraft like the Boeing 747 and whose cost brought the company to collapse in 1971, is to be backed by another £70m of repayable launch aid.

Confirming that in the Commons written answer yesterday, Mr Norman Lamont, the Minister of State for Industry, said that £60m would be sought in this year's winter supplementary estimates and a further £10m in 1984-85.

Nato 3% target growth to be abandoned

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

DEFENCE

Britain will abandon its target of achieving a real growth of 3 per cent a year in defence spending from 1986-87.

That was confirmed by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, who said that he had not argued for the existing commitment which ends in 1985-86 to be extended.

Britain had made a major effort to meet the spending target set by Nato. It would have been irresponsible to argue for the target to be continued indefinitely, Mr Heseltine said. If spending on the Falkland Islands was included, by the spring of 1985 defence spending would have risen by 21 per cent compared with 1978-79. If Falklands spending was excluded the growth would be 16 per cent.

Mr Heseltine said that defence spending in the next financial year would rise by 3.5 per cent in real terms, although the Treasury puts the figure at "some 3 per cent", and would rise again by 3 per cent in 1985-86.

The Ministry of Defence seems to have secured about £400m less than it wanted for next year, although as a proportion of total planned public spending its share has changed minimally, 13.45 per cent on the basis of yesterday's forecasts, as against 13.68 per cent in the Public Expenditure White Paper published last February.

Mr Heseltine is thought to have argued for an increase of £200 to £300m above last February's plans. After allowing for various technical factors, he has emerged with £168m less than those plans envisaged.

He described that shortfall, equivalent to 1 per cent on a budget of £17bn, as being an extension of the £250m cuts which were imposed by the Chancellor in July for the current financial year.

In return, the Treasury has made concessions. It certainly wanted to cut defence spending by more than the £168m and it has also agreed that should inflation be higher than the assumed rates of 3 per cent for pay and 5 per cent for other expenditure then a "reconciliation" of the defence budget with the higher inflation rates would be made.

Main points of the economic forecast

- **Economic growth of 3 per cent this year and next**
- **Inflation down to 4.5 per cent by Christmas, 1984, from 5 per cent at the end of 1983, after peaking at about 5.5 per cent in spring, 1984**
- **A zero balance of payments in 1984**
- **Adult employment unchanged at 2,850,000 in 1983-84 and 1984-85**
- **Public sector borrowing of £10,000m in 1983-84, £2,000m more than forecast in the Budget, which is assumed for the time being to fall to £8,000m in 1984-85**

A summary of the economic prospects for 1984 states:

World economy: A vigorous rise in activity in the US is not being matched elsewhere: in parts of Europe, in OPEC, and in many of the developing countries, activity and imports have fallen, in the process of adjustment to international or national debt problems. World trade is only now beginning to recover after the fall of the last two years.

Output, demand and employment: In the UK, however, output has been rising since 1981, as real domestic demand has recovered, helped by falls in inflation and interest rates. Output in 1983 is expected to be about 3 per cent higher than in 1982. The growth in domestic demand is likely to slow down perhaps from 4 per cent in 1983 to 3 per cent in 1984, but a continued rise in investment and a recovery in exports should sustain the growth in activity.

With world demand recovering, and the profitability of home supply increasing, the forecast is for UK output to grow by 3 per cent in 1984 and for employment to rise.

Balance of payments: The main factor in the sharper growth of imports relative to exports since 1981 has been the recovery in domestic demand in the UK, ahead of most other industrial countries. This has been reflected in the current account of the balance of payments, where a surplus of more than £5bn in 1982 has given way to a small surplus in the first nine months of 1983.

With a recovery forecast for exports, the current account may remain near balance in 1984. The forecast assumes that the exchange rate will not change much from recent levels.

Inflation: This year has again seen a lower than expected rate of inflation in the UK. Costs are rising more slowly than prices, leaving room for a sizeable recovery in profitability from an historically low base. At the same time the real income of those in work has risen. Current inflationary pressures continue weak and by the end of next year inflation should be below the current rate of about 5 per cent.

Borrowing: The PSBR in this financial year, 1983-84, looks like turning out higher than expected at Budget time. This is despite the July 7 measures and partly reflects the same factors that caused higher than expected spending at the end of 1982-83. For 1984-85, this forecast continues to assume, as in the Medium Term Financial Strategy, a PSBR of 2½ per cent of GDP, or £8bn.

The present forecast, subject to a wide margin of error, assumes an increase of taxation in order to achieve this, after allowance for indexation of personal taxes and specific duties.

Monetary policy: Monetary policy in 1984-85 is assumed, like fiscal policy, to be consistent with the indications given in the MTFS. These included a range for monetary growth of 6-10 per cent.

Inflation prospects: Some further increase [in the retail price index], perhaps to about 5½ per cent, is expected for the 12-monthly rate in the first half of next year as past favourable factors drop out of the comparison. These effects should however be short-lived and the 12-monthly increase is expected to fall back, perhaps to around 4½ per cent by the end of 1984.

Personal consumption: Total real personal disposable income is now beginning to rise again as real take home pay rises and employment stops falling. The rise forecast for consumers' expenditure in 1984 reflects both a small further fall in saving and a rise in real after-tax incomes.

Demand and activity: As the UK and world recoveries become more firmly established the composition of final expenditure is expected to begin to shift away from personal consumption towards exports and industrial investment.

Productivity and the labour market: As output growth is being consolidated, so the fall in employment seems to be ending; manufacturing employment (which now accounts for about one quarter of total employment) has been declining more slowly in the last six months while outside manufacturing, employment is now rising. Unemployment may now be levelling off.

Fiscal projections: In the first seven months of 1983-84, the PSBR was just over £7bn; the total for the year as a whole is now projected at £10bn, some £2bn higher than forecast at Budget time. There is inevitably still a substantial margin of error surrounding this forecast (average errors in PSBR forecast at this time of year exceed £2bn) but there are several factors which give grounds for expecting increased public borrowing this year.

On the expenditure side the outturn for 1982-83 and information on likely spending this year suggest less shortfall than allowed for in the GFSBR. In addition, debt interest payments are higher, partly because of higher borrowing. On revenues, extra receipts from North Sea Oil seem likely to be broadly offset by lower receipts elsewhere.

Adopting the conventional assumptions of indexed tax rates, allowances and specific duties and taking a PSBR In 1984-85 of 2½ per cent of GDP, equivalent to £8bn (as in the MTFS), this points to a negative fiscal adjustment, perhaps of the order of £½bn.

Expenditure: General government expenditure in national accounts terms is forecast to rise, in cash, nearly 5½ per cent in both 1983-84 and 1984-85.

Revenue: Revenue in 1984-5 is projected on conventional assumptions of revalorization of the main direct tax allowance and thresholds, and of excise duties, using a figure of 5 per cent.

Real GDP) average measure) is forecast to grow by nearly 3 per cent in 1983-84 and 1984-85. The geneal rate of inflation, as measured by the GDP deflator, is put at about 5 per cent in 1983-84 and 1984-85.

Economic prospects: summary

	Percentage Changes 1982 to 1983	Percentage Changes 1983 to 1984	ave error[2] from past forecasts
A output and expenditure at constant 1980 prices			
Gross domestic product (at factors cost)	3	3	1
Consumers' expenditure	3½	2½	1
General government current expenditure	2¼	1	1½
Fixed investment	2½	4	2½
Exports of goods and services	½	4	3
Change in rate of stock-building as a p.c. of level of GDP	1	½	1
Imports of goods and services	5	5	3
	1983	1984	
B Balance of payments on current account (£bn)	¼	0	3
C Retail prices index (4th quarter)	5	4½	3[3]

[1] Forecast includes effect of fiscal adjustment 1984-85
[2] Errors relate to average differences (on either side of central figure) between forecast and outturn. Errors are after adjustment for effects of major changes in fiscal policy, where excluded from forecast.
[3] Average error for inflation claculated from a period of much higher inflation and probably overstates margin of error at low rates of inflation.

Public Sector Borrowing†

	1982-83	1983-84	£bn 1984-85
Gen govt expenditure	132	139	146½
Gen govt receipts	−122	−128	−137½
Implied fiscal adjustment[1]	–	–	−½
Gen Govt Borr Reqt	10½		
11			
		8½ Pc Sc Borr Req	9
10			8
as percentage of GDP	3¼	3¼	2½
Money GDP at market prices	282	305	329

[1] On the same assumption as in the 1983 MTFS about the PSBR as a proportion of GDP

†Totals may not add due to rounding

Lawson signals tax rises

Continued from page 1

diture in 1984-85 at the intended total of £126.4b.

If that target is hit, it would mean that public spending, allowing for inflation, would be broadly the same as in the current financial year. So, as Mr Lawson claimed, public expenditure "should continue to fall as a percentage of Gross Domestic easing from 42.5 per cent this year to 42 per cent in 1984-85.

Of the £2,000m increase now forecast for public borrowing this year over the £8.2b Budget target, three-quarters results from higher-than-planned spending and one-quarter from lower revenues, mostly local rates.

The spending overshoot has been concentrated on four main programmes: the social security budget, where both take-up and benefit rates are higher than predicted; the cost of food price support under EEC rules; current spending by town halls; and health and personal social services, chiefly in the cost of the family practitioner service.

All these programmes will cost more than orginally planned next year as well.

Housing, defence, the nationalized industries and trade, industry and employment services have borne the brunt of the cuts needed next year to keep the overall planning total for public spending at the original figure of £126,400m.

The result will be cuts in home improvement grants and housing benefits for those on low incomes, increases in the cost of electricity and gas (by 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively on latest estimate) and reductions in regional aid to industry.

Police face Ripper writ from mother

Mrs Doreen Hill, mother of the Yorkshire Ripper's thirteenth and final victim, has issued a writ against West Yorkshire police alleging incompetence in its failure to apprehend Peter Sutcliffe before her daughter was killed.

The High Court writ seeks damages against the chief constable, Mr Colin Sampson. Miss Jacqueline Hill, aged 21, a Leeds University student, was killed in the city three years ago yesterday.

Mrs Hill, from Ormesby, near Middlesbrough, said that she would give any award to charity.

Her solicitor, Mr Anclay Hart, said yesterday: "A protective writ has been issued to keep within the time limit. It has not been served yet but we have another year in which to do that."

Jones returns

Dr Robert Jones, aged 41, returned to his surgery yesterday on bail after being questioned by detectives for three days about the death of Mrs Diane Jones, his third wife. He was arrested on Monday.

Author's divorce

Mr Quentin Crewe, aged 57, the author and food critic, and his third wife Susan, aged 34, are ending their marriage of 12 years, according to the latest list to be heard by the London Divorce Court.

Falkland deal

A dispute which threatened a strike in the Falklands' wool industry, has been settled with an arbitrator's ruling in London that gives the Sheep Owners' Association's employees more than 70 per cent of a pay demand.

The Chesterfield by-election

Labour unites against Benn the bogyman

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

There is a discreet sign over the central car park in Chesterfield which shows that unemplyment in the area is now 11,220. That includes 14.2 per cent of the male workforce, up from 9.6 per cent in the 1981 census report.

Such figures have become commonplace, but they help to explain the rich seam of anti Conservative feeling in a community that has all the trappings of market town prosperity.

The town, just three miles from the M1 and the gateway to the delights of the Derbyshire Peak District, is a happy compromise of history and development, from the fourteenth century twisted steeple to 650,000 sq ft of industrial and trading estates.

The publicity Chesterfield is about to receive from the by-election caused by Mr Eric Varley's impending resignation from the Commons could be worth a great deal of tourist and development advertising.

Mr Varley's decision to leave the Commons at the end of the year to join the Coalite conglomerate in neighbouring Bolsover has undoubtedly saddened many Labour Party members and voters in the town.

But some left-wingers also feel that the party may suffer from a double resentment in the by-election. The fact that Mr Varley should have contested the seat in June only to announce his retirement in November may, on past by-election form, provoke a sharp fall in turnout among Labour voters.

That handicap may be aggravated by the suggestion that Coalite is not the most popular of local companies, having tarnished its image with controversial policies on the

Chesterfield's twisted steeple.

tipping of toxic chemical waste and its role in the Falkland Islands.

Nevertheless, Labour would be hard pressed to lose the constituency were it not for the fact that Mr Wedgwood Benn has declared his interest in winning the Labour nomination with the support of some influential union barons in the area.

That news has helped to forge a formidable allianace between the Labour leadership at Westminster and local ward delegates in Chesterfield who share the view that Mr Benn is the bogyman to be blamed for all Labour's troubles between 1981 and this year's general election.

Mr Benn has a chance of getting the Chesterfield nomination, but he will have to take a calculated gamble on the town's independent-minded, middle-of-the-road Labour management committee. He may yet be advised that the risk of rejection is too great.

The Liberals have decided to choose the candidate they fielded in the 1979 and 1983 elections.

The Conservatives are also likely to choose the same candidate as at the general election this year. Those decisions could help to sway the Labour Party in favour of caution and a local replacement for Mr Varley.

One informed Labour source said in Chesterfield this week that if Mr Benn did win the nomination it would be entirely possible for the Liberal-Alliance to win the seat on a swing away from Labour and the Conservatives.

On the figures for the past five general elections such predictions seem preposterous.

Labour achieved its lowest poll for 13 years last June, but still managed to win 48.1 per cent of the vote. The lowest Conservative vote was 13,393, or 25.9 per cent of the poll in October, 1974, and the Tories have a reputation for retaining their basic support.

The Liberals appear to have reached a peak of just under 10,000 votes, about 20 per cent of turnout, in February, 1974, and last June. It would, therefore, appear that it would take a political earthquake to break Labour's hold on the constituency.

General election: Mr E. Varley (Lab), 23,881; Mr N. Bourne (C), 16,118; Mr M. Payne (L/All), 9,705. Lab Maj: 7,763. Electorate: 68,486.

Cuts urged in Soviet share of UK cruises

By Michael Baily
Transport Editor

The Government is expected to take a tough line in Anglo-Soviet talks next month over Soviet ships that built up their share of the UK cruise market while British ships – the Canberra, QE2, and Uganda – were away in the Falklands last year.

Commercial talks with Soviet lines have failed to produce the required cut-back, P & O and Cunard said yesterday and without government action Britain's home-based cruise fleet could eventually be forced out of business with loss of jobs and serious implications for defence and the balance of payments.

Soviet ships built up their share of UK cruisng capacity from about 15 per cent in 1979 to 40 per cent this year, and the British lines want a reduction to the 1979 level. All that the Soviet lines have agreed to so far is a 6 per cent cut to 34 per cent next year. The British companies say that it is now up to the Government.

"Years of experience in dealing with the Russians has proved that commercial negotiations do not produce results unless the western companies are seen to have the full support of their government who wll be prepared to act where necessary", Dr Rodney Leach, P & O director for cruising, said yesterday.

With prices at about £700 for a fortnight's Mediterranean cruise, compared with £1,400 by Cunard or P & O, the Soviet ships are heavily subsidized.

Dr Leach said: "We calculate that the Russians earned about £10m from their UK operations last year; but it would cost any western owner at least £18m just to carry out the programme, using the cheapest ships and seamen they could get."



Friends again: President Moi of Kenya (left) and President Nyerere of Tanzania who have settled their financial differences.

Tanzania reopens land border with Kenya after six years

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

The 500-mile land border between Kenya and Tanzania, closed since early 1977, re-opened yesterday a few hours after the Presidents of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda had agreed on a settlement of financial matters arising from the collapse of the East African Community more than six years ago.

Journalists returning here from the summmit meeting in Arusha, northern Tanzania, were among the first to cross a frontier which until yesterday has been tightly closed to all normal traffic.

Kenya has particularly welcomed Tanzania's decision to allow resumption of normal traffic, the original closure having been ordered by Tanzania in a move to "punish" Kenya for allegedly dominating the community's economy. The *The Kenya Times*, newspaper of the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) said in a front-page leading article: "A new era has dawned upon East Africa – an era of hope and confidence, trust and true friendliness, until and politicla stability."

The Kenya and Tanzanian airlines are expected soon to resume direct flights between thee two countries. Since 1977, travellers have had to fly via a third country.

Kenya's export, import and tourist trade will benefit considerably.

The border reopening follows the signing late on Wednesday of an agreement to share, the assets of the former Community Kenya and Tanzania are to pay £128m (with Kenya paying the bigger share) to Uganda, in recognition of the fact that it inherited more community assets than Uganda.

The three countries also agreed to share out the community's unpaid debts, again with Kenya contributing most.

Japan clears decks for December poll

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

After more than a month of political deadlock, leaders of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party have set the stage for a December general election, a fight which Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister, would probably prefer to put off until calmer days.

A decision to dissolve Parliament and call an election appears almost certain. The most likely date is December 18.

In extending the current session until November 28, the ruling party reached a compromise with the opposition, which has boycotted Parliament since last month's bribery conviction of Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the former Prime Minister.

This cleared the way for the Lower House to pass key tax cuts and other legislation and send it to the Upper House, where opposition parties have agreed to vote. The opposition had demanded dissolution of Parliament in exchange for cooperation. It hopes to take advantage of anti-Tanaka sentiment.

Paradoxically, the strongest pressure for dissolution and an early election came from the ruling party's powerful Tanaka faction, which fears that delay would hurt its chances.

With Tanaka loyalists occupying key party and Cabinet positions, Mr Nakasone's room for manoeuvre has been limited. His attempts to persuade Mr Tanaka to resign, thus ending the political stalemate, proved futile. Only a year ago, Mr Tanaka's support was critical in Mr Nakasone's election as president of the LDP, and hence Prime Minister.

Mr Nakasone and others in the ruling party view the prospect of an early election warily. He is said to prefer January, but publicly is still uncommitted to a date.

His party is certain to lose some ground in the Lower House, where it holds an absolute majority as a result of an unexpectedly big win in the last general election. At that time, the LDP benefited from sympathy over the sudden death of Masayoshi Ohira, their Prime Minister.

The election will probably see the ruling party reduced from its bloated majority of 286 seats in the 511-member Lower House. If the party wins at least 270 seats, the outcome will be deemed a victory for Mr Nakasone. He will then stay in office with a much stronger hand

His personal popularity has been boosted by a successful visit last week from President Reagan. Whether that will help the party, however, is questionable.

If the LDP total falls below 270, it could spell trouble. A loss of 10 to 15 seats seems likely. Whatever happens, Mr Tanaka's faction is likely to gain.

Mr Tanaka resigned from the LDP in 1976 after being charged with taking bribes from Lockheed Corporation to influence sales of aircraft in Japan while he was Rime Minister.

Bonn dials a deal with East Berlin

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

After a year of haggling, West and East Germany have reached agreement on new postal communications which will make it easier for East Germans to dial directly across the border.

Bonn will increase its annual payments to East Berlin for postal and telephone traffic from DM85m (£21m) to DM 200m. East Germany was demanding DM 300m, and a compromise was reached after postal ministers met in Geneva.

East Berlin has also promised to deliver mail from the West more promptly. Losses – especially of parcels from West Germans to relatives in the East – will be cut, direct dialling gradually introduced and more telex and telephone lines installed.

Meanwhile, Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the West German Economc Minster, who is heading a trade delegation to Moscow, has announced that the Soviet Union agreed to restore direct dialling to the Federal Republic for German businessmen in Moscow. In spite of Western protests, the Russians abolished direct dialling in and out of their country last year.

Paraguay journalist held without charge

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo

Paraguay's leading newspaper, *ABC Color*, has been under increasng pressure from the Government led by General Alfredo Stroessner, who won the presidency for the seventh time last July.

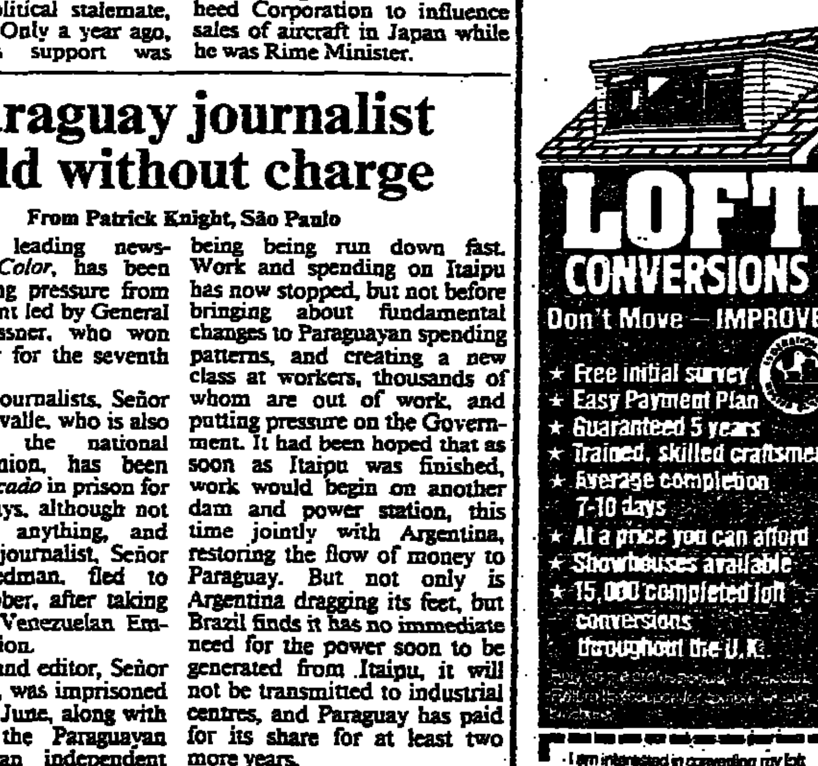
One of its journalists, Señor Alcibiades Delvalle, who is also secretary of the national journalists' union, has been held *incomunicado* in prison for the past 55 days, although not charged with anything, and another, staff journalist, Señor Gustavo Driedman, fled to Brazil in October, after taking refuge in the Venezuelan Embassy in Asuncion.

The owner and editor, Señor Aldo Zucolillo, was imprisoned for 12 days in June, along with members of the Paraguayan Data Bank, an independent information collecting service supported by the Church. Distribution of the *ABC* has been interfered with by the Government, and supplies of newsprint restricted.

The Paraguayan economy is experiencing increasing problems, with imports running at twice the rate of exports, and the $700m (£466m) of reserves built up while the world's largest power station, Itaipu, built jointly with Brazil, was being being run down fast. Work and spending on Itaipu has now stopped, but not before bringing about fundamental changes to Paraguayan spending patterns, and creating a new class at workers, thousands of whom are out of work, and putting pressure on the Government. It had been hoped that as soon as Itaipu was finished, work would begin on another dam and power station, this time jointly with Argentina, restoring the flow of money to Paraguay. But not only is Argentina dragging its feet, but Brazil finds it has no immediate need for the power soon to be generated from Itaipu, it will not be transmitted to industrial centres, and Paraguay has paid for its share for at least two more years.

General Stroessner is reluctant to take urgently needed economic measures, such as devaluation, the introduction of income tax, and the policing of trade, more than half of which involves smuggling into and from, Brazil, Argentina and Bolivia.

If the shrinking of reserves continues at the present rate, something other than arresting journalists, and harassing newspapers will have to be done.



هكذا من الأصل

After the Turkish Cypriot UDI

Kyprianou asks Britain to take harder line against secession

By Richard Dowden

President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus met Mrs Margaret Thatcher last night during a stopover visit to London on his way to the United Nations in New York.

It is understood that he urged Mrs Thatcher to take a harder line against the newly declared Turkish Republic of North Cyprus and against Turkey which Mr Kyprianou sees as its backer.

Cyprus is working with non-aligned nations on an alternative draft statement for discussion at the emergency session of the UN and its urging the inclusion of sanctions against the secessionist state.

Britain has become the centre of the diplomatic vortex created by the secession. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is expected to see Mr Ilter Turkmen, the Turkish Foreign Minister in London today. On Wednesday Mr Rauf Denktas stopped off in London on his way to New York.

If the non-aligned draft does include sanctions, Cyprus will support it rather than the British draft which simply calls on the Turkish Cypriots to revoke their declarations of independence and urges all nations "not to recognize any Cyprus state other than the Republic of Cyprus".

Meanwhile both Greece and Turkey have assured Britain that they respect the Cyprus Treaty of Guarantee of 1960 which made the two and Britain the guarantors of Cypriot independence.

However Turkey has agreed to attend talks with Britain while Greece has said that it could not agree because Turkey had recognized the newly declared state. Greece has suggested instead that Britain should act as intermediary.

Greece has also announced that it is breaking off the Greek-Turkish dialogue on tourism and economic cooperation, but a spokesman for Turkey dismissed the talks "since they are not concerned with the real issues between the two countries".

A Turkish spokesman said that Mr Turkmen would be giving Sir Geoffrey a more detailed explanation of Ankara's views but he added that it would have been more reasonable if Britain had made its call for talks before issuing an official statement and before applying to the United Nations Security Council.

"Nevertheless we have informed Britain of our readiness for consultations envisaged by the guarantee treaty."

He said it was out of the question for Turkey to withhold diplomatic recognition of the newly declared state when Turkish Cypriots annouced they had achieved the statehood denied them for 20 years.

Athens summit: Before leaving for London yesterday, President Kyprianou of Cyprus (left) met Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister.

Sudan rebels free two Britons but still hold hostages

From Gill Lusk, Khartum

Two Britons working in Sudan were released unharmed yesterday by rebels in southern Sudan, but nine other foreign workers are still being held.

The Britons, who were working for US companies subcontracted to Chevron Oil, were apparently released without Army intervention. No conditions were set for their release by the rebels. They are Mr Charles Dowman, a road construction superintendent working for Reading and Bates Construction, and Mr John Wood, a surveyor with Petty Ray Geophysical. They had been seized on Tuesday night.

They were working on preparation of a site for drilling some 15 miles south of the former Chevron headquarters at Bentiu in Bahr el Ghazal.

Those still in captivity are seven Frenchmen and two Pakistanis, all technicians or engineers working for a French firm, CCI (Compagnie des Constructions Internationales), on building Jonglei Canal. The seven were seized 130 miles south of Sobat, canal headquarters, in Jonglei province.

The attack was apparently timed to coincide with President Nimeiry's visit to Paris, and the President announced both incidents at a press conference in Paris

The rebels, who claimed allegiance to the Sudanese People's Liberation Front, have made several demands which are more political than practical. These include the lifting of Islamic law, imposed on September 8, the freeing of all political detainees and their safe passage to Libya.

They have also demanded the halting of canal construction, of the pipeline project which is due to make Sudan a petroleum exporter by 1986, and the stopping of exploration by the French company, Total.

Both areas have been particularly prone to rebel activity in recent months, but Jonglei canal workers always enjoyed a tacit understanding that they would not be troubled. Chevron, too, had a modus vivendi with various local people.

The seizure of the Britons can, therefore, be taken as a warning, but the Jonglei attack may have a different meaning. Informed sources believe the two cases may not be directly related.



Tension low, resentment high

From Mario Modiano, Nicosia

All is quiet at the Ledra Palace checkpoint, where the Green Line runs between the lush gardens of the Greek Ambassador's residence and the Goethe Institute.

Forty-eight hours after the Turkish Cypriots proclaimed an independent state, the border which has divided the two communities for more years than either cares to remember, remained open, as usual, to foreigners only.

Some Greek Cyproit schoolgirls on their way to German language courses calmly crossed into no-man's-land, past the concrete roadblock painted in the Greek colours, blue and white, and displaying the patriotic motto "liberty or death".

If there is any tension here, it is not obvious. Except, of course, for the hosts of Journalists waiting their turn to go across to find out if Greek and Turks are likely to go on the warpath again.

On the Turkish Cypriot side, past indifferent Greek and Turkish sentries, the red and white swing bar went up to admit a steady flow of UN vhicles serving the multinational peacekeeping force, or foreign diplomats whose homes are on the Turkish side and their offices in the Greek Sections.

On a bench opposite the Turkish police hut a middle-aged Turkish Cypriot woman sunned herself, knitting a pullover as she waited for her sister, a cancer patient. She was eventually brought in a UN ambulance after being discharged from a hospital on the Greek side. "Some facilities are better there", the woman explained.

Otherwise contacts between the two communities are minimal, and what the British Government now ponderously calls "the purported secession" by the Turkish Cypriots is likely to reduce them even further.

The Green Line may divide a pattern of national colours and loyalties, but it is the mutual mistrust and resentment that has created the gulf.

A dominant sign just inside the Turkish sector points the way to the "Museum of Barbarism", where Turkish Cypriots try to illustrate their claims.

Since partition already existed, why was the proclamation of independence necessary? Dr Kenan Atakol, a US-trained civil engineer whose official title is "Foreign Minister of the Turkish Republic of North Cyprus", says: "Don't you think that 20 years of feeling like a foreign tourist in your own island is enough?"

The two sides share more than driving on the left-hand side of the road, a feature from the British. High above the checkpoint the power lines show that northern Cyprus still relies on the south for its electricity.

Mr Andreas Christofidis, the Cyprus Government spokesman, was asked if, after secession, the power would be cut off. "We are considering all possible options", he said.

But Dr Atakol said: "They have no right to cut off our electricity. The power stations were built with aid granted on condition that they serve both communities."

The threat, however, is a serious one. The Turks could retaliate by cutting off Nicosia's fresh water supply, which comes from the north, but the Greek Cypriots claim that they could manage without.

Trudeau's wife files for divorce

Toronto (Reuter) – Margaret Trudeau yesterday filed a petition for divorce from her estranged husband, Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, her lawyer said. The couple have been separated for more than six years, and Mrs Trudeau now works as a hostess on a television show. She is hoping to marry an Ottawa estate agent.

Turks acquitted

Ankara (Reuter) – Two Turkish journalists from the right-wing *Tercuman*, who faced up to eight years' imprisonment on charges of insulting the military Government, were acquitted by an Istanbul military court.

Mine disaster

Johannesburg (AFP) – Six black miners were killed in an accident 11,500ft below the surface in an Anglo-American Corporation gold mine at Carletonville, near here.

Nazi may be tried in Israel

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Israel is pressing ahead with controversial legal moves to hold the first trial of an alleged Nazi war criminal here since 1961 when Adolf Eichmann was convicted of crimes against humanity and later hanged at a jail near Tel Aviv.

The Government is believed to have recently taken formal steps to secure the extradition from the US of a former SS guard now working as a motor mechanic who was known to Jewish inmates of Poland's notorious Treblinka death camp, as "Ivan the Terrible" when he operated the gas chambers there.

The suspected war criminal is a Ukrainian who, according to Israeli sources, has been living in Cleveland, Ohio, since entering America in 1953. He is one of 200 alleged Nazi war criminals known to be living in the US, at least 10 of whom the Likud Government is hoping to put on trial in Jerusalem.

Mr Yitzhak Feinberg, the Justice Ministry spokesman, refused to confirm or deny that extradition proceedings were being sought against the former Treblinka guard. He said it was Israeli policy never to reveal the identities of those whose deportation was being demanded until they were under arrest.

But he did confirm that the Government regard it as "an historical obligation" to try to bring Nazi criminals to justice. "We do not intend to forget", he said. Legal work was under way to bring an unspecified number of the 200 suspected second world war criminals back from the US to Israel.

Under a law passed in 1950, alleged Nazi war criminals can be tried before a panel of judges in Israel, where there are no jury trials, for holocaust crimes committed in any "hostile country". Those discovered by the US Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations to be living in America cannot be tried there, but they can be deported on the basis of supplying misleading information when they sought naturalization.

The difficulty facing the Reagan Administration was finding a country prepared to take those former Nazis it was anxious to expel. Israel agreed in prinicple two years ago, but until now no action has been taken because the authorities were determined to build up a water-tight case before initiating extradition proceedings.

If a trial was to go ahead without a solid case, Israel could be in the embarrassing position of having Nazis found not guilty ending up living there. That is an impossible thought". Mr Feinberg said.

Czechs defect

Munich (AP) – Two Czechoslovak lumberjacks fled across the border into Bavaria where they asked for political asylum. Twelve civilians have defected across the Czechoslovak border so far this year.

Peking fashion

Peking (Reuter) – Girls who wear make-up and fasionable clothes should not be accused of pursuing a bourgeois way of life, the *China Youth News* said in a strong rejection of party "ideological contamination".

Romanians facing meat shortages

From Our Correspondent
Vienna

There will be more meat shortages next year, President Ceausescu warned Romanians in an interview in *Scinteia*, the party paper.

Over the past two years, Romania has increased exports of meat to the West and the Middle East in an effort to reduce its debts. Next year the debts must be reduced by a quarter, Mr Ceausescu said.

Although meat is not yet rationed in Bucharest, it is difficult to find. Outside the capital, the monthly ration is 1kg (2.2lb) a head.

This and other shortages have produced a flourishing black market. The President said he would not tolerate speculators. Those who traded illegally were "engaging in one of the most dangerous forms of counter-revolutionary activity".

Mr Ceausescu was optimistic about the future of the economy. Industrial production was up by 6.6 per cent he said.

Soviet threat to break off both series of arms talks in Geneva

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

A senior Soviet official yesterday hinted that Moscow would walk out of the Geneva talks on strategic arms reduction (Start) as well as those on intermediate missiles in Europe (INF).

The official. Mr Vadim Zagladin told a press conference in Moscow that cruise and Pershing 2 were regarded by the Soviet Union not only as European missiles but also as strategic weapons. "Deployment of these Nato weapons will. therefore. change the strategic balance and will make us think to what extent the Start talks are connected with INF."

Mr Zagladin. who is deputy head of the Central Committees international information department. said the Soviet-US talks in Geneva were "on the brink of breakdown". Failure at Geneva would be entirely the fault of the US. he added.

Asked if the breakdown would be permenant or temporary Mr Zagladin replied: "That is up to the Americans". The collapse of the INF talks was bound to have a "negative impact" both on Start and on the Vienna talks on mutual and balanced force reduction (MBFR). as well as on the Helsinki process.

Soviet spokesmen have recently suggested that the start talks could continue even if the INF debate was broken off. and that cruise. Pershing 2 and some British and French missiles could be included in an expanded version of the Start talks.

Jane's Defence Review said yesterday that the Soviet Union would develop its own submarine-launched cruise missile next year. followed by ground-launched and bomber-launched versions. The Soviet cruise – code-named the SSNX21 – would have a range of 1.500 miles and was largely based on stolen Western technology.

Mr Zagladin denied that the American cruise and Pershing missiles were a legitimate response to Soviet SS20s. and said that further measures against Europe and America were under consideration. The coming "cold December" – reference to Moscow's snowy weather – would be matched by an increasingly chilly international atmosphere.

In a leading article today, released in advance by Tass, *Pravada* accuses the US of "playing with numbers" at Geneva in the vain hope of deceiving public opinion.

● GENEVA: "They are continuing, yes". Mr Paul Nitze. the US delegate in the INF talks said yesterday with a smile on returning to his office afer a 2 hours 13 minutes meeting at the Soviet diplomatic mission further up the optimistically named Avenue de la Paix (Alan McGregor writes).

However moribund, the negotiations also included yesterday a two-and-a-half hour session between US and Soviet delegations in the parallel Start talks. Incidentally. they talked for nearly three hours on Tuesday when their INF counterparts were in and out in a bare 35 minutes.

The next meetings on Tuesday (Start) and Wednesday (INF) are, by Soviet indications, liable to be the last. The West German Bundsestag deployment debate, on Monday and Tuesday, is expected to be followed immediately by the arrival in West Germany of the first Pershing 2s.

SPD likely to oppose deployment

From Michael Binyon Bonn

Social Democrats today begin a special congress at which they are expected to vote overwhelmingly against deployment of new Nato missiles in this country. thus ending the longstanding political consensus on West German security policy.

Only former chancellor Helmut Schmidt. one of the principal architects of the 1979 Nato twin-track decision. is expected to speak out strongly in favour.

Herr Willy Brandt. the party chairman, has already declared his opposition.

The SPD vote. reflecting widespread opposition to the Nato missiles throughout West Germany, does not affect the Government's determination to stick to its Nato commitments.

Mitterrand says missile crisis worst since 1962

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris

The Nato missile deployment crisis is the most serious the world has known since Berlin in 1948 and Cuba in 1962, President Mitterrand said during a wide-ranging television interview on defence and international affairs.

The French public has good reason to be concerned, but that did not mean they should lose their sangfroid. The previous crises had been overcome and the present one must be mastered in its turn.

To do that, a number of conditions were necessary, starting with the balance of forces between East and West. France was in favour of the reduction of arms to their lowest possible level, but only if a balance of forces was preserved. "Without that balance, war is at our very doors."

M Mitterrand said he believed the Russians would break off the Geneva arms talks the moment the first Pershing 2 missiles were deployed in West Germany. France would do all it could to ensure the rupture was not permanent; it was imperative to go on negotiating.

"I think that the leaders of the two superpowers are wise enough to grasp at every opportunity. because they do not want war", he said. He believed the Soviet leaders were primarily concerned with the interests of their own people, pointing out that 20 million Russians died in the last war.

M Mitterrand reiterted France's refusal to have its nuclear force included in the Geneva talks. There was no question of France taking part in any arms reduction talks until the two superpowers had agreed to a "considerable reduction" in their arsenals.

Pilgrims disrupt Queen's schedule

From Michael Hamlyn Delhi

A mass pilgrimage of Hindu revivalists forced a last-minute change in plans for the Queen's visit to Delhi yesterday. Soon after her arrival on a nine-day state visit, she was due to lay a wreath on the black marble memorial to Mahatma Gandhi, but security fears caused the ceremony to be postponed until today.

The Rajghat, where Gandhi's body was cremated on the banks of the holy river Yamuna, is one of the most sacred spots to Hindus, and yesterday Delhi was filled with the safron flags and robes of the pilgrims, who are bearing pitchers of holy water across the country to whip up renewed commitment to the Hindu religion.

Swastika badges, gilded carts, and religious music mark the movement of the *yatra* or journey through the capital. The procession travelling by lorry and bus will take a month to make the trip from Hardwar north of here to the southernmost tip of India at Kanyakumari. Two other big *yatras* are also crossing the country, one from Katmandu to the south of Tamil Nadu, the other from Calcutta in the far east of the country to Somnath in the far west.

Mrs Gandhi has bitterly criticized the pilgrimages, organized by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad, the World Hindu Council, saying that they were perpetrating communal disharmony.

She said in a public speech that rabid communal forces, bent on dividing the country's unity, were behind the *Yatra*. She added that it would sow the seeds of distrust and sharpen the fears of the minority communities.

Hindu astrologers also managed to bring about a change in the Queen's programme. She was due to arrive at the ceremonial reception at Delhi airport promptly at noon, but this was judged on analysis of the auguries to be an inauspicious moment. Accordingly the British Airways Tristar in which the royal party is travelling taxied up to the red carpet at five minutes past instead.

The Queen was greeted at the foot of the aircraft steps by the President of India, Mr Giani Zail Singh, resplendent in a snowy white turban, his daughter Dr Gurdeep Kaur, and Mrs Ghandhi.



Women of power: The Queen, on the first day of her Indian tour, talks to Mrs Gandhi outside the presidential palace.

She drove in a black bulletproof Mercedes – security precautions having been intensified here since the bomb explosion killed South Korean visitors in Burma – to the Rashtrapati Bhavan, the President's palace.

The route was decorated by 25ft high photographs of herself and the Duke of Edinburgh and arches of marigolds and jasmine spanned it. At the Rashtrapatt Bhavan she called formally on the President, and in turn was called on by Mrs Gandhi.

At a Glittering state banquet last night the Queen told guests that Britons were well placed to recognize India's contributions to world civilization, and she praised India's success in the "green revolotion" and in space.

"We share a wealth of common values and common interests," she said. "A devotion to democratic ideals and to the institutions which maintain them, strong industrial and commercial links, and in Britain today a thriving community of people of Indian origin who make such a full contribution to our national life."

Earlier, as the Queen and Prince Plilip left Dhaka on the way to Delhi there were further reminders of the Queen's moving visit on Wednesday to a save the children fund centre. She told the British Director, Mr Tony Hickmans: "I hope all goes well for your centre."

French left to iron out differences at summit

From Diana Geddes Paris

The leaders of the Communist and Socialist parties are to meet on December 1 to sort out differences which have become embarrassingly apparent. It is the first such meeting for more than a year. The Communists insist that there is no question of their leaving the Government.

Speculation about their intentions is rife again, however, as a result of the spectacular resignation of M Georges Valbon, a leading member of the Communist Party's central committee, as president of the state-owned national coal industry.

His resignation came on the eve of the parliamentary debate on next year's budget which includes plans to limit state aid to the crisis-ridden coal industry to its present level of 6.8 billion francs (£565m), meaning a large cut in real terms.

M Valbon said that Government plans would lead to a substantial fall in coal production, closure of still workable pits, and the loss of thousands of jobs. When he was appointed by the Socialist Government two years ago, the Government had promised to "reactivate" the coal industry, increase production by 50 per cent by 1980, and provide more jobs, reversing the steady decline over the preceding 25 years.

The Government has now totally abandoned its earlier expansionist policies.

It was widely believed that M Valbon's departure had the full approval of the Communist leadership. But the party has sought to play down its significance, insisting that it was a purely personal decision.

The Communists have been playing an increasingly blatant double act over the past few months. They openly criticized government policies, while continuing to protest their total solidarity with the government and support for the 1981 pact between Socialists and Communists. which formed the basis of the latter's participation in the Government.

The Communists insist that the forthcoming "summit" between the two parties has been called to "examine the means for a counter-offensive against the right", rather than to measure the extent of their differences which they maintain are minimal. The Socialists disagree, claiming that Communist criticisms are undermining the Governments credibility.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT **ADVERTISEMENT**

THE SUDANESE PEOPLE'S GROUPING



Mr Mohamad Abd el-Jawad Ahmed, head of Political and Information Bureau in UK and Ireland

PARTIES AND FORCES of The Sudanese People's Grouping call on the Sudanese masses to hold fast to their cause and to be cautious and vigilant towards what is looming in the dark and to escalate the struggle to attain a general political strike and popular uprising.

In the morning of the third of the current month, the head of the Authoritarian Dictatorial Regime announced in a lengthy speech addressed to the leading body of his party, his interpretation of the democracy of the May Regime and the regional governing programme. He stressed in his speech on the so called prompt Justice, that Justice which has been out of function for more than three months. Then he gave an explicit account of his efforts to reform the deteriorating economic situation and the steps taken to ease and soothe the sufferings of the people, despite the gloomy reflections of the economic crisis on the position of the national economy. He of course did not skip giving details of the international conspiracies against his stable and well founded regime.

A regime that is never shaken by the sufferings of the people and growing burdens of the economic crisis on millions of farmers, workers and employees. He ignored categorically the political isolation engulfing his regime, the power failures in the capital for over three continuous weeks, the division of the society into two classes – a limited minority enjoying all luxury of life and an overwhelming majority left to starve, only surviving under the poverty line.

Although, he admits that the sufferings of our people these days need no leaflets to publicize them. yet, he is powerless and unable to take any measures to eliminate them, other than to wait for mother nature to flood the land with petsol, then the national economy will receive a boost that would take it out of the intensive care unit. The speech was an illustration to the land and all feelings towards the masses of people and their daily sufferings. A class that no longer cares, other than the care to remain in power, to defend its interests and to congest wealth, along with interests of its local and foreign allies.

In such circumstances of spreading isolation. mounting crisis and lack of time and space to manoeuvre, no other avenue is left open to the ruling class, but to fall in bondage of foreign power and to confront the growing forces of popular opposition by fire and intimidation. The national economy has been handed over to be administered by the INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND and behind it the group of Paris and London club. Their decisions top those of Nemeiry and his ministers, the Minister of the Finance Ibrahim Moneim and the Governor of the Central Bank Farouk Al Magboul. The regime threw itself in the open arms of the RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE and called for the AMERICAN AWACS to provide protection in the face of popular fury. The regime converted itself into a horse of Troy to the American imperialism in Africa and the Arab World and dragged our country to the arena of international conflicts, in a way that threatens its national independence and unity.

The speech of the Head of the dictatorial regime about international conspiracies is nothing but a pretext to justify falling in the grip of American influence, thus pulling the Sudan into the arena of international conflicts, in a desperate attempt to fiddle the cards, misguide the masses and fog its vision. What is taking place in our country is as clear as daylight, it is a bitter and a long fight between a ruling junta of no ethics and the masses of the Sudanese people, who are waging a glorious struggle to preserve their national identity and independence and who are keen to keep their country far away from the vicious circle of international conflicts, colonial influence and to restore democracy and to diminish all laws restricting the exercise of fundamental freedoms. It is a fight between two contradicting factions. But victory will be for the people, as outlined in the manifesto of Forces and Parties of The Sudanese People's Grouping, formed in Khartoum during the January 1982 popular uprising and which basically adopts the policies of organising the masses in preparation for civil commotion and popular uprising to eradicate the dictatorial authoritarian regime and to establish a democratic independent substitute.

General Nemeiry says: He who stops going to work, will have to stop forever. We say nothing is new, but it only reflects a true image of the General's political isolation and his appalling insistence to remain in power, even if it means reducing the Sudan into a rubble. On the other hand, it reflects a counter image of a widening front of popular uprising following the accomplishment of the task of civil commotion. Therefore, we count Nemeiry's threats as nothing but powerless intimidation that is bound to collapse at the foot of the giant popular movement. This is proved by the victorious Judges of the Sudan in their glorious stand that forced the regime to concede defeat, draw back its decisions and comply with numerous requests, on top of which to reinstate those dismissed, to sack the Chief Justice, to amend the law of the Supreme Judiciary Council and other considerable gains. They are still keeping momentum and launching the struggle to secure independence of the Judiciary System, the rule of law and to abrogate all exceptional laws.

Nothing equals the dictatorial regime's isolation from the people's cause, other than its isolation from the soldiers and officers of our armed forces, despite Nemeiry's odd insinuation's that his guarantor to rule is the backing of the armed forces. Yet, soldiers and officers uprising against the dictatorial rule continued through the years and the most recent one was cracked down on the 28/8/83 with the arrest of several officers of the armoured corps. Such attitude is quite familiar to the Sudanese army, as it has always taken the people's side, particularly, during the great October revolt, when the army rejected to support General Abboud's military regime. Now it is proved beyond doubt that military coups lead to nowhere but closed alleys, as it is parallel now with the 25th May coup, which ended in conflict with the people's aspirations and fell ultimately in the bondage of foreign domination.

Nemeiry and his dictatorial regime kept on bargaining with our people's aspirations and hopes and converted them into empty slogans. He bargained in his early days with socialism, democracy, development, South Sudan cause, national unity, solidarity and Arab unity etc.... Today he bargains with the people's holy religion and Islamic Shari'a for sake of cheap, political gains, in an attempt to overcome his isolation and to misguide the masses in order to distract them from their basic cause.

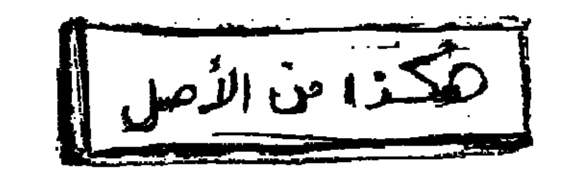
Thereby, the Forces and Parties of Sudanese People's Grouping call upon the masses of workers, farmers, employees, students, merchants, soldiers and officers to hold fast to their basic cause in restoration of democracy and decent living and keep the vigilance to confront what is looming in the dark and to consolidate the struggle on the way to public civil commotion and popular uprising to eradicate the dictatorial authoritarian regime and to establish an independent democratic substitute.

PARTIES AND FORCES OF:
THE SUDANESE PEOPLE'S GROUPING
Unionist Democratic Party,
Umma Party - Ansar Imam El Hadi El Mahdi.
Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party (Sudan Branch)
Sanu Party - South Sudan.
Regional Grouping in North and South of Sudan
National Independent Personalities.

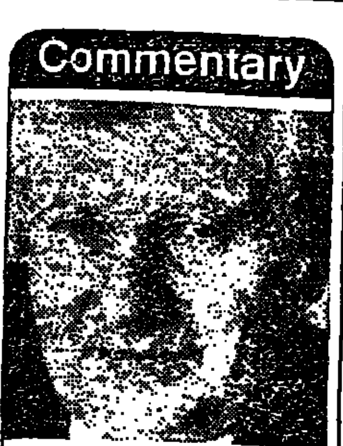
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Khartoum, September 1983

هكذا في الأصل



Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Washington

A single event can sometimes suddenly sour relations between a government and the press. So it was with the Macmillan government and the Vassall tribunal. So it was with the Wilson government and the D-notice affair. So now it seems to be with the Reagan Administration and Grenada.

It might be thought that the Grenada operation has raised more substantial issues than the exclusion of all the news media from covering the invasion. But one would hardly believe so from reading many American newspapers and magazines, and talking to a number of American journalists over the past fortnight.

There is a burning sense of indignation, the strength of which takes even me as a journalist by surprise as I travel around the United States. It is clearly causing the Administration a good deal of anxiety.

There are a number of complaints: that journalists were deliberately misled by official spokesmen right up to the moment when the invasion was launched; that they were not allowed to be present on the beaches to witness the operation as it occurred; and that the suggestion from the Defence Secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, that it was necessary to keep them away to save lives was both inaccurate and insulting.

It is the last two of these grievances that have caused the most resentment because they appear to challenge the historic role of the journalist to be where the action is. That is how war correspondents have always risked their lives and made their names.

The indignation does not seem to be felt by the press evenly across the country, nor to be shared by the general public. It is most intense among the Washington press corps, in a few leading newspapers and news magazines, and in the television networks.

It appears to be experienced less keenly by the editors of at least a number of substantial papers outside Washington and New York. The local journalist may, on principle, have a certain resentment on behalf of his profession, but nobody would have sent him near the beaches anyway.

The outraged are, however, the most politically influential members of the news media in the country. If this coulurs their whole attitude to the Reagan Administration, it could be a serious matter for the President and his colleagues.

Why, then, has such a clash been allowed to develop? One possible explanation is that the White House simply made a misjudgment under the pressure of the moment. Certainly it is easy to find members of the Administration who believe that athey blundered. But I do not believe that this was just a momentary miscaalculatio. It was the product of a deeper mistrust that has built up between the American press and successive administrations in recent years.

This is the legacy of Watergate and Vietnam. The Administration did not risk telling any journalist in advance about the imminence of the invasion because it did not believe that the secret would be kept.

The real reason why the press, and more important, the cameras, were not allowed to cover the landing was that the Administration was afraid of the impact of their reporting back home. It is part of the conventional wisdom in the United States these days that the Vietnam war was lost largely because the sight of bloodshed on their screens night after night undermined the resolve of the American people.

Mrs Thatcher, it is believed in Washington, drew the right conclusion by keeping war correspondents under wraps during the Falklands war. And the Reagan Administration is determined to do likewise. But in fact, it went further.

The degree of bitterness has gone well beyond the normal, healthy adversarial spirit between government and press. It will ultimately, I suspect, be damaging to both sides. The press, while nursing a justified grievance, is liable to lose public confidence by creating the impression that it is too obsessed with its own interests. The Administration is liable to find that it has incurred the lasting wrath of the very people who must interpret its words and actions to the public.

It is this second danger which is likely to have the most immediate effect, which explains why a number of members of the Administration are groping for some means of restoring the old relationship. They know that it would not be the smartest politics to have a running feud with the press as they go into election year.

Civilians step in as sun sets on the 'sweat boxes' of Point Salines

From Christopher Thomas, St George's

The sweat boxes have gone. The tent prison-cells are down, the inmates have been handed over to civil guards at Richmond Hill jail. The United States military has closed down the place where the People's Revolutionary Army, disbanded and disgraced, was questioned one by one by the American invaders.

The sweat boxes stood in full blast of the sun with appertures in each thin wall for air and a flag for the occupant to flutter at his military guards should he need the lavatory.

They were what the Americans called isolation facilities, ten in all, constructed on the spot at Point Salines airport soon after the US and Caribbean troops landed. They were used for prisoners who were reluctant to come clean, or for those who caused trouble.

Rarely was a man kept in one for more than 24 hours but the very existence of the 10ft by 10ft plywood prisons, each with a single foam mattress, was not learnt with approval back home. On Tuesday at 4 pm Grenada ceased to have an army-run jail.

In all, 1,130 people associated with the People's Revlutionary Army or the militia were processed-through Point Salines. Most had surrendered to the Americans under an amnesty.

The last 140 or so were released on Wednesday. Only 40 have been transferred to the once infamous Richmond Hill prison, overlooking St George's from a hill close to the Cuban Embassy.

Some are awaiting further questioning, others expect to be charged eventually with looting or with offences relating to abuses of power while they had it. With all legal processes in Grenada in abeyance, they may have a long wait, although the new interim Government has promised to make decisions within a month about what to do with people imprisoned without being charged.

Richmond Hill is guarded by policemen and prison officers. Of the 24 United States military policemen on the island six are based at the prison but none is involved in guard duties.

American Army loudspeaker patrols continue to roam the country roads urging any unvetted Revolutionary Army figure and any lone Cuban still fighting a lost battle, to give themselves up.

The withdrawal of the American Army from the life of Grenada is proving to be a slow process. The soldiers are still ubiquitous on the streets and in the countryside and civilians arriving at Pearls airport in the north of the country have their passports checked first by an immigration official, and then by the Army.

The Americans go out of their way to be courteous and to avoid controversy. Last Monday week they set up a US Army claims office in a disused shop

No claims are accepted for damages incurred during the American and Caribbean invasion – such claims, people are politely advised, should be addressed to the civilian Government. Unfortunately, the civilian Government is, as yet, barely functioning.

The claims office, with its long forms and bureaucratic requirements, is clearly intimidating to half-literate or illiterate country folk. Most come to seek compensation for cars and motor cycles that were commandeered by the 82nd Airborne Division after their landing in the Point Salines airport area.

The office is empowered to settle claims of up to $25,000 (£17,000). Higher sums are handed out by Washington. Captain Marc Warren of the 18th Airborne Corps, in between helping people fill out forms, said that claims were now being settled almost daily. Only the other day, he explained, they paid out $5,000 each to three people. Another 21 were waiting to be paid sums amounting to £16,000.



Free woman: A happy Ms Ginny Foat, the California feminist leader, after her acquittal in Louisiana of murdering an Argentine businessman 18 years ago. The main prosecution witness was her former husband.

Report of shot at Andropov ridiculed

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Western reports that Mr Yuri Brezhnev, son of the late President Brezhnev, had shot and wounded President Andropov were greeted here yesterday with derision and disbelief by Soviet officials, Western diplomats and long-serving Kremlin watchers.

A spokeswoman at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, where Mr Brezhnev is First Deputy Minister, said that he was working as usual at his desk. Western European diplomats said that he had last week received foreign visitors and had been "usual amiable and competent self".

The *Daily Express* reported iin London yesterday that Mr Brezhnev had shot Mr Andropov in the arm during a confrontation in the Kremlin. The report quoted "KGB sources in Moscow", although the *Daily Express* does not have a correspondent in the Soviet Union.

"What an extraordinary idea" one of *The Times* own informed official sources said in amusement and amazement. "Absolute nonsense. And you can quote me on that".

Mr Andropov's prolonged absence from public view – he has not been seen since mid-August – has given rise to numerous rumours. Some more reliable than others. He is reported to have undergone a kidney operation.

Because of the lack of information from the Kremlin, rumours proliferate.

What is true is that some of the Brezhnev family have suffered loss of prestige and privilege under the Andropov regime. The late President's daughter, Galina was closely connected with a series of corruption scandals which typified the decay of the last Brezhnev years and were ruthlessly investigated by Mr Andropov when he was head of the KGB. After Mr Andropov came to power she and her husband, Lieutenant-General Yuri Churbanov, were exiled from Moscow to Murmansk.

The Times has learned that Mrs Churbanov recently approached Mr Andropov and asked for permission to return to Moscow. Mr Andropov is reported to have refused but assured her that the Brezhnev family would not be victimized, and that privileges such as access to dachas (country homes), official cars and special shops would not be affected.

Sources said the fact that Mr Yuri Brezhnev – who has been Deputy Foreign Trade Minister since 1976 – was still in office supported this, although his long-term future was in doubt.

The fact that President Brezhnev's memory is still honoured was demonstrated a week ago when an article praising him as an "outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state" appeared in *Pravda*.

How to deal with the Brezhnev legacy of economic and administrative stagnation, on the other hand, is still one of the main problems faced by the ailing President Andropov.

UN vote on Falklands disappoints Argentina

New York – The new Argentine Government-elect was disappointed by the UN General Assembly's vote on Falklands sovereignty, which failed to send a clear signal of support for negotiations (Zoriana Pysariwsky writes).

The vote on Wednesday night produced 87 in favour of negotiations with 9 against, but the 54 absentions showed the extent to which Britain can exert its influence within the international community.

The entire European Community abstained, while the United States again voted in favour of Argentina.

● Mr Ray Whitney, junior Foreign Office Minister, expressed regret at American backing for the UN resolution, but he claimed that the vote was "certainly a defeat for the Argentines".

Obote's party wins seats

Kampala (AFP) – President Obote's People's congress has won with an overwhelming majority two parliamentary by-elections, according to official results released here by the electoral commission.

The opposition Democratic Party, which had won both seats in the December 1980 elections, boycotted the by-elections and six others in which UPC candidates were returned unopposed, after saying they would be "a farce".

Dutch chaos

Amsterdam (Reuter) – About 100 young protesters caused chaos on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange yesterday fighting with dealers, some of whom turned fire-extinguishers on them, halting trading for nearly 30 minutes. They showered the trading floor with leaflets protesting at proposed cuts in social security payments.

Valuable trash

San Diego, California (AP) – Confidential documents detailing a computerized combat system on one of the US Navy's most sophisticated jet fighters, the F14 Tomcat, were found in a dust bin outside a drugstore. They had been thrown away by a woman officer at Miramar naval air station here.

Pilot killed

Durban (AP) – The 21-year-old pilot died when his Impala Mark 2 jet fighter of the South African Air Force crashed into the Indian Ocean off a bathing beach here

Beyond the law

Edmonton (AP) – Alberta's Solicitor-General, Mr Graham Harle, caught by police with a prostitute in his car, has resigned while insisting he was conducting a one-man investigation into prostitution.

Shot wife dies

Vienna – Frau Melitte Lanc, wife of the Austrian Foreign Minister, Herr Irwin Lanc, died yesterday after shooting herself with a small-calibre pistol on November 5. She had been in a coma for 12 days.

Hippo tragedy

Johannesburg (AFP) – About 100 hippopotami have died of starvation in South Africa's Kruger Park after several months of drought, a spokesman for the reserve said.

THE ARTS

Cinema

Truffaut's light-headed charm and style

Finally, Sunday (PG)
Chelsea Cinema

The Divine Emma (PG)
Classics Chelsea, Tottenham Court Road

Cujo (18)
Leicester Square Theatre

London Film Festival
National Film Theatre

Francois Truffaut (who was unhappily recently stricken by a severe illnes resulting from a burst blood-vessel) has the lightest touch among the generation of the *Noevelle Vague*, and this has often made him an object of suspicion among those more austere critics who feel that art is not art without a degree of pain. Public appreciation has gone with critical frowns often enough to confirm Truffaut's conviction that simply to amuse and delight is a sufficient object in itself. Accepted for what it is, an entertainment and confection of fluff and nonsense, Finally, Sunday *(Vivement Dimanche)* is as amiably engaging as the old detective thrillers it parodies.

It is based on an American thriller of 1962, Charles Williams's *Confidentially Yours*, translated from Florida to the Côte d'Azur and with a sense of Gallic farce overtaking the sardonic American humour. The story also provides a homage to Truffaut's lifelong hero Alfred Hitchcock: the theme of a man on the run hunted for a crime he did not commit, abetted by a young woman with whom, initially at least, relations are a trifle strained, was fairly constant in Hitchcock's best thrillers. Truffaut works a switch on Hitchcock, though: here the brunette is the heroine, and the soignée clear-eyed blonde, Madeleine Carroll style, becomes both villainess and victim.

Truffaut's hero is a rather hangdog estate agent (Jean-Louis Trintignant) whose best friend and faithless wife are the first to succumb in a chain of murders whose circumstances all point to his guilt. His bright secretary whom he has just sacked, takes the affair in hand, hides him in the cellar of his own offices and starts an independent investigation. Thereafter it is a farrago of disguises, secret passages, improbable coincidences, crooked lawyers and other colourful folk, fast-talking and slow-thinking cops, vice rings and brothels (fronted by a movie theatre showing *Paths of Glory*: the cinema motif is rarely absent from Truffaut's films).

It is the stuff of the pulp novels which Truffaut loves; and Fanny Ardant plays the heroine like a schoolgirl detective. She is smart, wisecracking and beautifully innocent (when a raincoated man murmurs "Combien?" as she loiters in a red-light street, she helpfully checks her watch and tells him the time). She spends a good part of her sleuthing time wearing an absurd principal-boy outfit in which she has come from a rehearsal of *Les Miserables*. Light-headed the film may be, but it is genuinely light-hearted too, and done with charm and style.

As film craft the main merit of Jiri Krejcik's **The Divine Emma** is the cinematography of Miroslav Ondricek, reflecting the surfaces of a past world and changing seasons. The film has its interest though in recalling the career of the Czech-born operatic star Emmy Destinn. Even the inadequate recordings from the decade before the First World War, when she sang annually at Covent Garden and enjoyed huge popularity in the United States, show how exceptional was Destinn's voice; and contemporary descriptions of her appearances in Mozart and Wagner, in *Aida* and *Madame Butterfly* and *The Girl of the Golden West*, indicate a remarkable dramatic range. In the film she is played by Bozidara Turzonovova, but the singing voice is supplied by Gabriela Benackova, who has sometimes been rated Destinn's natural successor.

The film is mostly concerned with Destinn's equally remarkable offstage life. Already at 19 her career in Dresden was cut short as a result of her involvement with the Czech nationalist movement. During the First World War (this is the period on which the film concentrates) she was interned by the Austrian authorities, and her personal problems were gravely to affect her later professional career. The script largely fictionalizes events (her relationship with the French singer Gilly, who was interned at the same time, is ignored in favour of a concocted spy story); but it at least suggests the complexity of the personality. Destinn's implications, as a nationalist heroine, for present-day, Warsaw-pact Czechoslovakia are also intriguing.

Cujo, adapted from a novel by Stephen King and directed by Lewis Teague, hits upon a peculiarly repellent idea for a horror story: a woman and a small child are terrorized by a rabid St Bernard dog, which beseiges them in their car in a remote location whose few inhabitants the wretched animal has already savaged to death. It is a queer aspect of contemporary Hollywood exploitation films that audiences apparently actually want to sit through such unrlieved and purposeles recitals of disturbing and disagreeable incidents: The frothy inconsequence of *Finally, Sunday* seem considerably more desirable.

The Truffaut film opened the **London Film Festival**. Further recommendations for programmes that at mideweek were still not sold out might include, if for their ratity alone, the Chinese films *Legend of Tianyun Mountain* and *My Memories of Old Beijung* and *Rickshaw Boy* (all historical subjects) and *Neighbours*, an unvarnished picture of contemporary urban living; or a Soviet film, Karen Shakhnazarov's *Jazz Men*, for its oddity and one sharp gag (the pioneer Soviet jazz artists, having for years been pilloried as westernized and decadent are finally accepted only when they are very old men).

Again I must commend the British shorts, for which the festival brochure has only space for footnotes.

David Robinson



Beautifully innocent: Fanny Ardant with Jean-Louis Trintignant in *Finally, Sunday*

Television

Perfect match

Johnny Jarvis (BBC 1) is about lost youth, although some are more lost than others. Lipton and Jarvis, the two central characters, are so unalike that only schoolboy friendship could keep them together. Lipton, the one with spectacles, is saturnine and mysterious, with that peculiary bored articulateness which some London teenagers possess – as if his intelligence only served to confirm the hopelessness of his position. Jarvis himself is more conventional, a working-class boy who is trying to better himself – like a mouse on a plastic wheel, the more cynical Lipton says. Individually they would be unbearable but together hey are perfect, one of those double acts which, since the days of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, have been used as an emblem for childhood and early adolescence.

But adolescence really only appeals to those who have forgotten how painful it is, and the world of *Johnny Jarvis* is one of council flats, job centres and horrible cafés where the tea tastes of the person who has served it. The general mood is one of urban dereliction; it is a familiar one in contemporary dramas, where moral ourage over the "state" of society runs ahead of any ability to express it convincingly.

The writer of this series, Nigel Williams, is too dexterous to fall into the conventional traps, however, and some of his observations are very shrewd – he made in interesting connextion last night between skinhead fascism and organized crime. But there are occasions when the weight of received truth is too great even for him to bear; he seemed rather overawed by it in his portrayal of London Blacks, for example, who reverted to stereotype at every opportunity.

In fact Jarvis and Lipton seem a little out of place amongst this urban squalor; and, since they have been joined by a cheerful punk girl (excellently played by Johanna Hargreaves) in order to go on the trail of some villainy, they really resemble a truncated version of the Famous Five. These three are the most imaginatively convincing characters – certainly they are the ones with whom Mr Williams seems most at ease – but they combine uneasily with the more modish aspects of the plot. At the moment we have a panorama of London life which threatens to become amorphous: perhaps the next four episodes will resolve the problems.

Peter Ackroyd

هكذا من الأصل

THE ARTS

Opera

An action that cuts deep

The Rape of Lucretia
Coliseum

Of all Britten's operas, *The Rape of Lucretia* offers the most severe obstacles to success – and I have not forgotten *Albert Herring.*

One can cast the blame on Ronald Duncan's libretto, with its exquisite trepidations and all its verbal preciousness, but this is the text that Britten helped to shape and chose to set. Its fanciful language is not a cause of the opera's awkwardness, but rather a symptom of a larger flight from reality.

How wonderful the world might be, composer and poet appear to be saying, if the opera house could be a place for moral intricacy and chamber music. But both Britten and Duncan were sufficiently experienced to know the futility of such an enterprise, and in spirit they watch over the theatre's rape of their intimate opera as surely as the two Chorus figures watch over the heroine's tragic destiny. *The Rape of Lucretia* is an opera that goes gently and beautifully to its doom.

If it cannot be prevented from doing so, it can at least be saved from its pretentiousness, as it now is in the English National Opera's new production.

Steuart Bedford, who directs the score from the piano as he did in the last days of the English Opera Group a dozen years ago, has come to a more forthright projection of the music, discovering much oddity of phrase, many places where Britten is pulling away from his librettist's sweet tragedy, as well as the many others where he lends support and encouragement.

Graham Vick's staging is still more immediate. The opera is being presented on the wooden platform used for the recent new *Ariadne on Naxos*, also designed by Russell Craig, but the setting is now even more austere. There is only an apparatus of scaffolding, from the top of which the Male and Female Chorus observe, sliding large white panels to open and close the parable. Costumes are nondescript. Furniture and properties are reduced to the *barest minimum*: elementary spinning equipment, a bed and a candle, a basket of flowers. The groupings, too, are simple, and sometimes seen in striking silhouette on the panels, thanks to the satire of Matthew Richardson's lighting.

Attention is thus forced, by the lighting as by the production, on the few people on stage, and when action comes it cuts deep. The rape is brutally realized; Lucretia at her first appearance afterwards is scarred raw, and the great chaconne begins with her stock still, watched by the others frozen with backs turned as the lament of the cor anglais becomes the only matter of interest. This is distinguished opera production which knows when to do absolutely nothing.

The casting is also excellent. Jean Rigby is not an outraged queen but more intensely and movingly a wronged woman: the part has much for her strong, rounded bottom register, and much too for her ringing thrusts. Russell Smythe makes a Tarquinius of toughness and urgency, whereas Richard Van Allan's Collatinus is all acceptance and quiet pessimism. A maternal Ann-Marie Owens and prettily agile Cathryn Pope are magnificent as Lucretia's attendants, and something positive is made of the aggrieved Junius by Robert Dean.

In this production the choric couple are poeticizing interpreters of a savagely simple story, and we are lucky to have in these roles such fine, exact and sensitive enunciators of Britten's music as Anthony Rolfe Johnson and Kathryn Harries. Not only do they tell us how to hear the work, they make us desperately want to believe in its importance.

Paul Griffiths



Urgently moving: Jean Rigby and Russell Smythe

Theatre

Warmly anti-racist

Outlaw
Arts

Towards the end of Michael Abbensetts's play, a woman journalist takes a despairing look at a collection of dreadful paintings adorning the walls of a black cultural centre and observes that people talk about black art so as to avoid saying whether it is any good or not. "Nobody talks about 'white art.'"

That is a bold statement to appear in the midst of the Arts's Black Theatre Season, and it is thoroughly in key with the rest of this warmly anti-racist piece. Through the adventures of his Jamaican hero, Omar, Mr Abbensetts conducts a rapid trip through the ethnic underworld of the past 20 years before finally slamming the ghetto door.

Starting as a petty crook, Omar joins forces with a Rachmanite landlord before boarding the black-power bandqagon and turning his talents for extortion to extracting subscriptions for his separatist movement, Action for Racist Strength in England (ARSE); from which it is a short step to founding the cultural centre where he experiences a change of heart and admits whites as well.

It is nice to be offered the hand of friendship; but Mr Abbensetts manages the gesture only at the expense of repeatedly letting his plot and characters off the hook. He seems too kind a writer to insist on the consequences of greed and hatred, or (apart from a Nationak Front scene) to show anything ugly happening.

The landlord is an old Polish charmer: so he gets off scot free when the property boom collapses. Omar is a hard man, but his ego melts like butter when the author requires it.

The salvation of the piece is in its agile plotting (a theft, a recovery, and love at first sight all in the opening two-minute scene) and its unforced fun which defuses any sense of missionary intensity. Nobody, Omar complains, is visiting his library, and 'I've had to go out and threaten people to get those books."

Also, no ethnic allowances have to be made for Robert Gillespie's production, headed by Raul Newney's satirically arrogant Omar, and with powerfully comic support from Wolfe Morris, as the slum landlord, and Tony Hippolyte, a lanky, ebony-masked joker who teases the house into hysterics in a succession of sidekick roles.

Irving Wardle

Alceste
Queen Elizabeth Hall

With the Royal Opera's stage spectacle still in the mind's eye, and with Jessye Norman's new recorded *Alceste* fresh in the ears, Chelsea Opera Group dared on Wednesday night to present a concert performance of Gluck's opera; and it paid off.

Where Laszlo Heltay succeeded was in finding that fertile balance between just, classical *gravitas* and vibrant inner momentum which is of the essence of this work. Moreover, he had two of its prime requirements: principals as strong as Phyllis Cannan's Alceste and David Hillman's Admète. They came with the assurance of having understudied Baker and Tear at Covent Garden: both, surprisingly, drew me deeper into their roles and into the heart of Gluck even on this small, bare platform.

Phyllis Cannan has the voice, musicianship and dramatic focus for a near-complete Alceste, and that is rare: a brilliant, athletic middle register that can drive her determination, then act as a springboard for the burning high notes of "Divinités du Styx" or support the *mezza voce* of her "tendresse extrême".

Hillman's Admète, too, despite awkward French, restored detail and stature to an unequal role: his "Alceste, aux nom des Dieux" marked the climax of a powerful, deeply musical evolution of character, and together the mounting tension of their dialogue was grippingly paced.

Even Act III's sluggish start was brightened by shrewd casting. The springing impetus of Henry Herford's generous Hercule gave a marvellous augury of his triumphant C major turning of events; and, among the smaller parts, Fiona Clarke's stylish, anonymous soprano was, in its own way, more eloquent than either Stuart Harling's clumsy Prêtre or Ian Comboy's Oracle. Only the chorus seriously let the side down. Gluck intended power to his people: they remained a dutiful English choir.

Hilary Finch

Concert

Hague PO/Vonk
Festival Hall

This is becoming ridiculous. I have no objection to being confronted on occasions like Wednesday night's concert with the bust of Beethoven glowering from the Festival Hall stage (it helps to remind us that we are participating in the hallowed rituals of the Royal Philharmonic Society). But the latest arrival in the hall is a pair of massive slogans proclaiming GREATER LONDON COUNCIL, in letters which look a foot high, on both sides of the organ. Cannot politics be carried on by subtler means?

Wednesday night's guests were the Hague Philharmonic, of Het Residentie-Orkest as they are known at home, who brought an uncommonly civilized, serene reading of Bruckner's Seventh Symphony under their music director Hans Vonk. It was not a great or a thrilling account, for Vonk's inclination seems to be to draw out the humane warmth of Bruckner rather than his intensity. And his orchestra complements this approach: the strings are not as sumptuous as their neighbours, the Concergebouw, but they are well-moulded and firm in attack, and they share the inability to make unpleasant noises even at the very top of the violin range.

The brass includes a fine, sonorous tuba and smooth horns; the quartet of higher tubas in the Adagio posed some problems of intonation. Sometimes Vonk allowed the balance to go awry; when the second violins had the theme in the first movement, it was drowned by the agitated first violins, and crashing brass shords in the Scherzo covered up important material in the bass.

That Scherzo was so unaggressive that its falling sevenths sounded almost Elgarian.

Nicholas Kenyon

The rise and fall of the Kennedy clan

The Americans invented their own royal family, writes Nicholas Ashford, and the Kennedys they chose looked likely to be immortal. But the bullets that cut down John F changed all that

In the absence of a royal family of their own the Americans have had to invent one, and the media – reflecting popular opinion – have opted for the Kennedys.

It is not hard to understand why. For a start, there are an awful lot of them. In best Catholic Irish tradition Joe, the former ambassador to London, and Rose, now aged 93, had nine children who between them produced 30 grandchildren (one of whom died at birth). So the press and professional Kennedy-watchers have a lot of material to work on.

The Kennedys also remain a united (but not monolithic) family. At a time when American families increasingly find themselves dispersed across the nation, many people derive comfort from the fact that a family is so much in the public eye and has suffered so much tragedy can remain so closely knit.

The gatherings of the "clan" at the Kennedy compound at Hyannis Port at Thanksgiving and other importaot occasions. and the family's emphasis on the virtues of hard work, public services and spiritual devotion, revive memories of the values brought to America by the early settlers who, like the Kennedys, rose from rags to riches.

And they are a pretty attractive bunch of individuals, too: certainly as photogenic (and much nicer) than the nation's other first families who are seen on the weekly television soap operas. *Dallas* and *Dynasty*. John F Kennedy Jr (JFK's son) has been described as "Byronic" while Maria Shriver (daughter of Eunice Kennedy) owed her original break into television – where she is now Hollywood correspondent for *PM Magazine* – as much to her looks as her name.

But the real reason for the American public's continuing fascination with the Kennedys and their elevation of them to near-regal status goes back 23 years to when John Fitzgerald Kennedy entered the White House. The election of JFK heralded a new era in American public life, provoking an aura of excitement even more intense than that which accompanied Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal.

The President's youth set off an eruption of interest in politics among the nation's previously politically apathetic young. People of talent flocked to join the Kennedy crusade against poverty and in support of civil rights believing, like Kennedy himself, that America could be both prosperous and compassionate.

The style of life in the White House also changed. The stuffiness of the Eisenhower years was replaced by a glittering succession of balls and dinners at which film stars, artists and musicians were often more in evidence than cabinet ministers or congressmen. And in his wife, Jackie, JFK had at his side a woman who was not only beautiful and intelligent but who also always looked good on television.

This was of course the age when television came into its own. JFK's awareness of the power of television was partly responsible for his victory over the untelegenic Richard Nixon. The Kennedy mystique owes much to the way he played out his presidency before the television cameras. The same cameras were present to capture the awful drama of his assassination.

JFK's death after only 1,000 days in office left the nation with the sense of a mission unfulfilled, a task which still had to be completed. Many looked to his brother Robert, rather than to JFK's successor, President Johnson, to take over his mantle. Yet less than five years later Robert was also dead, another victim of an assassin's bullet.

The burden of Kennedy patriarch and presidential standard-bearer then fell on the broad but inexperienced shoulders of Edward. At the age of 36, he suddenly found himself catapulted into a position of prominence for which he was totally unprepared, when he inherited one of the two Massachusetts senatorial seats once occupied by JFK.

A year later came Chappaquiddick. Many Americans believed that the Kennedy family's political ambitions had drowned with Mary Jo Kopechne. All the old stories came flooding back; how he had cheated on his Spanish examination and had been kicked out of Harvard as a result, how he had been caught speeding at law school and had hidden beneath the dashboard to try to escape notice. It was said that he had panicked in a crisis, that he could not face up to responsibility, that he lied. The scrutiny was relentless and the "character issue" which has dogged Senator Kennedy ever since was born.

Despite this, however, the senator is still regarded as the man who may yet be destined to complete JFK's mission, and many liberals believe he could still win the presidency in 1988 or 1992.

This fascination with JFK and the legacy of Camelot has reached a climax with the twentieth anniversary of his assassination. Newspapers and television have had a field day analysing and reappraising his achievements. Books have been written, memorials erected, teach-ins organized and stamps issued to commemorate the man and his death.

Two new books in particular underline the extent to which the Kennedys have been elevated to near-royal status. One, entitled *Growing Up Kennedy: The Third Generation Comes of Age*, contains chapter headings such as "John – Prince Disarming" or "Reluctant Princess Caroline". The other, *Kennedy: The New Generation* is a pictorial account of the Kennedy family similar to many glossy volumes which have been published about British royals.



The days of wine and roses: Inside the President's office in the White House in February, 1962, when the stuffiness of the Eisenhower years was replaced by the Kennedy glitter

But the book also emphasizes an important difference. "The royals lived a prescribed life in an exclusive theatrical touring company, with their roles defined and their lives written for them. The Kennedys are responsible for themselves. Much, perhaps too much, is expected of them."

Furthermore, the Kennedys, being a political family, are not immune from criticism and public opprobrium which British royals are generally spared. A recent example was when Kara, Senator Kennedy's 23-year-old daughter, was accosted by a Kennedy hater who reminded her that her father had "killed a young girl about your age".

Growing up a Kennedy can be a burden as well as an enviable privilege. "You have to take the good with bad" remarked Robert Kennedy Jr recently, noting that the third generation of Kennedys had had their share of the bad.

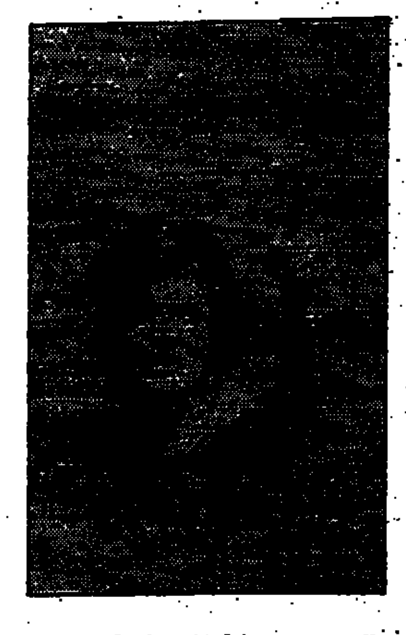
In his own case, for example, after a much-publicized failure to pass the New York state bar exam, he resigned as an assistant district attorney in Manhattan last summer and was later arrested on his way to South Dakota after "controlled substances" were found in his luggage. He was sent for treatment for an unspecified drug problem.

His younger brother David made headlines four years ago when he was robbed in a Harlem hotel known to be frequented by heroin users.

He later entered a drug rehabilitation programme.

A few weeks ago Robert Shriver, Eunice's eldest boy, was fined $250 and placed on six months' probation for scalping tickets at a Baltimore versus Chicago baseball game.

Robin Douglas-Home



Jackie bathing in the sea at Ravello in August, 1962. Kennedyophiles never forgave her for "abandoning" the clan and marrying a foreigner

Kennedy wives have also had their share of unfavourable publicity. Many Kennedyophiles never forgave Jackie for "abandoning" the clan and marrying a foreigner who had 42 telephones on his yacht and solid gold taps in the bathrooms. Mrs Onassis, now an editor with Doubleday in New York, leads as private a life as possible and only participates in occasional clan activities when her two children are involved.

Joan's alcoholism, which was largely responsible for her separation from Senator Kennedy, also attracted close scrutiny. Although she has successfully undergone therapy to overcome her drinking problem and has succeeded in reestablishing a close relationship with her children, her own self-esteem has been severely undermined by the way in which her personal problems were publicly recorded.

Other young Kennedys are quietly contributing to the clan mystique. Probably the two most outstanding are Kathleen Kennedy Townsend and Joe Kennedy II, the oldest children of Robert and Ethel Kennedy. Last year Kathleen, aged 32, an outspoken liberal and feminist, brilliantly managed Senator Edward Kennedy's re-election campaign which he won by a landslide. Political observers contrasted the effectiveness of that campaign, in which the senator emerged out of the shadow of his dead brothers as a political figure in his own right, with the senator's disastrous performance in 1980. It was expected Kathleen would have played a key role in next year's presidential race if Senator Kennedy had not decided to withdraw.

Joe II has been active in public service. He set up a non-profit company in Boston, the Citizens Energy Corporation, which in the past four years has provided 21 million gallons of cut-price heating oil to low-income families.

So far none of the 29 third generation Kennedys has shown any signs of following John, Robert or Edward into politics. In 1961 JFK declared: "... the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans ..." But none of the new generation of Kennedys seems willing to take up the torch, which is now carried single-handedly by the senator from Massachusetts.

moreover... Miles Kington

The Booker Nouveau bandwagon

Want to make a fortune?

Would you like to do a John Aspinall and end up a few million richer overnight?

Do you trust me to invest your money for you?

Then buy shares in the great new Moreover contest, the Miss Booker Nouveau prize!

Starting in 1984, the Miss Booker Nouveau prize will be open to any female novelist who flies in from France in the quickest possible tie and parades in a swimsuit at our star-studded award ceremony.

It's simple. It's exciting. It's the ultimate contest. It combines the vulgar razzamatazz of the Booker Prize with the stately dignity of the Miss World contest, topped with all the thrills and spills of the Beaujolais nouveau race. It can't fail!

Starting in Paris, a provincial town in the middle of France, contestants will first of all have to sell a dozen copies of one of their novels, then race as fast as possible to London and rendezvous at the magnificent new A1 (M) Conference Centre 'n' Chicken Bar. There, in the James Goldsmith Ballroom, they will have to explain the plot of their novel in less than 30 seconds and say what they would do with the money if they won the prize. At the climax of the ceremony, some lucky little lady will be crowned Miss Booker Nouveau 1984 and be off on a madcap whirlwind year of opening new branch libraries and appearing on Channel 4 in her own show!

The prize ceremony will rival all known celebrations of the literary art.

Bernard Levin will be there to say why he likes books so much.

Richard Attenborough will be on hand, so you can be photographed with him and his Oscar.

Cabaret will be provided by Fay Weldon and the Weldonettes.

Your chef for the evening will be Indian expert Salman Rushdie, hot tip for the 1984 Nobel cookery prize.

Bernard Levin will tell you why he likes food so much.

Bobby Robson will be on hand to offer excuses for the losers.

And a squad of feminist agitators will move among the diners pelting them with rolls and chicken bones!

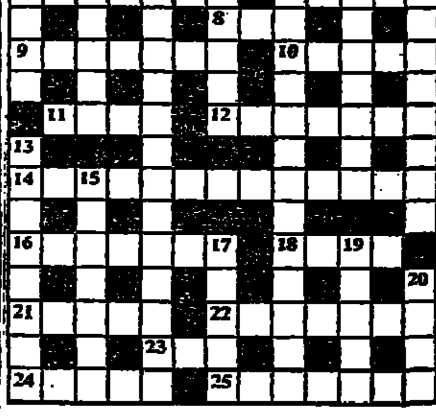
The judges will include Lionel Blair, Simone de Beauvoir, Selina Scott, Iris Murdoch, Henry Cooper and that all-purpose personality Sir Kelly Monteith of that ilk. "I think it's going to be a great evening", says Monteith. "This is the sort of thing which will give that sort of thing a much-needed shot in the arm. This is what shots in the arms are all about. Anything that puts books on the map is fine by me. I shall be there. Count on me. I am not afraid. What's the food going to be like? Can I sit next to Selina? Do I really have to come?"

With interest like this already building up, it is not hard to see why the British Book-Flogging Board, inspiration behind the Ten Greatest British Pocket Diaries for 1984, has already decided to stump up £50,000 to help to support the evening. The BBC will be broadcasting the evening live, unless it has suspended all its staff by then, and Ladbroke's have announced they will run a book on Britain's fastest, sexiest novelist. There will be a lot of money floating round is the picture, and if I know my readers, they will want to get their sticky little hands on some of it.

To enable them to do this, the Miss Booker Nouveau prize will be going public shortly before the day itself. If you wish to become a shareholder, simply send me £100 in *old* notes, with a signed disclaimer saying: "I am sure you know what to do with this money. Please do not send me a Booker Prize novel".

If we all play our cards right, I can give up writing this column and you can all retire from full-time newspaper readership. But hurry, hurry with that money.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 205)



ACROSS
1 Bumper cars (7)
5 Blackboard support (5)
8 Bewitch (3)
9 Senior pupil (7)
10 Shy (5)
11 Computer sequence (4)
12 Plan (7)
14 Hostile meeting (13)
16 Not masculine (7)
18 Apostles' deeds (4)
21 Hindu holy man (5)
22 Shrivelled (7)
23 Sprint (3)
24 Amphibious vehicles (5)
25 Egyptian instrument (7)

DOWN
1 Pile of rubbish (4)
2 Scottish cellar (5)
3 Middlemen (13)
4 Cut into strips (5)
5 Lavish displays (13)
6 Japanese warrior (7)
7 Blockage (8)
13 Detestable (8)
15 Wandering (7)
17 Inhales sleepily (5)
19 Musical adjuster (5)
20 Same (4)

SOLUTION TO No 204
ACROSS: 1 Trifid 5 Queasy 8 You 9 Strain 10 Adroit 11 Brae 12 Sri Lanka 14 Bounty hunters 17 Coalesce 19 Cock 21 Isobar 23 Ironic 24 USN 25 Emblem 26 Easter
DOWN: 2 Rotor 3 Fraternal 4 Dynasty 5 Quasi 6 Err 7 Shirker 13 Autocross 15 Opossum 16 Uterine 18 Scrum 20 Chine 22 Bel

Jennifer Selway on the British TV view of a US legend

A Limey at the court of a president

A seven-hour television mini-series called *Kennedy*, starring Martin Sheen in the title role, with E. G. Marshall, Geraldine Fitzgerald and John Shea, sounds like a most American undertaking. It is being transmitted coast-to-coast by NBC, in Britain by ITV and in a handful of other countries, from Sunday evening: coinciding with the twentieth anniversary of the President's assassination, and riding high on a media wave of eulogy, elegy and scant revisionism. But, unexpectedly *Kennedy* is a British production by Central Television, produced by Andrew Brown (of *Rock Follies* and *Edward and Mrs Simpson*), written and conceived by Reg Gadney (most recently responsible for a dramatization of Iris Murdoch's *The Bell*).

"It's as though the Belgians had decided to make the definitive film about Churchill." Gadney suggests, attempting to illustrate the initial hostility with which the American press met the British crew during their five months' location filming up and down the eastern seaboard.

"Iv'e had a fairly odd reception on this side of the Atlantic, too," he says. "The extraordinary thing about television is it's supposed to be the great force for internationalism, but nothing could be more ferociously nationalistic than each country's television. The British are the worst. It's the same with writing for film and theatre. Look at the obsession with the rise or fall of the British film industry. You don't get this sort of jingoism in new painting or sculpture."

Gadney is also by way of being an art historian, and has taught at the Royal College of Art for close on 15 years. He has had a long-term interest in things American, and after Cambridge went to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1966 as a research fellow studying architecture. It was at this time (to his subsequent, deep regret) that he declined an invitation to spend a weekend at the Kennedys' Hyannis Port enclave, extended by a Harvard colleague and Kennedy scholar.



Martin Sheen (right) as Kennedy being sworn in as President in the television series

For the purposes of writing the TV series, both he and the production team made a conscious decision not to seek out the Kennedys for information or approval, in the belief that it would have forced the family to adopt a position about the series, and compromised the programme makers. Over a period of two years, Gadney did all his own recearch. Most of the material came from published sources and from interviews. Alone (and this time uninvited) he strolled round Hyannis Port and joined a conducted tour of the White House. He says he had an open mind about his subject, but was never approached by any Deep Throats offering to tell him the "real story" about some aspect of Kennedy's career.

The film ends abruptly a vivd reconstruction of the shooting in Dallas, so there is no attempt to explore the fantastic theories still circulating about Kennedy's death. If one was to ask the man on the Clapham (or Georgetown) omnibus to jot down key movements in the Kennedy administration, they would be the same as appear in the TV series – the closely-run election, the Bay of Pigs fiasco, the civil rights movement, the Cuban missile crisis and so on, and there are little anecdotal footnotes about Jackie's serenely obstinate extravagance, the death of their baby son, JFK's well-disguised spinal trouble and so on.

Viewers anticipating shocking revelations about the Kennedys may well be disappointed. The President's philandering takes place off-stage, and at unspecified times, though it is shown to have been compulsively monitored by J. Edgar Hoover (played by Vincent Gardenia as a kind of pantomime villain), who makes the magisterial pronouncement: "The Kennedy weakness is sex ... we have a President that is morally diseased."

All this kind of business in the script was carefully studied by many teams of eagle-eyed lawyers – from NBC, their insurance lawyers, from Central and from Central's American production company. To avoid copyright restrictions, all factual material had to have been quoted by at least two sources. It is a million miles from the mischievous air of a series like *Washington Behind Closed Doors*.

And yet for all its scrupulous research *Kennedy*, Gadney insists, is still a "work of the imagination" an historical play that attempts to catch the spirit of an era, of an extraordinary political family and of a presidency.

"My assessment of Kennedy may not be particularly original or exciting, but the fact is that he was one of the last statesmen to talk about the future. Ironically, as a young man, he had a stake in it. Today, politicians have given up on the future. They just talk about problems. He was, I believe, a genuine idealist, who excited a whole generation."

It is this much-cited "vigour" that Gadney tries to get across, a mood he believes could never be achieved in a blow-by-blow drama-documentary where "either the drama is a bit duff or the documentary is sloppy".

He has also avoided a temptation to play amateur psychiatrist, to pinpoint what made Kennedy tick. In his performance, Martin Sheen builds on this. By making his Kennedy both charming, frightening and unpredictable he warns us off, convinces us that the man inside is out of bounds.

Gadney concludes: "There was a blandness in Kennedy. There was either a great gap in his mind, so that he wasn't in touch with himself, or else there wasn't very much to be in touch with. He was like a cardboard box, very adept at filling himself with people and ideas and motion. But I think he was a curiously empty man."

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FRIDAY PAGE

Helen Mason meets an unusual theatre group

'Does anyone here speak spastic?'

The Graeae, as anyone knows who studied Greek or possessed a copy of *The Heroes* by Charles Kingsley, were three disagreeable old ladies who possessed only one eye and one tooth, which they shared. Members of the graeae (pronounced Gray Eye) Theatre are rather better endowed than their namesakes, but all the actors are disabled.

Their best known production, featuring their best known and most charismatic star, founder member Nabil Shaban, was *Sideshow*. Using acid and uncomfortable humour, they confronted society with its attitudes and, like Irishmen telling Irish jokes, put the unspeakable into words. The best known line from *Sideshow* is the call for an interpreter: "Does anyone here speak spastic?"

Audiences expecting that kind of thing from their current production at the Riverside Studios Hammersmith, *Not Much to Ask*", will be puzzled. In my view, audiences will be puzzled anyway. I think it is a puzzling play, based on *Villette* by Charlotte Bronte but juggling times and identities and casting severe doubt, in Day-glo sequences to disco beat, on the value of institutional care. But it is a proper play for proper actors.

One of the most dramatic and powerful moments is supplied by 20-year-old Richard Gilling, in one of the day-centre sequences, all noise and uncaring clatter, unwanted library books from trollies and chants like "Don't expect too much – only simple things – make allowances – they think you're stupid if you can't speak". Richard faces the audience and, forcing words out with passion, cries: "But I am *not* stupid".

The Graeae bitterly resents reviews that attach labels to performers, but it is impossible to describe the impact of that moment without referring to the fact that Richard Gilling *does* have difficulty in speaking.

The Graeae is not a repertory company and casts for each production. It also pays equity rates. This makes funding a constant problem – a problem compounded by the number of tours it takes on – one is about to begin in India and will, for the first time, have a tour manager.



Drama from a wheelchair

Graeae is also to have an artistic director, Caroline Noh, and that development is an important change in a company which has been run as a collective.

That the company *is* still going, and growing, and changing is something of a miracle. And if one of the two wheelchairs gliding across the doll-sized stage had not been draped in a crinoline in *Not Much to Ask*, I for one, could easily have forgotten it was there at all.

Helen Mason

The Graeae will be at the Riverside until Sunday, then the York Arts Centre, November 22-26, the West End Centre Aldershot, December 9 and the IM Marsh College of PE, Liverpool, December 12-17.

A lifetime of mining for the truth

South African writers exercise a peculiar fascination in Europe and America, but also manage to make their readers slightly uncomfortable. Truth mined from beneath the surface is less easy to digest than reflex political slogans. As the greatest of them all reaches 60 on Sunday, it is the right moment to retrace a career which itself has reached a stage of anxious self-examination.

Nadine Gordimer has recently been devoting time to looking both forward and backward across the four decades which her writing has covered – thoughts gathered up and poured passionately out in a lecture delivered in New York a year ago entitled Living in the Interregnum. Other writers who have enjoyed the marks of distinction which the critical fraternity have showered on her might take stock with some sense of satisfaction at the age of 60. Gordimer's world is not so comfortable.

She remained, she told that audience, a writer and not a speaker; "nothing I say here will be as true as my fiction." She had never before spoken from so public a point of view, she said, and quoted from Gramsci to evoke the South Africa of the 1980s: "The old is dying, and the new cannot be born; in this interregnum there arises a great diversity of morbid symptoms."

She described her dilemma. "There are two absolutes in my life. One is that racism is evil – human damnation in the Old Testament sense – and no compromises, as well as sacrifices, should be too great in the fight against it. The other is that a writer is a being in whose sensibility is fused . . . the duality of inwardness and outside world, and he must never be asked to sunder this union. The coexistence of these absolutes often seem irreconcilable within one life, for me."

This conflict between the imperatives of politics and of art has been one of the most constant themes of the commentary with which she has accompanied her output of novels.

The dilemma would not exist if she had chosen exile in Europe or the United States, home of her publishers and critical supporters. But she chooses only to make regular visits. When I met her in London earlier this year, she remarked on the psychological gulf separating us from her own country.

"You are so safe," she said, "it is impossible for you to imagine how we live in societies like ours. The dangers you envisage are so different from the real dangers. People often say to me: 'I don't know how you can face all that censorship and so forth.' But the real dangers are the ways people are watched from vantage points so close to themselves; the real dangers lie in the hidden places close to you."

Escape by the world of books

These tensions only reveal themselves slowly from underneath a surface of courtesy and quiet self-containment. She does not appear to enjoy interviews but, after precise and conscientious answers, uses the opportunity to articulate her concerns of the moment. Once it was the endless guerrilla warfare with the censors, now the difficulties facing emergent black writers.

Her Jewish Cockney grandparents went out to South Africa in the 1870s to prospect for diamonds. Her parents settled in the gold mining town of Springs, not far from Johannesburg on the East Rand. There were three rigidly separated populations: English speakers (in Springs many were Scots), Afrikaners and Africans.

The world disclosed by books revealed the possibility of escape. "It sounds so pretentious, but I couldn't find mental food there. There was a hunger in me. Gossip and family discussions were all about daily life. It was interesting but the books I read showed me that there were other things".

She saw her first piece of work published in 1939, went briefly to university and spent most of her time with other young Johannesburg writers. A small and farsighted periodical published her and the equally little-known Doris Lessing in the same year. She was briefly married.



Martin Mayer

Nadine Gordimer: "You are so safe. It is impossible for you to imagine how we live in societies like ours"

It was the gentle, exploratory and discursive world of her first novel, *The Lying Days*. It was not a politically conscious one.

The time was nevertheless a watershed. After the Nationalist election victory in 1948 the balance of power between Afrikaners and English-speakers swung decisively in the Afrikaners' favour. Apartheid was consolidated on the statute book. The young writers debated the question of why there was no recognizable body of South African literature. Into this enclosed society came an unheard-of intrusion: a telephone call from America. A short story had been taken by *The New Yorker*; collections were soon brought out by publishers in New York and London.

It was the beginning of a steady stream, a volume of short stories usually alternating with a novel. *Friday's Footprint* won the W H Smith award in 1961; *A Guest of Honour* the James Tait Black in 1972; *The Conservationist* shared the Booker in 1974; France awarded her the Grand Aigle d'Or in the following year. Rumour holds that she has twice been on Nobel short lists. One of those occasions would almost certainly have been for her towering achievement (and own favourite), *Burger's Daughter*, published in 1979.

Her preoccupations became gradually more political, or as she put it; "the importance of the context of our life took hold of me". This slow change, the growing attention paid to the conflict between public and private responsibilities, did not become stories of great public events but a sustained inquiry into the human psychology of the society that was around her. "In a certain sense", she wrote recently, "a writer is 'selected' by his subject – his subject being the *consciousness* of his own era.

"How he deals with this is, to me, the fundamental of commitment, although commitment is usually understood as the reverse process: a writer's selection of a subject is conformity with the rationalization of his own ideological and/or political beliefs".

She made one near-miss attempt to leave this behind. After Sharpeville she and her second husband (who had himself fled Nazi Germany) toyed with the idea of moving to Zambia. "We had the feeling that one could not go on living decently as a white. Either you had to be a revolutionary and have long stretches in prison or you had to leave.

"Zambia had become independent in '64 and we went several times thinking seriously about living there. Then I realized something which pricked an illusion I had held. I had thought that as a white African I could go and live anywhere – that I would be accepted as such if one was committed, as we were,to black majority rule. I found that I was just another European. As far as people were concerned, I could have arrived in Africa the day before.

"It was untrue that we would be accepted. And I found that whatever happens at home, whatever feelings arise, in a strange way one is accepted as a white African. It's the only real identity I have."

She made first use of this theme in *A Guest of Honour*, the unhappy chronicle of a liberal ex-colonial civil servant invited back to the newly independent country in which he had once lived. But it is also central to *Burger's Daughter*, which follows the daughter of an imprisoned white communist as she attempts to create her own life away from the rigid orthodoxies of family Stalinism.

She moves to southern France (where Gordimer's daughter now lives) and briefly to London but finally chooses to return to South Africa where she faces the certain prospect that her past associations will send her to prison. Rosa Burger wanders between the pursuit of private fulfilment and the meeting of obligations to other people. Gordimer is at her best on the border between private emotions and external forces; the two are interwoven by characters who mix good and bad among black and white.

Such shading may sound unexceptional, but she is writing in exceptional circumstances. The novel was banned when it first appeared. "The authoress uses Rosa's story as a pad," wrote Mr E G Malan of the Directorate of Publications, " from which to launch a blistering and full-scale attack on the Republic of South Africa: its government's racial policies; white privilege; social and political structure; processes of law and prisons; forces for the preservation of law and order; black housing and education; the pass laws etc. The whites are baddies, the black the goodies." Held up to widespread ridicule, the ban on the book was finally overturned.

But it *is* not only inside white supremacy that human frailty and subtlety are "unhelpful". She is criticized by some black writers – whose writings are not usually "unbanned" after protests and who do not usually receive reviews in *The New York Times* – for even daring to write as if she knows what a black person can think and for creating black characters who are less than perfect heroes of the revolution.

Sometimes I feel useless

"You have to have a certain measure of trust before you can talk openly and freely about this", she said. "The moral ambiguities and individual cruelties in the individuals who are heroes have to be there or the writer is not a writer. They may not in the end affect the little kernel of truth in the case. This has to be argued constantly among black writers. They are in a pretty terrible position both ways. The censors are down on them but there is also increasing pressure to conform to the needs of the political struggle.

"It is difficult to convey how irrelevant and unimportant writing seems in the revolutionary situation in South Africa.

"It's a little better than it was in the late 1970s. There was in effect an unwritten list of prescribed and proscribed subjects. It was OK to write a story about the student riots. It was OK to write a story about someone's mother hiding a man on the run from the police. It would not be OK to write of a Dostoyevskian situation in which there was a young black girl in the house where the man was hiding and she was attracted to him. She is rejected and, in revenge, hands him over. Betrayals do happen. Life is not clear cut."

Where has the collision of politics and art left her? "I'm a writer. I don't think I'm brave enough to become a true revolutionary and spend my life in jail. I sometimes feel . . . I feel useless, yes. But I feel that in the end there are some things I can do. You try to tell the truth and to show people in all their moral confusion. If a writer does this, you get a clearer idea of what you are and how you are living.

She now describes herself as a "citizen of the interregnum", attempting to reconcile her observation and imagination with a readiness to be "answerable to the order struggling to be born". But running beneath her defiant statements combining these aims is an audible doubt that they can live together for much longer. The inescapable evidence of the novels stacks the odds against it.

Running beneath those defiant statements is the line from Turgenev which prefaces *A Guest of Honour*: "An honourable man will end by not knowing where to live."

George Brock

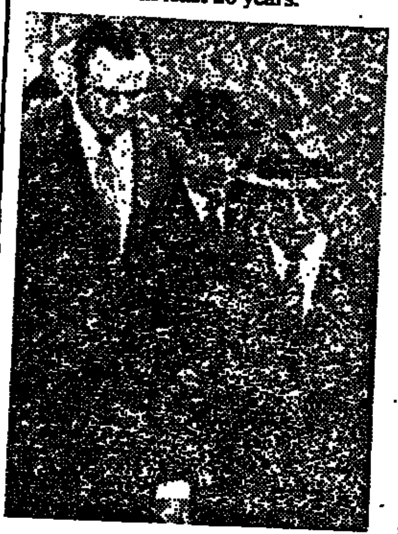
MEDICAL BRIEFING

Poor outlook for diabetics

Doctors and political commentators agree that their circumstantial evidence suggests that Yuri Andropov as been a diabetic for many years and has now developed end stage kidney failure, one of its most dreaded complications.

Few diabetics of his age have been treated with dialysis or a kidney transplant so that there are no reliable statistics available on which to give an accurate prognosis; but a study of 5,000 European patients, mostly very much younger people, has shown that a patient treated in this way has a 59 per cent of surviving the first year. The outlook for a man of Mr Andropov's age must be rather less promising particularly as it seems that he, like the majority of these patients, has cardiovascular trouble and is hypertensive, in 50 per cent of the cases the final cause of death is a coronary thrombosis.

Fortunately, most diabetics do not develop serious kidney complications, although careful post mortem examination shows that in 65 per cent there is some renal involvement. When renal failure does occur, diabetes has always been present for at least 20 years.



A helping hand for Andropov

The Russian leader's treatment has drawn attention to the lack of provision made for similar care in Britain; without it the average life expectancy, after laboratory signs of impending renal failure have developed, is five years; or one year after the patient starts to show physical signs and symptoms.

Dr A J Wing of St Thomas's Hospital, told *The Times* that he was dismayed by Britain's present approach and contrasted it to the active treatment we provide to give a cancer sufferer an extra year or two. He explained that half the diabetic patients accepted for dialysis or transplant will live an extra two years, and a quarter will last at least five years. In 1981 500 diabetics presented with renal failure; only 80 were treated, "The rest", he said, "we merely buried".

Quick cure



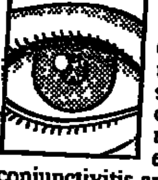
It was, perhaps, reports of a new treatment for impotence with an alpha blocker, phentolamine, which prompted the middle aged Italian businessman and his wife to fly suddenly to London to seek advice about their long term problem. Unfortunately, although the press reports did explain that the treatment, devised by Professor G S Brindley, of the Institute of Psychiatry, was by injection; they did not all explain that this had to be given directly into the spongy tissue of the genitalia, and its effect started, regardless of circumstances, within about five minutes; a situation which if the remedy became popular might make Harley Street look like a scene from an old Whitehall Theatre farce.

In the best tradition Professor Brindley first experimented on himself, he has had 41 injections without, so far as he knows, any long term ill effects. It has now been tried it on 15 patients, 12 of whom had had long periods of impotence. The wife of one of his patients has even started to wield the needle herself. As a standard method of treatment there are obvious medical dangers, as well as aesthetic objections, so that the professors' work is much more likely to be of research value rather than immediate clinical application.

The Italians, fortunately, did not need such drastic measures. The man who had no obvious circulatory hormonal or neurological problems was overjoyed to learn that his initial symptoms were not his alone, but common to all middle aged men. His attractive wife, who did not look as if she would be very handy with a syringe, learnt that women had to play an equally subtle, but rather more active role in love making in later life.

Before they left at the end of the week they were delighted that their holiday had been repeatedly consummated.

Seeing red



Pink eye, red eye, or in babies "a sticky eye", are lay terms usually thought to be synonymous with conjunctivitis; but not all inflamed red eyes are due to conjunctivitis and not all conjunctivitis is due to a simple cause such as playground dust, chlorine in the water, of the strain of a long drive. Two medical magazines, *Mimms* and *The General Practitioner*, have both recently carried warnings about diagnosing conjuctivitis without ascertaining the underlying cause, or making certain that the patient is not suffering an inflamed eye due to more damaging eye trouble where a delay in the correct treatment may be disastrous.

The writers also warn against giving blunderbuss therapy in the form of drops containing broad spectrum antibiotics combined with powerful steroids. If the patient has herpes in the eye, which is not uncommon, the condition can be made dramatically worse by steroids. The same steroids if used for too long can cause an increase in eye pressure, glaucoma, which may become irreversible and hence involves a risk of blindness.

Laid low



One of the great characters of the racing scene who survived the Aintree jumps, a broken back and an adventurous war without ever losing his composure, was almost laid low this year by a small white pill, Ceteprin. Ceteprin, an often prescribed and useful drug, can cause oesophagitis, characterized by heartburn and sometimes chest pain radiation to the neck.

Following the medical briefing on the complications of a hiatus hernia, several readers have written to The Times *describing similar symptoms after taking prescribed treatment. Their letters emphasize the point that not all oesophagitis is the reflux into a hernia, and that among the many other causes are the side effects of drugs.*

Doctors are so used to the various types of indigestion caused by anti-arthritic drugs that its diagnosis presents few difficuties; but when the symptoms follow other treatment the connexion may not be so obvious. Antibiotics, particularly erythromycin and doxycycline (Vibramycin), some of the antidepressants, some beta blockers, and the barbiturates, are all among frequent offenders.

Dr Thomas Stuttaford
Medical Correspondent

COMMENT

A right to learn

The education of children in the first year of their school life is regulated not by their ability or the resources available, but primarily by the wording of the 1944 Education Act. Because it states that compulsory education begins after a child attains the age of five, but the school year runs from September to August, the length of a child's education during the vital infant years of schooling may vary by as much as a year.

Most education authorities now admit children in the term in which they attain their fifth birthday – the so-called "rising fives". Thus the children born between September 1 and December 31 enter school at the beginning of the school year. These first class citizens enjoy a teacher fresh from a long summer holiday, often a small teaching group and a head start. The second class citizens, born between January 1 and April 30, start school after Christmas but at least are backed by a capitation allowance for books and teaching resources.

However, the third class citizens born between May 1 and August 31 – the summer birthdays – may only start school after Easter if there is room for them in the reception class or mixed-age groups – no extra teacher or capitation allowance is provided as they are not counted on the January school census on which annual calculations are based.

Even if these third class citizens do manage to enter school after Easter, they face full classes, an established routine and a confident, settled peer group who have benefited from up to eight months of education. The result may be problems which often persist beyond primary education.

In no other area of education is there discrimination on the grounds of age within a year-group. All children enter secondary school in one intake, as do students of universities etc. This year and last I have pressed to have my summer birthday children allowed into school at February half-term so that, at least, they would receive half a year's education.

Research undertaken by the National Children's Bureau has underlined the high number of summer children at risk or in remedial groups. We would not require extra staff or resources and yet the county council has refused this request in spite of support from governors and parents. I know that many heads have been given the same answer and feel that they should be allowed to exercise their discretion. This can only be done by altering the law.

If the children born after Easter were not counted as existing in their first year at secondary school, college or university, there would be an outcry. Is it not time that we removed this injustice from those too young to speak for themselves?

Mary Gilbert

The author is head of a primary school in Saffron Walden, Essex.

THE TIMES DIARY

If Bootle fits

As a result of recent newspaper allegations about his private life, there has been speculation about the political career of Allan Roberts, Labour MP for Bootle.

Should Roberts resign, there will be much SDP interest in his vacated seat, particularly by the party president, Shirley Williams. The recent boundary changes in Bootle took in 10,000 Crosby voters from the two wards in which the SDP have local councillors.

The SDP's newly appointed national secretary, Dick Newby, confirms that Mrs Williams "would be interested" in Bootle. "There are strong arguments why she should fight it, if it fits in with her other plans", he says.

A few notes

In the depression-torn 1930s, the unemployed entered dance marathons for the prize money – a phenomenon recorded in the grim film, *They Shoot Horses Don't They?* Phillips, the auctioneers, have brought the idea bang up to date to fit these recessionary times. Next Wednesday, 40 unemployed pianists will be recruited to play a new work composed by Phillips piano specialist, Richard Reason. It is called "Work for Unemployed Pianists" and the pianos played will then be put into a Phillips sale. One of them is valued at £8,000. The out-of-work pianist chosen to play it will get a meagre £5.

Spoonfed

Andrew Lloyd Webber has acquired that air of complete helplessness that no megastar should be without. On holiday in Venice, and wishing to dine out, he was unsure about the procedure for booking a table. So he rang his secretary in London, who telephoned the Venetian restaurant of his choice.

No stand in

If Mrs Thatcher seemed well-rehearsed during the siege of the Iranian embassy in London in 1980, it may have been because she had had some practice in emergency behaviour. In his book *Delta Force*, Charles Beckwith, who led the abortive mission to rescue the American embassy hostages in Iran, records a conversation in 1979 with a visiting SAS officer who was observing an American emergency exercise. He criticized the Americans for using senior officers to play the parts of politicians. "You know, we play these games too", said the SAS man. "Just like you chaps, the military, the Ministry of Defence and the Foreign Office all participate. But I must tell you, when we play, Maggie plays."

BARRY FANTONI



"The deterrent of ex-communication, my son, is quite different from its use"

Tricked out

Inter Commodities, a firm of City brokers, are offering their "high roller" clients (that is millionaire risk-takers) the "convenience" of some advanced technology to lug around. Called "the Box of Tricks", it is an electronic data system that through telephone impulses prints out not only an analysis of a client's current commodity positions, but provides up-to-date market information anywhere in the world. The size of a portable typewriter, it has been predicted as indispensable baggage for tomorrow's travelling speculator.

Miss-nomer

Pam Hardyment, spokesperson for the nation's mistresses, first came out of the closet with an article in *The Times* last April saying that mistresses should come out of the closet. Since then she has appeared in a television documentary about mistresses and in several other newspapers. Bowing to ex-marital pressures she is now reverting to her maiden name of Arnold. Her former husband, Peter Hardyment, has been besieged by telephone calls about his relationship with Pam and asked her to change her name.

... est parti

Audiences at the previews of *Jean Seberg*, the National Theatre's accident-prone musical, are not enjoying the beaujolais nouveau served in the theatre's bars and restaurants as much as they should. Each bottle is labelled with a picture of Jean Seberg, who, a few moments before, the audience had seen die tragically on stage.

PHS

Easy divorce is no answer

By Hugh Montefiore

The greatest cause of unhappiness in our society today lies in family breakdown. With *170,000* divorce petitions annually, and more than half a million children under 16 affected by new divorces each year, *this terrible social evil deserves far* more attention than it is given.

The present government professes itself concerned about the family, and only last week the Lord Chief Justice declared it to be The most important ingredient of a stable society. Yet little is actually done to remedy the situation, even though the total cost to the country is about £1,000m a year, to say nothing of unquantifiable costs in human suffering.

In this field the law has only limited power. It cannot prevent people making foolish marriages, nor can it reconcile bitter and warring partners. *But the law has an* essential role. It must enable, with the maximum of dignity and the minimum of pain and recrimination, the legal dissolution of marriages which have become intolerable. It must give priority to the welfare of children who suffer from a situation not of their own making. It must ensure that financial relief in matrimonial proceedings is just and fair.

The newly published Matrimonial *and Family Proceedings Bill* attempts an improvement; it is my belief that it fails but those of us who criticize it are apt to be given short shrift. Lord Hailsham, Lord Chancellor, in a recent television programme in which he was invited to comment on my criticisms, responded with the words: "Bishop Montefiore doesn't know much about it". London Weekend Television has refused me the opportunity to reply.

The main provision of this Bill is to place an absolute bar on petitions for divorce during the first year of marriage. As it now stands, the position is less clear-cut. A petition in England and Wales may be presented after the first three years, unless the case is one of exceptional depravity on the part of the respondent, or of exceptional hardship on the part of the petitioner. But what precisely do "exceptional depravity" or "exceptional hardship" mean?

Furthermore, if a speedy divorce is required, there is a tendency to "beef up" the circumstances surrounding the alleged irretrievable breakdown of the marriage, thus increasing bitterness and recrimination. The present law must be changed – but not in the way now proposed.

There are real objections to so short a bar as one year. A marriage can hardly be said to have "irretrievably broken down" during *its first few months*: it has barely started. Difficulties of adjustment frequently occur which a little more determination can overcome.

But why should a partner persevere? The proposed legislation will make it possible for a person to be legally married to two different partners within 18 months of the first marriage – hardly a contri*bution to the stability* of marriage. If marriage can be ended almost as soon as it begins, there is no real possibility of reconciliation.

If the first marriage was so disastrous that it ended almost when it began, what is required is a pause for reflection and perhaps reconciliation, rather than freedom to rush headlong into a second marriage which could be equally disastrous. A pause of three years is no more "using the law as a weapon to impose some people's moral views on those who don't hold them" (as the Lord Chancellor alleged in that television interview) than his own *requirement of a one-year bar* on the presentations of petitions.

Urgent relief is sometimes needed for people in impossible situations after one year of marriage. But there is no bar on petitions for a decree of judicial separation, which differs in its legal effects only in that it does not permit remarriage. It may be converted after three years into a decree of dissolution.

It can be objected that to impose an absolute bar on petitions for divorce during the first three years of marriage, and to allow only petitions for judicial separation, is to encourage adultery; but surely even that possibility is preferable to another marriage failure following on the first breakdown.

At a time when steps should be taken to rehabilitate the family as a stabilizing influence in society, there is a danger that those who take their basic morality from what the law permits will increasingly view marriage as a temporary contract, to *be abandoned when things get* difficult, even, if need be, within a few months of undertaking it.

Churchmen have a legitimate fear about *this progressive erosion*. At present the clergy of the Church of England act as registrars for the state, so that marriages solemnized in the parish church are entered in its register books. But there can come a stage when the state's view of marriage is so different from that of the church, that the church can no longer recognize (as it does at present) that there is no difference in essence between civil and ecclesiastical marriage.

At that stage the church would have to insist on universal civil registration followed (by those who want it) by a church wedding. Most *clergy would view this prospect with* great reluctance; but if present trends continue, it would seem inevitable.

The author is Bishop of Birmingham and chairman of the Church of England Board for Social Responsibility.

David Watt

The missile strategy that could misfire

The arrival of the cruise missiles at Greenham Common marks the inexorable climax of one of the most ridiculous tragicomedies in the history of the Western alliance – which is saying a good deal. Everything is topsy-turvy. Virtually nobody – left, right or centre – who has studied the matter is truly and honestly convinced that these weapons have a satisfactory military justification. On the contrary, if they have any *effect it is probably to* weaken the link between Europe and the American strategic deterrent. They frighten the Russians, of course, but at what a political cost!

The process of deploying them has destabilized West Germany, created havoc in the Low Countries, set the British in an uproar and given the Soviet Union its best propaganda against the US for many years. Our politicians are having to grit their teeth and make speeches neither they or anyone else really believes, saying how splendid it all is and how much Nato security is enhanced by it. But it is perfectly *obvious that if one takes into* account the political divisions within the Alliance and the morale of public opinion, our security is weaker now than when the argument started.

This is the kind of mess competent politicians are supposed to keep us out of. So how did we get *into it? The answer is that we were* caught in a trap of our own contrivance. It is worth looking back to the debates of 1978 and 1979 (when the decision was cooking) for the rationale. The most important factors were:

- Chancellor Schmidt's neurotic view of United States leadership after Watergate – particularly President Carter's. Here were these new Soviet weapons, the SS20 and the Backfire Bomber, pointing at West Germany and there was nothing to point back with except some old aircraft and the wavering finger of a discredited US chief executive.
- The desire of the US defence establishment, faced with Soviet strategic nuclear parity for the first time, to improve the credibility of American deterrence at the lower levels – i.e. at *intermediate* and battlefield range.
- The related fear of the Americans that they were going to have no cards to play *in the next round of the* arms-control negotiations.

All these factors pushed towards the modernization of those nuclear forces in Europe capable of reaching Soviet territory. The Nato High Level Group (of officials) which was set up to produce a policy, contained doubters. "But," they asked, "won't you actually make it look even *less* likely that the US President will press the button to fire intercontinental missiles from the US if he can confine a nuclear exchange *to* Europe?" "No," replied the modernizers, "not if you put your nuclear weapons on European land (as *opposed to* on submarines). If American weapons are involved early on in an attack on Europe and might even be overrun, the US is bound to escalate and the link with America and the defence of Europe is actually strengthened."

The famous "two-track decision" of December 1979 was the result – after which everything was totally immoveable. Every change in the public position would undermine the West's bargaining hand with the Soviet Union; *and since the main* pressure for this was bound to come from the left, no NATO government dared be seen giving in to it for fear of raising US accusations of weakness and even neutralism.

Reviewing the sequence of events, one can see that, as with most of the other great botches in history, everyone acted with the best of intentions. The execution of the operation was a disaster but there was nothing wrong with the objectives. It was obviously desirable *to combine in one policy* (a) maintaining a credible deterrent, (b) binding the defence of the US and Europe closer, and (c) achieving a better disarmament deal.

Credibility of the cruise as a deterrent and its credibility as a bargaining counter both depend on demonstrating its *effective* deployment. This means showing that it could really be used and this in turn means specifically taking the launch*ers out of* their bases to the random firing positions in the English countryside on regular outings. If they are stuck permanently at Greenham Common or other US airfields and obviously cannot be moved, they are sitting ducks unusable for operational purposes.

On the other hand, if it is argued that they need be moved out only in time of acute crisis, that is an extremely dangerous doctrine, because it blurs the vital distinction between deployment and use. Every movement of the missiles would then be regarded by the Russians as the prelude to firing them and might therefore trigger off the nuclear war. For this reason the missiles' peregrinations about Britain must be seen both by the British and the Russians as being as natural as the regular flights of F111s with nuclear bombs aboard or the regular sailing of Polaris submarines from Holy Loch to their stations in the Atlantic.

And yet, in the present political climate, this is precisely what we cannot achieve. The kind of operation I have just described would invite constant obstruction and sabotage from the peace movement with every possibility of martydom and propaganda. Not only that: it is doubtful whether the public at large could withstand the storm of anti-Americanism that would be unleashed. Naturally the truth would be that the missiles were there because we asked for them, and would be almost impossible to fire without our consent. But that is not how it would appear.

It is when one looks at these practical political considerations that the attractions of some kind of joint Anglo-American physical control of the weapons, a dual-key system, become almost overwhelming. Of course it should not (as Michael Heseltine piously proclaims) be necessary to question the existing US undertaking to consult us before firing the missiles; but now that *the question has in fact been* raised, a political arrangement is probably the only thing that will actually produce the desired consensus.

The British Government resists this solution because, it is said, the Americans would give us control only if we purchase the missiles at a prohibitive cost. The US for its part wants to dissuade us from demanding something they dare not give the West Germans. Yet if, now that we have the wretched weapons, they are obviously useless and threaten in any case to go on poisoning our relationship with the US, both *governments ought surely to regard* the dual-key as the least of the available evils and the best way of achieving the objects for which so much political capital has been spent.

Philip Jacobson reports on US attempts to stabilize El Salvador

Why the arm's length army may fail

San Salvador

Leonardo Contreras looks *15* and cannot keep a straight face when he claims to be 18, the official minimum age for enlisting in the *Salvadorean army, which he did a* few months ago. Private Contreras now wears the camouflaged smock and black scarf of the First Battalion of the San Vicente Cazadores, proudly flaunting the regimental crest on his T-shirt.

It is on the fighting qualities of fresh-faced boys like him, some not much taller than their new M-16 rifles, that the fate of the Reagan Administration's ambitious, immensely costly "hearts and minds" campaign *in* San Vicente province, launched last June, now depends.

Cazador means hunter, and the lightly equipped, US-trained units *like Leonardo's are intended to do* what the Salvadorean army has signally failed to do before – carry the fight to the left-wing guerrillas who turned the once-prosperous cotton and sugar-producing province into a wasteland of ruined crops, charred warehouses and blown bridges.

If the Cazadores cannot knock the guerrillas permanently off balance with night patrols, counter-ambushes and relentless pursuit, the *accompanying civilian phase of* "Operation Wellbeing" is doomed.

Almost six months after its launch, Operation Wellbeing is about to face its first serious test. The well-armed, combat-hardened guerrillas who withdrew from the region soon after 4,000 of the government's best troops arrived are mounting a big offensive to wreck what has so far been achieved.

In the opinion of Colonel Rinaldo Golcher, the able Salvadorean officer running the *show* in San Vicente, the guerrillas seriously miscalculated the military's determination to see the operation through. When offensives elsewhere failed to decoy the army command into pulling forces out of the region the guerrillas were obliged to attack the pacification scheme head-on, or lose credibility *on the battlefield*. But, Col Golcher maintains, his men were ready, even eager, to engage them.

A series of limited but bloody encounters began late in the summer; the tempo of the fighting has increased *steadily* since then.

Only two months ago, western military sources here were happy enough about the performance of the Cazadores in San Vicente. An increase in casualties among junior officers was cited as evidence of a new aggressive spirit where it was most needed. There were also instances of Salvadoran troops firing on each other at night, suggesting an attempt, at least, to contest the hours of darkness with the guerrillas. At the same time, it was claimed, the troops were providing a generally effective shield for the civilian reconstruction work in the province.



Mike Goldwater

Boys to the battle: government soldiers in El Salvador rest after a long struggle against guerrillas

Driving around San Vicente's lush countryside, I found an impressive contrast with the dangerous, empty roads, strewn with wrecked vehicles, of six months ago. The cotton crop seems to be doing well: crowded buses and trucks hurtle past in the usual suicidal fashion. Relaxed *government* troops at checkpoints wave you through cheerfully with calls of "Todo tranquillo" (all quiet).

But back in San Salvador, there is growing concern in western military circles about the Salvadorean army's long-term ability even to hold its own.

Too many troops seem to be losing the will to fight, especially when the going gets tough. A sizeable contingent from one fresh Cazador battalion recently surrendered, with a handsome store of new weapons, after token resistance to guerrillas who had surrounded it. The élite "quick reaction" battalions are finding it increasingly hard to persuade volunteers to reenlist.

The impression that control is once again slipping away from the government is reinforced by some grim arithmetic from the front lines. The army casualty rate in the year to *last July was running at more than* 20 per cent, and will almost certainly rise when the expected heavy fighting begins again.

Moreover, a distressingly high ratio of killed to wounded soldiers reflects continuing problems with medical treatment on the battlefield. Nothing demoralizes troops more than the knowledge that they may lie in agony for hours because helicopters are unserviceable and army surgeons overworked.

Most observers *here* consider that guerrilla losses are proportionately no greater – conceivably sharply lower – than those of the security *forces*. That is alarming enough *in* military terms, but the financial implications for the Reagan Administration's pursuit of victory in El Salvador are truly horrendous.

It cost the British government considerably more than £100,000 at today's prices to kill a single guerrilla during the emergency in *Malaya in the 1950s. The Americans* are fighting their proxy war in El Salvador on an incomparably more lavish scale. A single helicopter gunship costs more than £3m: field radios, crucial to counter-insurgency tactics, cost £700 each: every automatic rifle that falls into guerrilla hands represents more than £300 of Uncle Sam's money.

Then there is the question of manpower. Conventional wisdom holds that government forces need to outnumber guerrilla enemies by at least 10 to 1 to achieve ultimate victory. Doubling the size of El *Salvador's 35,000-strong* security forces would barely provide that sort of superiority over the country's estimated 6,000 to 7,000 hardcore guerrillas. Financing an expansion of this size would be a nightmare for the Reagan Administration, which already finds it difficult to get fairly modest amounts of military aid to El Salvador approved by an apprehensive Congress.

Finally, there is an aspect of the war in El Salvador which seems to have escaped the notice of strategists in Washington shuffling Central American dominoes. After three years of reporting from here, I am convinced *that providing hastily-*trained young soldiers with increasingly sophisticated and heavier weapons is simply not compatible with the aim of getting them into close combat with guerrillas in vital regions such as San Vicente.

Salvadorean troops fight bravely enough when they have confidence *in their officers. But it is only* human nature for raw farm boys like Private Contreras to want to employ their ever-increasing range and firepower at the greatest possible distance from the enemy.

Philip Howard

Taking the cover off the booked-up scoop

A scoop is champagne to journalists, though it may be caviare to the general reader. Scoop: a story which a Sunday newspaper labels "exclusive" to indicate that the opposition did not consider it worth printing; less technically, a lie.

Of course, scoops are the red meat of journalism, and sell newspapers. *The Times* made its name and its fortunes by publishing the news, for example of Wellington's campaigns in Spain, before anybody else. The greatest scoop of all time was probably on Saturday, July 13, 1878, when we published in our later editions the preamble and text of the Treaty of Berlin at the very moment that Bismarck and the other statesmen of Europe were signing the secret document.

It is a Le Carré plot, with the wrong *hat being picked up* in a restaurant every day, documents stitched in the lining of coats, a photographic memory, and a midnight train across Europe to the unsuspecting telegraph office at Brussels. It was a famous journalistic triumph. Nevertheless, it is possible that Henri de Blowitz, the flamboyant *Times* correspondent who scooped the world and astonished Bismarck, was more impressed by his achievement than the ordinary reader of *The Times*, who was presented with 57 pretty complex clauses first in French, then in English, over tea.

Breaking the news first is still a prime function and ambition of newspapers. But I think it is carrying the ambition too far to apply it to *book reviewing*. Some books are sensational and newsy, usually bad books. With such books the news has to be broken no later than anybody else, on publication day. Serious books are concerned with the imagination and the intellect, and it does not make a blind bit of difference when the review appears. Those who take an interest in such matters are going to read it anyway, to carry on the national debate between authors, readers and critics.

The BBC, kids playing at Blowitz, carries the lust for scoops to absurd lengths. That is why the presentation of the Booker Prize has been turned into a farcical media circus. It insists on absolute priority and exclusivity *if it is going to "review" a book*. Different departments at the BBC fight to scoop each other: If *Bookplate* has agreed to puff a book, *Spectroscope* will not look at it.

We had a jolly instance the other day. Lord Denning's latest book, *The Closing Chapter* (and I bet it is not), arrived in the office a week before publication. It is news to *The Times*, because in it Lord Denning says that he decided to retire after a leader in the paper. My scoop-hound *news masters wanted to publish the* news as soon as possible, if possible before anybody else. So I telephoned the publisher, the noble house of Butterworth, to seek permission to break the embargo of publication day.

Butterworth turned collectively pale. *Hello Chaps*, or some other influential BBC programme, had agreed to interview Denning on the eve of publication. If *The Times* scooped them, they might withdraw their offer in a huff. Publishers are wet about the BBC's outrageous demands.

The story has a happy ending. By one *of the little accidents* of publishing, the book's publicity handout (for the benefit of literary editors who cannot read) got the publication date wrong, a week early. So, playing by the book, we went ahead to publish and be damned. *Hello Chaps*, of course and natch, went ahead with their interview with Denning anyway – he gives a good interview. And we shall review the book in good time.

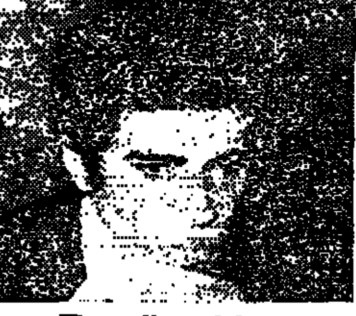
I have news for you, dear friends at Butters. Allowing two days in each direction for the first-class mail, and two days for the deeply wonderful technology of photocomposition to set the review, my eminent and busy reviewer is barely left with one day to read and review an important book for publication that week. We shall have to wait. And it will be worth waiting for.

Master Kasparov v the man who never was

If you think chess is simply a foolish expedient for making idle people believe they are doing something very clever, as Bernard Shaw once put it, you will not attach much importance to the contest opening at the Great Eastern Hotel in Liverpool Street next *Monday. But you will* risk missing a great occasion if you suppose it's just another duel between passionately gloomy Russians. The occasion is the semi-finals in the candidates series, to produce a challenger for the world championship held by Anatoly Karpov.

On one side, one might almost say, *in the red corner*, is Garry Kasparov, aged 20, the young man who bids to outshine, by his attacking brilliance, even the grea*test names of the past. And in the* blue corner, the Soviet arch-defector, Viktor Korchnoi, just turned 53, whose very name has become anathema in the motherland of modern chess since he kicked over the traces.

Kasparov is a prodigy, one of *those rare spirits who seem to be* born to play chess like other boys and girls are born to run around the playground. At the age of six, his parents decided to give him music lessons. That same evening, it happened that they had set up a chess position from the local newspaper. Garry sat staring at the board, and next morning at breakfast suggested a move to solve the problem. No one had taught him the game. His father, somewhat amazed, tested *him* on the notation for the different squares.





The prodigy and the non-person: Kasparov, left, and Korchnoi

According to his trainer Garry played rather weakly but differed from other beginners by his *exceptional memory. He learned by* heart the moves, results and scores of world championship matches.

Garry never looked back. From *fourth* category player, to third, to second, to first category at nine years old; to Soviet candidate master, enrolment in the correspondence *chess school of the world champion* Mikhail Botvinnik and on to become Soviet junior champion in 1976, Soviet Master of Sport in 1978, and International Grandmaster at the age of 17; to winning the super-powerful USSR Championship in 1981, aged 18; to trouncing the field in the qualifying Moscow interzonal last September.

Personally, Kasparov seems relatively free of those self-destructive urges which have flawed so many *champions of the past. He has an* engaging style. With his shock of fuzzy dark hair and pale, concentrated gaze, he has the look of a West Side rocker, ready for action. He sits *nervously at the board, continually* shifting around, frowning under thick eyebrows, or he marches up and down, waiting for his op*ponent's move*.

Viktor Korchnoi, already three times a challenger for the title, was summarily stripped of his titles Honoured Master of Sport, Grandmaster and Master of Sport of the USSR, after his defection from the Soviet Union in July, 1976. In effect, the Soviet chess federation sought to declassify him, to rub his name out of the contemporary record of chess.

This has proved inordinately difficult to do, because Korchnoi refuses to lie down. He happened to be the second best player in the world at that time: *ergo*, his name was always popping up, much to the annoyance of the Soviet censors. So other Soviet grandmasters were (unofficially) prohibited from competing in any international tournament where he was known to be playing.

Not so Garry, who belongs to the new generation. He recently met the intrepid exile in a blitz tournament of five-minute games in Yugoslavia. It was this personal rapproachement which lay behind the high-level chess diplomacy for the rescheduling of his match after Kasparov had, formally, forfeited the whole contest when the Soviet authorities refused last summer to play the event in Pasadena.

K v K must be seen as a political match as much as a contest of chess. For Korchnoi, the will to prove himself in exile, to rise above the *system which he rejected*, burns fiercely. He is first and foremost a fighter. If he could defeat Kasparov, it would be more than an extraordi*nary upset in chess terms: it would* vindicate his stand for independence and freedom of choice in the most public way.

To say this is not to type-cast Kasparov as the official representative of the system – he is too young for such a role. It is, rather, that Soviet culture, the whole apparatus which nurtures and develops chess talent so superbly, is in an obvious sense at stake in this match.

The defeat of Korchnoi is an absolute *sine qua non* for Soviet chess. It places an even greater responsibility on the young shoulders of the wonder-boy from Baku.

David Spanier



TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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OFF TO A PATCHY START

Mr Lawson concluded his economic statement yesterday by saying that he intended "sticking to and, indeed, reinforcing" the sound financial policies so far pursued by the Thatcher government. If this remark is seriously meant the Chancellor has a great deal of work to do between now and the next Budget. The contents of the statement indicate slippage from sound financial policies, not reinforcement.

The first disappointment was the revision of the public sector borrowing requirement estimate for the current fiscal year from £8,200m to £10,000m. The news was hardly unexpected, but it confirms that the Government has failed to keep a proper grip on expenditure. Receipts should actually be higher than at first envisaged because of good North Sea tax revenues and more asset sales, implying that the overshoot on spending is even bigger than the £1,800m increase in the budget deficit.

Arguably, Mr Lawson has had little time to change the outcome in 1983/84 since so much was already determined when he became Chancellor in June. But he did have the opportunity yesterday to make his mark on the next fiscal year. This he has signally failed to do. The target for the 1984/85 PSBR/GDP ratio set by Sir Geoffrey Howe in his last budget has been retained, although a number of recent developments suggest that it should have been reduced.

Among the most welcome of these developments has been the upturn in economic activity, which the Treasury now thinks will lead to 3 per cent rises in national output in both 1983 and 1984. Although these figures are above those expected by most independent forecasting groups, they are realistic. If they are met, tax revenues will improve and social security costs will be lowered. That should permit a fall in the PSBR – but Mr Lawson is leaving his PSBR/GDP target exactly the same as Sir Geoffrey Howe's.

Also important is the need to adjust the PSBR target for the more ambitious programme of special asset sales on which the Government has embarked. Receipts from these sales reduce the PSBR, but are not a permanent source of revenue. It would be quite wrong to have either higher spending or tax cuts in the years when they are taking place. But, by keeping to the original 1984/85 PSBR target, Mr Lawson has created a risk that this might be allowed to happen.

It is not easy, using official sources, to quantify the problem. The Treasury's document on the *Autumn Statement 1983* gives a figure for special assets sales £400m higher than that in the last expenditure White Paper. If Mr Lawson is really committed to "sticking to and, indeed, reinforcing" sound financial policies, his 1984/85 PSBR target should be cut by at least this amount.

But the £400m figure is puzzlingly low and seems to make no allowance for possible proceeds from the privatization of British Telecom. If BT privatization does in fact yield substantial sums to the Government the PSBR target should be adjusted downwards again.

The imprudence of using capital receipts to finance current expenditure should be so obvious as not to require comment, let alone emphasis. But the announced changes in the spending plans for next year show that it certainly does need emphasis. In paragraph 9 of the statement Mr Lawson notes that spending on health, social services and a number of other programmes will be above the totals foreseen in the last expenditure White Paper. In paragraph 10 he says that "these increases are offset by higher receipts from the sale of council houses and the like" and by reductions in some other areas.

In other words, the money from council house sales – which could well be above £1,500m, both this year and next – is being used to finance an overspend on the welfare state. This may or may not be what the electorate expects from a Thatcher government supposedly respecting "Victorian values". But if a true Victorian like Lord Beveridge were alive today he would probably be dismayed.

Every Chancellor of the Exchequer seems to have a difficult patch in his first two years. Both Mr. Healey and Sir Geoffrey Howe had particularly uncomfortable periods in their early days. On the evidence of yesterday's statement Mr. Lawson's Chancellorship is conforming to the same pattern. He has much to do if public expenditure is to be brought under full control and more effective guidelines for fiscal policy are to be established.

THE CARDINAL AND THE BOMB

It will be reassuring to Government, and reassuring to public opinion generally, that Cardinal Hume has arrived by his own route at a qualified endorsement of the defence strategy of nuclear deterrence, as it was similarly reassuring last February when the General Synod of the Church of England reached similar conclusions. Along the way, each was strongly tempted towards repudiation of this strategy. Each had to negotiate an honest way round the superficially attractive argument, especially attractive to churchmen, that the possession of nuclear weapons, with the intention in certain circumstances to use them, was morally equivalent to using them. Cardinal Hume, with a great deal of authority in his own church and much respect in the country at large behind him, has formally denied that equation. It is not entirely academic: those in the armed services with nuclear responsibilities in particular have recently been told that their duties were preparations for war crimes, and if this simplistic moral analysis were to be accepted, such startling conclusions follow.

In public anxiety about nuclear policy, however, as in Cardinal Hume's statement and many other secular and religious utterances, there is an urgent tone of dissatisfaction. There is deterrence; but there is also a nuclear arms race. The bomb cannot be disinvented, certainly, but both sides strive remorselessly to invent ever more effective ways of delivering it, hoping to gain some advantage, or correct some disadvantage. Mutual antagonism is better directed into that than into fighting actual war, of course, but Cardinal Hume is not alone in asking for something else, and it is a plea which transcends politics, transcends the East-West divide, and voices the distress of common humanity. The megaton nuclear bomb is the nearest thing to incarnate Evil in this world. That we have been so far able to control it, and to do so to maintain the peace, is a strange paradox. The Cardinal notes a fundamental imperative to seek some other way. In defending current defence policy against naive or malicious critics, politicians do not always display sufficient appreciation of this imperative, though none, surely, would ever want to deny it.

A consequence of the cardinal's analysis which will find wide but not universal support, is that it implies a shift away from nuclear deterrence towards greater reliance upon conventional force. There is a body of military opinion in the West already saying that on military grounds. It is also the course which is even more moral.

It is not an easy answer. In the absence of any nuclear disarmament agreement, the cost of maintaining a credible nuclear deterrence force will continue to be considerable even while conventional forces are built up. This has all sorts of implications. But such is the general nuclear nervousness in society, public opinion may prefer to bear the cost of this if it heralded a future in which the nuclear threat was receding. This is not the drift of present British – or Western – defence policy. At present we have the benefit of a peace kept by a relatively low nuclear threshold. When cardinals and generals are raising it, for their own different but complimentary reasons, governments must listen to moral and military arguments about the next step beyond nuclear deterrence.

STRUGGLING WITHOUT TITO

Britain's special relationship with Yugoslavia was forged in 1943, when Captain F. W. Deakin arrived by parachute and joined Tito's embattled partisans in their long march across Montenegro and Bosnia, thereby entering the mythology of the Yugoslav revolution. The relationship was sealed the following year when Winston Churchill, on the advice of Brigadier Fitzroy Maclean, told the House of Commons that Britain would cease supplying the royalist forces of Colonel Mihailovic because they were not fighting the Germans. "We have," he said, "proclaimed ourselves the strong supporters of Marshal Tito because of his heroic and massive struggle against the German armies".

The relationship would not have survived – any more than the wartime alliance with Stalin survived – if post-war Yugoslavia had remained in the Soviet orbit as the brutal, Stalinist dictatorship which it showed signs of becoming in its early days. But in 1949 it broke with Stalin, who retaliated with an economic boycott, so it turned to the West for help and gradually became a more open and liberal place, though still far from perfect in its treatment of opposition.

Credit and grants flowed in from the United States and Western Europe, together with military aid and political support. At first there were hopes in Washington that other East European states would be encouraged to take the same route. Even when they did not, Yugoslavia remained an asset as a non-aligned country steadfastly resisting Soviet pressure. Its membership of the non-aligned movement is still valuable today and has contributed to the frustration of Cuban attempts to align the movement with the Soviet Union.

Against this long background the visit to London this week by Mrs Milka Planinc, the Yugoslav Prime Minister, has been particularly welcome. She has the very difficult task of trying to hold together a decentralized, fissile country in a period of severe economic stress. Considering the gloomy prognostications which accompanied the death of Tito in 1980, she and her colleagues are not doing too badly. They are surviving and showing every sign of not wishing to continue as chronic debtors in perpetual search of help. They have reduced their hard currency balance of payments deficit, mostly at the expense of living standards. They appear to be arresting a worrying tilt towards trade with the Soviet Union, caused not by political preference but economic need. They have won sufficient confidence from the World Bank, the IMF and the private banks to have signed a large re-scheduling and new loan package this year. They have reasonable hopes of further help in response to their own efforts to put their economy in order, though many private banks are still hesitant.

But whether the Yugoslav system is really workable in the long run remains an open question. Practically every decision requires the agreement of six republics, each stubbornly defending what it perceives to be its own national and economic interest, and each burdened by layers of representative bodies. It looks magnificently democratic on paper but comes perilously close to engendering despair in practice.

Men in Havana

From Mr Quinton V. S. Bach

Sir, Your editorial of November 8 gives a generally fair survey of the relationship between Moscow and Havana, but with regard to their trade relations it is somewhat misleading.

Firstly, the Soviet Union does need Cuban sugar and when the Cuban crop falls below expectation the Russians have to buy it elsewhere for hard currency and often at premium prices. Russia is also getting Cuban nickel in ever increasing quantities.

Secondly, you talk about Cuba receiving "a vast range of valuable Soviet exports, including machinery, oil and basic foodstuffs". I agree that the oil, or "swop" oil and basic foodstuffs, represent some small sacrifice by the Soviet Union, but most of the machinery and many of the other manufactures are virtually unsaleable elsewhere.

Finally, you talk of the Russians allowing Cuba to run an annual trade deficit of "several hundred million roubles". This is only true of the last two years, with the total deficit in 1975-80 at about 700 million roubles the other way. But all these figures are simply window-dressing, since all the trade is barter, with values fixed bilaterally.

What is more, it has been demonstrated that the Russians put a very high mark-up on the prices of commodities which they sell to their client states and it is reasonable to assume (though impossible to prove from the Soviet statisitics available) that there is a similar mark-up on their industrial products.

The fact that a Russian car in England costs one seventh that of the same car in Cuba is, unfortunately, only an amusing irrelevance.

Yours faithfully,
QUINTON V. S. BACH,
Department of International Relations,
London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.
November 9.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Obligations under international law

From Professor Hedley Bull

Sir, Roger Scruton, in commending the willingness of the United States Government to commit aggression (feature, November 15) tells us that international law cannot be enforced, that there is no general readinesss to obey it, that governments that do not obey the rule of law at home have no respect for it abroad and (if I understand him correctly) that the principles of international law do not apply beyond the boundaries of European civilization.

In fact international law is sometimes enforced and was recently by the United Kingdom in the South Atlantic. Overt disregard for clear rules of international law, like the prohibition of military aggression, is the exception rather than the rule.

Unrepresentative governments are no more able than representative ones to avoid the political costs in the outside world of disregard for the rules. States of other than European civilisation, so far from being unable to grasp the principles of international law, in recent decades have played a central role in adapting it to the needs of our time.

The United States, which expects others to accord it a position of leadership in world affairs, has more to lose than most states from flagrant violation of the law.

Yours faithfully,
HEDLEY BULL,
Balliol College, Oxford.
November 16.

From Mr Max Jennings

Sir, I do not claim to be an international lawyer, but I cannot allow Mr Scruton to get away with his statement today (November 15) that "it is only public opinion at home that can compel a government to abide by the precepts of international law".

Surely the whole point of the subject is that when a state is attacked by another state it is then, and only then, justified in resorting to force.

As if all that stood between the West and Soviet domination were Kant's proposals for a federation of free states!

Yours faithfully,
MAX JENNINGS,
12 Eliot Place,
Blackheath, SE3.

Dual-key control

From Mr Adrian Walker

Sir, Professor Brown (November 7) appears to be rather concerned about the management of cruise missiles, due to their possible pre-nuclear use as conventional bomb carriers or reconnaisance gatherers.

Would he tell us how Russian military intelligence would be able to distinguish between in-flight, non-nuclear and nuclear cruise missiles? Surely this is an important point of "verification". Without such a distinction the pre-nuclear phase is not likely to last very long.

Yours faithfully,
ADRIAN WALKER,
Humberside College of Higher Education,
Cottingham Road, Hull.
November 7.

Buildings at risk

From the President of the Council for British Archaeology.

Sir, I am writing to support the plea (October 22) by the Chairman of the GLC Historic Buildings Panel for the retention of the Historic Buildings Division in the event of the Greater London Council being broken up by legislation.

These proposals have further wider implications for the recording of London's historic environment. Earlier this year the division was responsible for the creation of the Greater London Archaeological Service. This service will coordinate excavation of archaeological sites threatened by development throughout the area administered by the GLC.

This rescue archaeological service, taken together with the Department of Urban Archaeology of the Museum of London, has at long last provided the capital with a comprehensive archaeological service. It would be tragic if this coordinated approach to London's archaeology should now be disbanded.

The problem is not confined solely to London. There is similar concern for the provision of archaeological services in the other metropolitan county councils if they, too, are disbanded. I hope that in those areas the archaeological services will also be maintained in any reorganisation.

Yours faithfully,
TOM HASSALL, President,
Council for British Archaeology,
112 Kennington Road, SE11.

Nyerere's experiments

From Dr J. G. C. Blacker

Sir, Mr Oscar Kambona (October 25) casts doubts on the figures quoted by Lord Hatch (October 10) of a rise in the expectation of life at birth in Tanzania from 40 to 52 years. It is indeed pertinent to ask where these figures come from.

In common with every other country of sub-Saharan Africa Tanzania has no system of registration of births and deaths from which valid indices of fertility and mortality can be calculated. Such measures must, therefore, be estimated from information collected in censuses and surveys.

In the case of Tanzania data on mortality were collected in the censuses of 1967 and 1978 and in a large-scale sample survey conducted in 1973. The 1973 survey data do indeed indicate a dramatic decline in infant and child mortality when compared with those of the 1967 census. Regrettably this decline is so dramatic as to be unacceptable. A critical comparison of the data shows that the 1973 survey implied not merely that no children had died during the interval, but that there had been a resurrection of some of the children recorded as dead in 1967.

The report of the 1978 census has recently been released and it concludes that, on the basis of the new data, the expectation of life in Tanzania is of the order of 44 years. This represents only a minimal improvement on the figure of 41 years estimated from the 1967 census.

Unfortunately the margins of error attached to both figures are so great as to preclude any firm conclusions being drawn as to the extent, if any, of mortality decline, particularly since the questions from which the data were derived differed in the two censuses.

Yours faithfully,
J. G. C. BLACKER,
Centre for Population Studies,
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine,
31 Bedford Square, WC1.

Case for more public spending

From Mr Robert Phillipson

Sir, Your leader, "It depends on the rate of return" (November 16), rightly says that the case for more public investment must rest on firm economic and social arguments. But it is going too far to suggest that the recent fall in public investment can be ascribed to absence of projects which meet rigorous criteria.

The implication that anyone who argues for more investment is relying on "old and discredited" Keynesian demand stimulus theory is amply refuted by your distinguished correspondent, Professor Christopher Foster (feature, November 15), who makes an entirely reasonable case for public investment.

Nor surely should you let pass without comment that the present Government, when in opposition, argued strongly for a better balance between capital and current spending, yet has allowed the latter to rise *eight times* as fast as the former. It is Sir Geoffrey Howe who, more than anyone, is responsible for ensuring that Britain struggles out of recession with an economic and social infrastructure worse than most of its competitors and indeed worse than it was in 1979.

It was the same Sir Geoffrey who said in the Isle of Dogs in 1978:

> You can literally see the dangerous extent to which we have been living off the industrial and social capital that was accumulated by earlier generations – and failing to amass our own. Resources have been diverted to maintain consumer living standards today. But no seed-corn has been saved for tomorrow.

Has the improvement in our derelict inner cities really been so great that there is no longer any role for the public sector? Is our road system up to the demands placed upon it by existing traffic, let alone the greater traffic that economic prosperity will inevitably bring? The teetering Severn bridge suggests otherwise. Does the condition of all our housing stock adequately meet basic standards?

The answer must be no. It doesn't require enormous economic sophistication to justify more spending. Is it too much to ask just why the relentless pursuit of zero inflation or of lower borrowing are more important than the creation of real wealth? Is not the priority given to privatisation diverting attention from the need to sustain investment in sectors best kept within the public remit?

And, in this connection, if the Treasury Chief Secretary really believes that privatisation provides the best means of solving the dilemma posed by public investment shortfall, why has the Treasury yet to sanction the private Black Country route, which benefits roads users, ratepayers, industry and builders alike?

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT PHILLIPSON,
Director General,
British Aggregate Construction Materials Industries,
25 Lower Belgrave Street, SW1.
November 16.

CND and Mgr Kent

From Mr Peter Presland

Sir, The policies advocated by CND rely for their presumed success on tolerance, forbearance and good will in their country's potential enemies, but the treatment accorded Mr Heseltine at Manchester on Tuesday is yet another telling illustration of the fundamental flaw in those policies.

CND leaders may indeed deplore what happened but, if their own rank-and-file supporters are so manifestly incapable of showing tolerance towards their opponents in debate, what evidence can they adduce for any prospect of better behaviour by the Soviet leadership towards a unilaterally weakened West?

Human nature does not change but, despite counting a Catholic priest among their number, CND's leadership appears to be blissfully unaware of it.

Yours faithfully,
PETER PRESLAND,
17 Stamford Crescent,
Chase Terrace,
Walsall, Staffordshire.

From Miss Mary Spain

Sir, A simplistic point of view, perhaps but I feel deeply ashamed that my country, which I love, should be used to house lethal missiles, under the control and ownership of a country towards whose governmental policies I hold no personal allegiance, in order to terrorise another country on our shared planet towards whose people I hold no personal animosity.

Yours faithfully,
MARY SPAIN,
Flat 6,
67 Gloucester Terrace, W2.
November 16.

From Mr Alistair Duncan

Sir, Surely it may now be said that the mantle of Hewlett Johnson has fallen upon Bruce Kent. Is this to be considered an ecumenical advance?

Yours faithfully,
ALISTAIR DUNCAN,
Travellers' Club,
Pall Mall, SW1.
November 15.

Cost of the EEC

From Mr H. E. Gilmour

Sir, You make an important and timely point in your leader of November 7. It makes no sense to persist with profligate spending by the EEC at a time when increasing financial stringency is forced on each member domestically.

If we can make an appropriate cut in agriculture expenditure, less drastic cuts need be made in defence, education, and the health service.

Many of us believe no cut in agricultural expenditure will be achieved until we leave the Common Market. But surely those who want to stay in the Common Market should accept the challenge to insist on such a cut before the end of 1983, by unilateral action if there is no other way.

Yours faithfully,
H. E. GILMOUR,
17 Carlton Road,
Ealing, W5.
November 7.

The Mosley papers

From Lady Mosley

Sir, May I comment on your report (November 10) on the contents of the Mosley papers so far disclosed by the Home Office.

1. The reason for what Nicholas Mosley calls Mosley's insouciance about spies in his movement was that he had nothing to hide.
2. A certain number of members of the Armed Forces looked upon Mosley with favour as the one politician who called for rearmament and said it was dangerous for Britain to be the only unarmed country in an armed world. Later on, Churchill said the same thing. There is nothing seditious in this.
3. Mosley sought no contact of any kind with Edward VIII while he was King, nor did he do so in 1937, or at any time until long after the war in the nineteen fifties. British Union's call in 1936 to "stand by the King" naturally ceased when the King abdicated. It immediately transferred its allegiance to George VI.

I knew my husband's thoughts on the subject; he greatly regretted the abdication, but it was a *fait accompli*. The conversation about being loyal to the Crown, "but that did not necessarily mean loyalty to the present monarch," must be pure invention, since this was never his opinion.

4. I chanced to be present at the Carfax Rooms meeting in Oxford. Frank Pakenham (in 1936 a hearty rugger player) fought the stewards and was ejected, as were a few others, who had hoped to break up the meeting. Mosley, after this little fracas, resumed his speech to a large audience, took questions for nearly an hour, and was warmly applauded.
5. William Joyce was expelled from British Union in 1937. Two years later he broadcast from Germany, a treasonable activity which had nothing to do with British Union.

In justice, the Lord Chancellor must now release the wartime 18B interrogation of my husband.

Yours faithfully,
DIANA MOSLEY,
Temple de la Gloire,
91400 Orsay,
France.
November 10.

Car tax evasion

From Mr Clive G. Williams

Sir, The Comptroller and Auditor General's report gives the impression that vehicle excise duty (VED) revenue is lost because the computer system at the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre, Swansea cannot cope (report, November 10). This is nonsense: the computer system can cope with all the work that comes its way. The reason for revenue loss is the shortage of staff at DVLC and in local offices to carry out enforcement work.

Sir Derek Rayner was brought in by Mrs Thatcher to examine efficiency within the Civil Service. He looked at VED enforcement and concluded more staff were necessary to increase revenue and that extra staff would be more than cost-effective. The report merely confirmed what trade unions at DVLC have always argued. We have continually pressed management and ministers to provide more staff, without success.

So the reason why many evaders go scot-free is quite simply Government cuts. Many people are using this as an excuse to call for the abolition of VED and putting tax on petrol. People who call for this fail to consider the many consequences.

VED collection provides a means to check on a vehicle's insurance and roadworthiness. It will still be necessary to check on these regularly, so there would continue to be an annual registration, accompanied by a fee for administration.

Despite all the problems, enforcement of VED is continually improving. In 1983, we will deal with about 80 per cent of the offence reports we receive. Evaders should not take heart from newspaper reports implying that they can expect to get away with it.

Your faithfully
CLIVE G. WILLIAMS, Chairman,
DVLD Trade Union Side Office
Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre,
Longview Road,
Clase,
Swansea.
November 11.

Holding Turkey to account

From Mr Peter Castle

Sir, In your leader, "Cyprus put asunder" (November 16), you refer to the Treaty of Guarantee as being "to all intents and purposes a dead letter". This is a most unfortunate choice of words in that it encourages acquiescence in what has become, by the declaration of independence of northern Cyprus, thereby recognizing "an existing reality", a unilateral act of aggression and usurpation by a guarantor power, Turkey.

It may well be that Britain and the Labour Government of the time did not take effective action to prevent the Turkish invasion. Indeed, the embarrassing situation in which Britain and the Foreign Office found themselves is exemplified by the answer given by Mr Callaghan, when asked subsequently in the Commons committee examining the failure to act as to whether he was surprised by the appearance of the invasion fleet, that he had lived "in a constant state of surprise". Yet at that time and subsequently the fact remained that Turkey purported to act in defence of the Constitution and independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

The declaration and recognition by Turkey and the authorities in northern Cyprus of independence on the basis of "an existing reality" removes all semblance of legality from the original occupation of northern Cyprus by Turkey and exposes that to have been no more than a preliminary act to the breach of the Treaty of Guarantee – a treaty entered into by Turkey with Britain and Greece, under which it is the guarantors' duty to maintain the integrity of the state of Cyprus.

To accept the treaty now as a dead letter would be to accept the dictate of the aggressor and permit those with whom we have entered into treaty obligations to flout them with impunity.

Yours faithfully,
PETER CASTLE,
11 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.
November 16.

Alliance unity

From Mr Richard Holme

Sir, Sadly your leader (November 12) is right in one respect when it says that the two Alliance parties "are if anything, growing farther apart as the post-election weeks pass".

This should not be so. Although both party conferences at Salford and Harrogate ruled out early merger there was a general will, expressed in resolutions, that there should be development of joint policy, joint campaigning initiatives, and more joint organization.

If the first steps had been taken in each of these areas at a national level the SDP and Liberal Party would already have been set on convergent paths towards eventual unity, as the voters want and expect.

Such steps have yet to be taken, and meanwhile separatism has been elevated above common activity. This will have a profoundly damaging effect on relationships between the parties locally.

For instance, if the disposition of seats for Europe and Westminster can be decided with total mutual involvement locally and the closest cooperation nationally, Alliance standard-bearers will be chosen harmoniously. In a context of sharp-elbowed competion, however, party chauvinism will triumph and rows will ensue.

This question of strategy and direction cannot be dodged any longer. Either the Liberal Party and the SDP move closer together or they will drift rancorously apart. That may please the party chauvinists on both sides but, more significantly, it will delight the Tory and Labour parties to see the prospect of a genuine third force in British politics die of self-inflicted wounds.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD HOLME,
38 Murray Road,
Wimbledon, SW19.
November 14.

Farm tenancies

From Mr Stewart Deuchar

Sir, Oscar Colburn (November 11) gave a masterly explanation of why the landlord/tenant system is in disastrous decline and why this process should be reversed, but his suggestions for remedying the situation seem to be founded on hope rather than realism.

I cannot for the life of me see why we shouldn't simply scrap all the misguided interventionist legislation of the past 35 years and revert to the free market which worked so well for hundreds of years.

Yours faithfully,
STEWART DEUCHAR,
Dean Farm,
Singleborough,
Milton Keynes,
Buckinghamshire,
November 11.

Slightly off

From Mr Kenneth MacGowan

Sir, I am sorry to disagree with Sir Patrick Reilly (November 12) on the colour of the wine that makes up *un kir*. I drank some kir with the Canon (not a bad beginning for a Chester-Belloc ballade) in the early 1960s, I think, and the wine was definitely white. After all, he did not invent the drink; he only made it popular.

I also remember drinking it in the early thirties, when it was known (and still is) as a *cassis/vin blanc*, or a *vin blanc/cassis* according to your fancy.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH MacGOWAN,
10 Wincanton Road,
Romford,
Essex.
November 14.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

CLARENCE HOUSE
November 17: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother today visited Hertfordshire, and in the morning opened the Abbotswood Housing project, St Raphael's, Barvin Park at Potters Bar.

In the afternoon Her Majesty opened Elizabeth House, a Home for the Elderly, at Welwyn Garden City.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 17: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, this evening visited the Hyde Park Group (Organizer Mrs H. Carlisle) at Knightsbridge Barracks, London, SW1.

Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 17: The Prince of Wales, Patron, the South Atlantic Fund, this afternoon at Kensington Palace, received the Chairman of the Trustees (Admiral Sir Peter Herbert) and the other Trustees of the Fund.

His Royal Highness, President of the Royal Jubilee Trusts, and President The Prince's Trust, gave a Reception at Kensington Palace this evening.

The Princess of Wales, Patron of the British Deaf Association, this afternoon visited the Association's Headquarters in Carlisle, Cumbria.

Her Royal Highness, attended by Mrs George West, Lieutenant-Commander Peter Eberle, RN, and Mr Victor Chapman, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 17: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as President of the Royal Ballet, this afternoon visited the Royal Ballet School at White Lodge, Richmond.

The Hon Mrs Whitehead was in attendance.

Her Royal Highness was present this evening at a Ball held by American Medical International Hospitals Limited Staff Association at the Grosvenor House Hotel in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Her Royal Highness is President.

Mrs Jane Stevens was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 17: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester today visited Swavesey Village College, Cambridge, in connexion with their Silver Jubilee celebrations.

Miss Jane Egerton Warburton was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
November 17: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, today attended the Annual Luncheon of the Export Group for the Constructional Industries at the Savoy Hotel, London, WC2.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent, as Patron, this evening attended a Celebrity Auction in aid of the Golden Jubilee Appeal of the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, which was held at the Portland Hotel, Manchester.

Mrs Alan Henderson was in attendance.

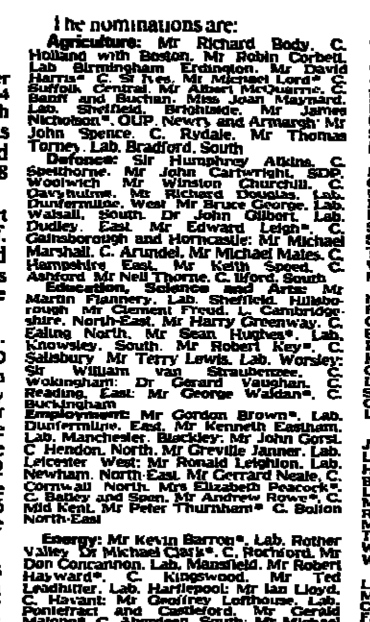
THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
November 17: Princess Alexandra was present at a Charity Evening of the Lilybessa exhibition "The Art of Living", in aid of MacIntyre Schools for mentally handicapped children and adults, at the Alpine Gallery, London W1.

Miss Mona Mitchell was in attendance.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Sir Bruce White will be held at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Thursday, December 1, at noon.

A memorial service for Dr S. Leonard Simpson will be held at St James's Church, Piccadilly, on Monday, December 12, at noon.

A memorial service for Sir Donald Allen will be held today at noon at St Lawrence Jewry-next-Guildhall.





The actors Donald Sinden (left) and Robert Morley, arriving at Westminster Abbey yesterday for the memorial service for Sir Ralph Richardson

Birthdays today

Professor Sir David Bates, 67; Dr G. H. Bolsover, 73; Sir Leslie Bowers, 90; Sir Kenneth Clucas, 62; Sir Bruce Fraser, 73; Mr George Gallup, 82; Dr V. H. H. Green, 68; the Rev R. J. Hamper, 55; Mr David Hemmings, 42; Lieutenant-General Sir Otway Herbert, 82; Mr John Hosier, 55; Sir Alec Issigonis, 77; Mr Michael Kustow, 44; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Leach, 60; the Earl of Malmesbury, 76; Dr Eugene Ormandy, 84; Professor J. R. Quayle, 57; Sir Alexander Turner, 82; Lord Justice Watkins, VC, 65.

University news

Oxford
Elections
St Hugh's College: Viscount Tonypandy, former Speaker of the House of Commons, and Sir Walter Marshall, Chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, have been elected to honorary fellowships.

Strathclyde
Mr Malcolm Williamson, Master of the Queen's Music, has been appointed visiting Professor of Music.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Professor Paul Matthews, former vice-chairman of Bath University, to be chairman of the Radioactive Waste Management Advisory Committee.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Boyd-Carpenter, Alison Joan, of South Petherton, Somerset £356,537

Forthcoming marriages

Mr W. J. G. Baird and Miss N. B. H. West
The engagement is announced between William Julian Gardiner, younger son of Sir James Baird, Bt, and Lady Baird, of Hill Corner, Bembridge, and Nichola Bridget Halsall, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil West, OBE, of Hythe, Kent, and of Mrs Bridget West, of 63 Moore Park Road, London, SW6.

Mr S. C. de Candole and Miss S. E. Thorpe
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of the Rev C. P. and Mrs de Candole, of Wimborne, Dorset, and Sue, daughter of Mr B. Thorpe, of Woburn Sands, Bedfordshire, and Mrs M. E. M. Carter, of Grayshott, Hampshire.

Mr C. Carey and Miss J. M. Saul
The engagement is announced between Christopher, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. K. Carey, of Enfield, and Judith Mary, only daughter of Professor and Mrs S. B. Saul, of Heslington, York.

M. H. Chisoleau and Miss R. Alexander
The engagement is announced between Hugues, elder son of M Chissoleau, of Paris, and M Courrier, of Cameroon, and Rosalind Anne, elder daughter of Mr W. R. Alexander, of Ryland Lodge, Dunblane, Perthshire, and Mrs G. Dobry, of 40 Chester Row, London, SW1.

Mr D. Duckhouse and Miss C. Gysin
The engagement is announced between David, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Peter Duckhouse, of Cove, Devon, and Carol, only daughter of Mr Cecil Gysin, of Dippenhall, Surrey, and Mrs Vera Gysin, of Cambridge.

Mr S. T. Cheves and Miss M. M. Forde
The engagement is announced between Simon, younger son of Dr and Mrs P. B. Cheves, of Cherry Croft, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire, and Mary, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs P. B. Forde, of Brook House, Moreton Morrell, Warwickshire.

Dr C. J. Hartley and Miss A. F. Pattie
The engagement is announced between Christopher, only son of Mr and Mrs W. Hartley, of Sandycroft, Clwyd, and Anna, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. G. Pattie, of Newport, Isle of Wight.

Mr A. J. K. Glasspool and Miss C. D. Robertson
The engagement is announced between Andrew, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. G Glasspool, of Itchen Abbas, Hampshire, and Clare, second daughter of Mr and Mrs J. P. Robertson, of Falmouth, Cornwall.

Dr J. S. Havard and Dr H. J Dunn
The engagement is announced between John, son of Dr C. W. H. Havard, of Regents Park, London, and Mrs M Havard-Miller, of Camden Town, London, and Hilary, daughter of Mr C. S. Dunn and the late Mrs H. L. Dunn, of Winslow, Buckinghamshire.

Mr D. T. C. Harrison and Miss F. A. Murray
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mrs A. Harrison and the late Mr M. T. Harrison, and Frances (Fay), daughter of Mr and Mrs H. P. Murray, both of Taunton, Somerset.

Mr A. A. Hopkins and Miss S. E. Jones
The engagement is announced between Alistair Anthony, third son of Mr and Mrs A. G. Hopkins, of Oxted, Surrey, and Sally Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs F. Jones, of Caterham, Surrey.

Mr C. G. Jones and Miss L. West
The engagement is announced between Clive Glyn, only son of Mr M. Jones, of Langley, Berkshire, and the late Mr A. Jones, and Lynn, only daughter of Mrs and Mrs J. D. West, of Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire.

Mr S. Kenney and Miss R. Ashcraft
The engagement is announced between Scott, son of Mr and Mrs David Kenney, of Atlanta, Georgia, and Rebecca Ashcraft, daughter of The Rev Dr Frank and Mrs Maulden McClain, of Winnetka, Illinois.

Mr I. Macpherson and Miss F. M. McConnel
The engagement is announced between Ian, son of Mr and Mrs I. Macpherson, of Troon, Ayrshire, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. W. McConnel, of Lettrick, Dunscore, Dumfriesshire.

Mr T. H. Olsen and Miss C. E. Currie
The engagement is announced between Tyge, son of Mr and Mrs F. Olsen, of Airdeny, Taynuilt, Argyll, and Carol, eldest daughter of Mr Adam Currie, of Cricketers Cottage Farm, Hadlow, Tonbridge, Kent, and Mrs Jill Connelly, of Clare, Cold Ash, Newbury, Berkshire.

Mr R. O'D. Poulden and Miss G. S. de Give
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Edward Poulden, CBE, and the late Valerie Poulden, of Tibbiwell House, Painswick, Gloucestershire, and Ghislaine, daughter of Paul and Eleanor de Barsy de Give, of Foster Crossing, Southampton, New York.

Dr J. T. L. Smith and Miss S. V. Wooldridge
The engagement is announced between Jeffrey Terence Leroy, elder son of Mr and Mrs G. A. L. Smith, of Penarth and Zambia, and Sarah Virginia, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs G. F. Wooldridge, of Worfield, Bridgnorth, Shropshire.

Mr C. H. Truman and Miss L. C. H. Green
The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Truman, of Souldern, Oxfordshire, and Laura, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Green, of Wimbledon.

Mr R. F. G. Winfrey and Miss J. L. Clarke
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of the late Mr and Mrs R. F. Winfrey, of Helford, Cornwall, and Joanna, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Clarke, of Diptford, Devon.

Service dinners

Royal Naval College, Greenwich
Admiral Sir Desmond Cassidi, Commander-in-Chief, Naval Home Command, was the guest of honour at a mess guest night, held yesterday at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. The commander of the college, Commander A. H. F. Wilks, presided.

TAVR Association for Greater London
The Territorial Auxiliary and Volunteer Reserve Association for Greater London held a dinner last night at the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea. Colonel G. S. P. Carden presided and among those present were General Sir Robert Ford, Major-General R. E. J. Gerrard-Wright, Brigadier J. B. Birkett, commanding officers of London units and members of the association.

Service reunion

Clover Club (8th Indian Division)
The Clover Club held a reunion last night in HM Tower of London. Brigadier H. E. Cubitt-Smith presided and Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Pettifar was the guest.

Memorial services

Sir Ralph Richardson
A memorial service for Sir Ralph Richardson was held in Westminster Abbey yesterday. The Dean of Westminster officiated, assisted by the Rev Alan Luff, Precentor and Sacrist. Mr Albert Finney and Mr Alan Howard read the lessons. Lord Olivier, OM, gave an address and Mr John Gielgud, CH, read from John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*. The Right Rev Edward Knapp-Fisher and Mgr John McDonald said prayers. The Rev Michael Hurst-Bannister, Actors' Church Union, was robed and in the sacrarium.

Among those present were:
Lady Richardson (widow), Mr Charles Richardson (son), Mrs Vincent Sheean, Mr Herbert Richardson, Miss Winifred Richardson, Mrs M Philippson, Mr and Mrs Michael Richardson, Miss Janet Richardson.

Viscount and Viscountess Simon, Lord Bernstein, Baroness Dacre, Lady Nugent, Lady Gordon-Walker, Mr Peter Thomas, QC, MP and Mrs Thomas, Mr Len Murray, the Deputy Lord Mayor and Deputy Lady Mayoress of Westminster, the Chairman of the Greater London Council, the Hon Tarquin Olivier, the Hon William Douglas-Home, the Hon Mrs Robinson, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Johnston (King George's Pension Fund for Actors and Actresses), Sir John Johnston (representing the BBC Governors), Sir Derek Mitchell (National Theatre Board) and Lady Mitchell.

Sir Richard and Lady Attenborough, Lady Barlow, Sir Trenchard Cox, Lady Firth, Lady Gibson, Sir Alec and Lady Guinness, Sir Harold and Lady Hobson, Sir Peter Hall, Sir John and Lady Mills, Dame Anna Neagle, Dame Flora Robson, Lady Solti, Sir Arthur Vick, Sir Philip and Lady Woodfield, Mr Harold and Lady Antonia Pinter, Mr Ronald Gow and Dame Wendy Hiller, Mr Brian Eagles, Mr Hugh Manning (president, British Actors Equity Association), with Mr Paul Janssen, Mr Peter Bennett, Mr Milton Johns and Mr Peter Plouviez; Mr Martin Tickner (Combined Theatrical Charities Council), Mr H Stewart (Savile Club), Mr O Van Oss (Beefsteak Club), Mr F S Bird (Hawks Club), Mr G V Henry (House of Fraser).

Miss Eileen Atkins, Mr Ellis Ashton, Mr Harry Andrews, Mr Lindsay Anderson, Mr Hal Adams, Mrs J W Allan, Mr Michael Bryant, Miss Lally Bowers, Mr Dallas Bower, Miss Diana Boddington, Mr K Behrens, Miss Jill Bennett, Mr and Mrs Andrew Cruickshank, Mr Simon Cadell, Miss Clare Colvin, Mr Ray Cooney, Miss Claire Bloom, Mr Roland Culver, Mr Tom Courtenay, Mr Edgar Duchin, Miss Favia Drake, Miss Janet Dunbar, Miss Joanna David, Mrs T S Eliot, Mr Edward Fox, Mr Gerald Flood, Mr Robert Flemyng, Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, Mr Michael Fleming, Mrs L French, Mrs M E Foot, Major Hamish Forbes, Mr and Mrs J Farquharson, Miss Fenella Fielding, Mr Winston Graham, Rabbi David Goldberg, Mr Michael Gambon, Mr and Mrs J Gale, Miss Joan Greenwood, Mr A J Gardner, Professor D S Grimaldi, Miss Valerie Hobson, Mr Robert Harris, Mr David Hart, Mr Illtyd Harrington, Miss Sally Ann Howes, Mr Nigel Hawthorne, Mr Richard Huggett, Mr Raymond Huntley, Mr Stanley Hall, Miss Jill Hulbert, Mr Patrick Ide, Mr W J Igoe, Miss Barbara Jefford, Mr Michael Jayston, Miss Pauline Jameson, Miss M Joseph, Dr J P Janvrin, Professor G Wilson Knight, Miss Barbara Keogh, the Rev J B Knight.

Mr Bernard Levin, Miss Patricia Lawrence, Dr K H M Lotinga, Mr David Langton, Mrs H Littler, Mr Richard Pasco and Miss Barbara Leigh-Hunt, Mr Stuart Latham, Miss Nan Munro, Miss Jean Marsh, Mrs George Martin, Miss Elspeth March, Mrs Stephen Murray, Mrs E de la Motte.

Mr and Mrs Robert Morley, Mr Daniel Massey, Mr and Mrs Frank Muir, Miss Tanya Moiseiwitsch, Mrs Ed Mirvish, Mr Lee Montague, Miss Nancy Nevinson, Mr J Osborne, Mrs E Olivier, Miss Edna O'Brien, Mr and Mrs Cavan O'Connor, Miss Muriel Pavlow-Farr, Miss Joyce Redman, Miss Sheila Reid, Mr Max Reinhardt, Mr Philip Roth.

Mr Ned Sherrin, Mr A Seth-Smith, Mr D Stoll, Mrs Ginette Spanier, Miss Marjorie Sigley, Mrs E Sutro, Miss Irene Sutcliffe, Mr Donald Sinden, Mr Marc Sinden, Mr E A F St Maur, Mr Doré Silverman, Mr and Mrs Ion Trewin, Miss Ann Todd, Mr Peter Penry Jones and Miss Angela Thorne, Miss Dorothy Tutin, Mr and Mrs H Towb, Mr J C Trewin, Miss Joanna Van Gyseghem, Miss Irene Worth, Mr and Mrs Lockwood West, Miss Janet Whiteside, Mr Moray Watson, Mr L A Wilkinson, Mr Emlyn Williams, Mr Simon Ward, Mr T W Whitelock and Mr George Waldo.

Master J. Elton
The Lord Chancellor was represented by Mr P. D. Robinson at a service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr John Elton held on Wednesday at the Temple Church. Canon J. Robinson, Master of the Temple, officiated. Master Ian Warren read the lesson and Sir Neil Lawson gave an address. Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, and Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, attended.

Among those present were:
Mrs Elton (widow), Miss Deborah Elton (daughter), Mr and Mrs Laurence Anthony (son-in-law and daughter), Matthew Anthony and James Anthony (grandchildren), the Rev Santo Read, Mr Richard Read.

Lord Justice Stephenson, Sir Ian Percival, QC, MP, Lady Lawson, Mr Justice Stephen Brown, Sir Denis Dobson, QC, Sir Jack Jacob, QC, and Lady Jacob, Mr Justice Staughton, Mr Justice Macpherson of Cluny, His Honour R. G. Freeman, Judge Edgar Fay, QC, Judge Batterbury, Judge John Perrett, Judge and Mrs Michael Parker, Judge Hayman, Judge and Mrs Mark Smith.

Judge Butter, QC, Judge John Newey, QC, Chief Master Heward, Master and Mrs Bickford Smith, Master F T Horne, Master S J Waldman, Master R Chamberlain, Master G A Barratt, Master J M Dyson, Master and Mrs Topley, Master Gordon Hodgson, Master Wright, Master C Lubbock, Master Prebble, Master Creightmore, Master Marshall-Cholmondeley Clarke.

Mr Michael Gale, QC, Mr J D H Rochford, Mr Lionel Swift, QC, Mr J M Parkin (Administrator of the Royal Courts of Justice), Mr Michael Wright, QC (Chairman of the Bar), Mr John Hall, QC, Mr P Kenworthy-Browne (also representing the senior registrar, Family Division), Mr John Burrell, QC, Mrs Ian Warren, Mr and Mrs Anthony Evans, QC, Mr Peter Bowsher, QC, Mr David Turner-Samuels, QC, Mr B A Harwood, QC, Mr Brian Pryor, QC, Mr Simon Page (Association of County Court and District Registrars), Mr Jonathan Playford, QC.

Mr C R Hewetson (President of the Law Society), Mr Peter J Westwood (representing Black and Newell), Mr Gordon Batman (representing E P Rugg and Company), Mr A C Durrant (representing Pattinson and Brewer), Mr T H Seager Berry (president, London Solicitors Litigation Association), Mr Christopher Heaps (president, Holborn Law Society), Miss Diana Sneerum (representing Theodore Goddard and Company), Miss L Moore (representing Nabarro Nathanson) with Mr N Del-Vecchio; Mr Anthony Smith (representing Pritchard, Englefield and Tobin), Mr Brian Aichley (representing Badhams), Mr A T Whitehead (representing the Brasenose Society).

Mrs S Steven (representing the Business and Technician Education Council) with Mrs L Wilson, Mr Alastair K L Black (representing Burchell and Ruston), Mr E S Dickie (representing Russell Jones and Walker), Mr John Ritchie, Mr F Simmons (chief clerk, Central Office), Mr A F P Otway (representing the Registrar of Criminal Appeals), Mr Henry Moore (representing Swepstone Walsh and Sons), Mr Christopher Nichols (representing Charles Russell and Company), Mr George Hall (representing Rich and Company), Mr H Millard (representing McKenna and Company), Mr Richard White (representing the Supreme Court Rule Committee), Mr John Heritage (Circuit Administrator) and Mr R A Collins (representing Sharpe Pritchard and Company).

Mr S. Williams
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Stanley Williams was held at St Lawrence Jewry, next-Guildhall, in the City of London, on November 14. The address was given by Mr William Walker, President of Bacardi Imports Inc. Among those present were members of the Distillers' Company and many friends from the wine trade.

Luncheons

Corporation of London
The Corporation of London gave a luncheon at Mansion House yesterday in honour of the President of Yugoslavia and M Zvonimir Planinc. The Lord Mayor and Sir John Donaldson, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, received the guests.

Among those present were:
M Zivorad Kovacevic, M Mirko Ostojic, the Ambassador of Yugoslavia and Mme Stamenkovic, M Kadir Alijagic, M Dragoljub Kontic, M Vladislav Jovanovic, M Jovan Premeru, M Milutin Stojanovic, the Ambassador of the Dominican Republic, the Ambassador of Italy, the Ambassador of Romania and Mme Gliga, the Ambassador of Bulgaria and Mme Shiereva, the Nigerian High Commissioner and Mrs Shehu Awak, the Hungarian Ambassador and Mme Banyasz, the Ambassador of Austria, the Ambassador of Greece, the Chargé d'Affaires for Switzerland and Mme Caratsch, Lord and Lady Henniker, Lord and Lady Ebbisham, the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Mrs Luce, Mr Michael Foot, MP, Mr Peter Shore, MP, and Dr Elizabeth Shore, Mr K B A Scott, representatives of Yugoslavia resident in London, representatives of the Civil Service, people having commercial and cultural connexions with Yugoslavia, with aldermen, common councilmen and Officers of the Corporation of London and their ladies.

Dinners

British Moroccan Society
The annual dinner of the British Moroccan Society was held at the International Press Centre, Shoe Lane, on Thursday, November 17, 1983. The guests were received by the Ambassador of Morocco and Mme Benabdeljalil. Sir George Middleton, chairman of the society, and Lady Middleton. Among those present were Sir Richard Beaumont, Lord and Lady Layton, Admiral Sir David and Lady Loram, Mr and Mrs Patrick Wilson and representatives of banking and industry.

Elf Aquitaine UK (Holdings) Ltd
The Earl of Lauderdale, director of Elf Aquitaine UK (Holdings) Ltd, was host at a dinner held last night at the Houses of Parliament in honour of Professor Sir Sam Edwards, Chief Scientist, Department of Energy. Those present were:
M Francois Bernard, Professor Edwin Brown, Dr John Catterall, Wing Commander Alvan Davies, Dr Bryan Harris, Professor John Hearne, M Frederic Isoard, Dr Anthony Laughton, Professor Vivien Moses, M Jacques Pavard, chief representative of the Elf Aquitaine group in the UK, Mr Harry Pearson, M Arnaud Rousseau, Sir John Russell, chairman of Elf Aquitaine UK (Holdings) and Dr Alan Wilcockson.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers
Mr G. F. W. Adler, President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, was in the chair at the annual dinner of the institution which was held last night at the Hilton International Hotel. The principal speakers were Lord Lloyd of Kilgerran, QC, and Sir Peter Carey.

Among those present were:
Viscount Whitelaw, CH, Lord President of the Council, Mr Barney Hayhoe, MP, Mrs Renee Short, MP, the Hon Peter Brooke, MP, Mr Harvey Hinds, Chairman of the Greater London Council, Councillor Nicholas Thompson, Deputy Lord Mayor of Westminster, and representatives of high commissions, embassies, industrial organizations, HM Government departments, universities, polytechnics, members of the institution and guests.

Nominations for Commons select committees

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

The inter-party Westminster struggle over the membership of 14 Commons select committees, which will shadow Whitehall departments for the Parliament, was concluded yesterday with publication of 148 nominations.

If the committees were to reflect the balance of the House itself, nominations would have included 91 Conservatives, 47 Labour MPs and 10 representatives of the minority parties.

In the event, Mr Enoch Powell, the Official Ulster Unionist who had been proposed for the Foreign Affairs Committee, was rejected by both Conservative and Labour members of the selection committee on Wednesday. The Tories have therefore gained one seat, with 92 nominations, at the expense of the minority parties: represented by 6 Liberals, one Official Unionist, one Plaid Cymru and one SDP.

Altogether, the nominations include 40 MPs who have been elected for the first time in June: 27 Conservatives, 10 Labour, 2 Liberal and one Official Unionist.

The nominations are:

Agriculture: Mr Richard Body, C, Holland with Boston; Mr Robin Corbett, Lab, Birmingham, Erdington; Mr David Harris*, C, St Ives; Mr Michael Lord*, C, Suffolk Central; Mr Albert McQuarrie, C, Banff and Buchan; Miss Joan Maynard, Lab, Sheffield, Brightside; Mr James Nicholson*, OUP, Newry and Armagh; Mr John Spence, C, Rydale; Mr Thomas Torney, Lab, Bradford, South.

Defence: Sir Humphrey Atkins, C, Spelthorne; Mr John Cartwright, SDP, Woolwich; Mr Winston Churchill, C, Davyhulme; Mr Richard Douglas, Lab, Dunfermline, West; Mr Bruce George, Lab, Walsall, South; Dr John Gilbert, Lab, Dudley, East; Mr Edward Leigh*, C, Gainsborough and Horncastle; Mr Michael Marshall, C, Arundel; Mr Michael Mates, C, Hampshire East; Mr Keith Speed, C, Ashford; Mr Neil Thorne, C, Ilford, South.

Education, Science and Arts: Mr Martin Flannery, Lab, Sheffield, Hillsborough; Mr Clement Freud, L, Cambridgeshire, North-East; Mr Harry Greenway, C, Ealing North; Mr Sean Hughes*, Lab, Knowsley, South; Mr Robert Key*, C, Salisbury; Mr Terry Lewis, Lab, Worsley; Sir William van Straubenzee, C, Wokingham; Dr Gerard Vaughan, C, Reading, East; Mr George Walden*, C, Buckingham.

Employment: Mr Gordon Brown*, Lab, Dunfermline, East; Mr Kenneth Eastham, Lab, Manchester, Blackley; Mr John Gorst, C, Hendon, North; Mr Greville Janner, Lab, Leicester West; Mr Ronald Leighton, Lab, Newham, North-East; Mr Gerrard Neale, C, Cornwall North; Mrs Elizabeth Peacock*, C, Batley and Spen; Mr Andrew Rowe*, C, Mid Kent; Mr Peter Thurnham* C, Bolton North-East.

Energy: Mr Kevin Barron*, Lab, Rother Valley; Dr Michael Clark*, C, Rochford; Mr Don Concannon, Lab, Mansfield; Mr Robert Hayward*, C, Kingswood; Mr Ted Leadbitter, Lab, Hartlepool; Mr Ian Lloyd, C, Havant; Mr Geoffrey Lofthouse, Lab, Pontefract and Castleford; Mr Gerald Malone*, C, Aberdeen, South; Mr Michael Morris, C, Northampton, South; Mr Peter Rost, C, Erewash; Mr Anthony Speller, C, Devon, North.

Environment: Mr Richard Alexander, C, Newark; Mr David Alton, L, Liverpool, Mossley Hill; Mr Sydney Chapman, C, Chipping Barnet; Mr Reginald Eyre, C, Birmingham, Hall Green; Mr Robert Jones*, C, Hertfordshire, West; Mr Norman Miscampbell, C, Blackpool, North; Mr Allan Roberts, Lab, Bootle; Sir Hugh Rossi, C, Hornsey and Wood Green; Mr Christopher Smith*, Lab, Islington, South and Finsbury; Mr John Taylor*, C, Solihull.

Foreign Affairs: Mr Dennis Canavan, Lab, Falkirk, West; Sir Anthony Kershaw, C, Stroud; Mr Ivan Lawrence, C, Burton; Mr James Lester, C, Broxtowe; Mr Ian Mikardo, Lab, Bow and Poplar; Mr Mark Robinson*, C, Newport, West; Mr Norman St John Stevas, C, Chelmsford; Mr Nigel Spearing, Lab, Newham, South; Mr Peter Thomas, C, Hendon, South; Mr Bowen Wells, C, Hertford and Stortford; Mr Michael Welsh, Lab, Doncaster, North.

Home Affairs: Mr Gerald Bermingham*, Lab, St Helens, South; Miss Janet Fookes, C, Plymouth, Drake; Sir Edward Gardner, C, Fylde; Mr Jeremy Hanley*, C, Richmond and Barnes; Mr John Hunt, C, Ravensbourne; Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Lab, Knowsley, North; Mr Fergus Montgomery, C, Altrincham and Sale; Ms Clare Short*, Lab, Birmingham, Ladywood; Mr Ivor Stanbrook, C, Orpington; Mr John Wheeler, C, Westminster, North; Mr David Winnick, Lab, Walsall, North.

Industry and Trade: Mr Lewis Carter-Jones, Lab, Eccles; Mr Stanley Crowther, Lab, Rotherham; Sir Peter Emery, C, Honiton; Mr Robert McCrindle, C, Brentwood and Ongar; Mr Michael Martin, Lab, Glasgow Springburn; Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop, C, Tiverton; Mr Geoffrey Robinson, Lab, Coventry, North West; Mr Martin Stevens, C, Fulham; Mr Teddy Taylor, C, Southend, East; Mr Charles Wardle*, C, Bexhill and Battle; Mr Kenneth Warren, C, Hastings and Rye.

Scottish Affairs: Mr Malcolm Bruce*, L, Gordon; Mr Thomas Clarke, Lab, Monklands, West; Mr John Corrie, C, Cunninghame, North; Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, C, Perth and Kinross; Mr Michael Forsyth*, C, Stirling; Dr Norman Godman*, Lab, Greenock and Port Glasgow; Mr Barry Henderson, C, Fife, North East; Mr Michael Hirst*, C, Strathkelvin and Bearsden; Mr David Lambie, Lab, Cunninghame, South; Mrs Anna McCurley*, C, Renfrew, West and Inverclyde; Mr William McKelvey, Lab, Kilmarnock and Loudoun; Sir Hector Munro, C, Dumfries; Mr William Walker, C, Tayside, North.

Social Services: Mr David Crouch, C, Canterbury; Mrs Edwina Currie*, C, Derbyshire, South; Mr Roy Galley*, C, Halifax; Mr Ronald Lewis, Lab, Carlisle; Mr Anthony Lloyd*, Lab, Stretford; Mr Michael Meadowcroft*, L, Leeds, West; Sir David Price, C, Eastleigh; Mrs Renee Short, Lab, Wolverhampton, North East; Mr Nicholas Winterton, C, Macclesfield.

Transport: Mr Gordon Bagier, Lab, Sunderland, South; Mr David Bevan, C, Birmingham, Yardley; Mr Sydney Bidwell, Lab, Ealing, Southall; Mr Harry Cowans, Lab, Tynebridge; Mr Dennis Dover, C, Chorley; Mr Peter Fry, C, Wellingborough; Mr Roger King*, C, Birmingham, Northfield; Mr David Mudd, C, Falmouth and Camborne; Mr Matthew Parris, C, Derbyshire, West; Mr Stephen Ross, L, Isle of Wight; Mr Neville Trotter, C, Tynemouth.

Treasury and Civil Service: Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, C, Birmingham, Selly Oak; Mr John Browne, C, Winchester; Mr Nicholas Budgen, C, Wolverhampton, South West; Mr Mark Fisher*, Lab, Stoke-on-Trent Central; Mr Terence Higgins, C, Worthing; Mr Ralph Howell, C, Norfolk, North; Mr Peter Lilley*, C, St Albans; Mr Austin Mitchell, Lab, Great Grimsby; Mr Brian Sedgemore, Lab, Hackney, South and Shoreditch; Mr John Townend, C, Bridlington; Mr Richard Wainwright, L, Colne Valley.

Welsh Affairs: Mr Robert Harvey*, C, Clwyd, South West; Mr Thomas Hooson, C, Brecon and Radnor; Mr Peter Hubbard-Miles*, C, Bridgend; Mr Gwilym Jones*, C, Cardiff, North; Dr John Marek*, Lab, Wrexham; Sir Anthony Meyer, C, Clwyd, North West; Mr Raymond Powell, Lab, Ogmore; Mr Keith Raffan*, C, Delyn; Mr Stefan Terlezki*, C, Cardiff, West; Mr Gareth Wardell, Lab, Gower; Mr Dafydd Wigley, Plaid Cymru, Caernarfon.

*Members elected for the first time in June.

Science report

Voyage of discovery into the world's future weather

By Bill Johnstone

Scientists aboard the US research ship, The Knorr, now on an investigative cruise in the Atlantic Ocean, are making substantial progress in determining how the ocean's surface reacts with its immediate atmosphere. The results could assist them in predicting the Earth's climatic patterns in centuries to come.

Chief scientist on the research vessel is Professor Joseph L. Reid, of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in San Diego, California. By next May, the voyage of research will have taken the ship through the Atlantic from its base in Massachusetts to Greenland, Iceland, and the shores of South America to southern Africa.

Knowledge of the oceans and how they absorb gases and materials in the atmosphere is quickly becoming crucial to scientists attempting to determine the climatic conditions of our planet.

One of the most widely held theories among climate researchers is that carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will build up in the coming centuries, creating a "greenhouse effect" which will contain the heat of the Earth and cause dramatic changes in the globe's weather patterns.

If this should happen taken to the extreme, the high temperatures generated by the carbon dioxide greenhouse would result in a rapid thaw of the polar ice caps. In turn, the massive volume of water generated by the melting ice would increase the level of the oceans, causing substantial flooding around the world. Such dramatic changes to the environment could occur, many scientists believe, with only a modest change in temperature in the Earth's atmosphere.

That is why the Knorr research is vital. Scientists believe that about half of the carbon dioxide produced throughout the world is absorbed by the oceans. It is critical to determine therefore whether that behaviour will continue, whether it could be encouraged or accelerated and whether there is a saturation point of absorbtion.

So far scientists are aware that the variation in absorbtion levels occurs when the different oceans mix and the warm and cold layers intermingle. Oceans are divided into vertical layers where the surface layers contain warmer and lighter, less dense water than the layers below them. It is the behaviour, at least in the first instance, of the surface layers which is important since it is they that are in contact with, and consequently absorb the carbon dioxide.

The ocean mixing occurs according to scientists at the Scripps Institution, principally because of the flow of water from the Arctic and the Antarctic into warmer waters where the colder, denser polar water sinks. This layer behaviour is monitored by identifying "tracer" pollutants absorbed from the atmosphere. Fluorocarbons, a type of pollutant in the atmosphere and tritium, a result of nuclear tests, are absorbed by the oceans.

By tracing the presence and the levels of these pollutants the scientists are able to determine what water has been in contact with the atmosphere over the last 15 years or so, how the different layers of the waters have mixed and what route is taken by the oceans as they flow around the globe.

Scientists aboard the Knorr will also be studying the general behaviour of the oceans as they react with the atmosphere.

The researchers will determine the varying temperature differentials in the waters and the levels of nutrients, phosphates, nitrates and other substances present, so allowing them to determine the constitution of the world's oceans.

Source: *New York Times*

OBITUARY

MR CHARLES MURLAND
Financier and patron of ballet

Mr Charles Murland, Director of Minster Trust and its parent company, Minster Assets and former Governor of The Royal Ballet School and of the London Festival Ballet, died on November 13, aged 52. He had been ill for some time.

Murland was born in Belfast of a long-established Protestant family. His grandfather was a judge and his father a business man, involved in the linen industry. And it was from these twin threads that he chose to weave his career. After attending Trinity College, Glenalmond, and completing National Service in the Royal Navy, Murland read law at King's College, Cambridge.

In 1959, soon after graduating, he was invited by the then Managing Director of Minster Trust, an Issuing House, to join the corporate finance department. He was quick to develop considerable expertise in offering financial advice to small companies, first generation companies and ailing companies, and within five years he was to take charge of the corporate finance department and become a director of the Trust.

In that year Minster acquired complete control of an ailing airline, British Midland Airways, and Murland was appointed to their board as Minster's representative. In the next six years, he, and a team of colleagues, turned British Midland from a company making a substantial loss into one making a substantial profit, so much so that British Midland management were finally able to buy themselves out.

Murland was at his happiest when he was applying his business acumen to his other love, ballet, to which he was introduced while at Cambridge by Michael Wood, who was to become director of the Royal Ballet School in 1966. Two years later Wood invited Murland to become a governor of the school and in time he was also to become chairman of the finance committee and honorary treasurer of the school. In 1975 he also became a governor of the London Festival Ballet.

His involvement with both these companies was never limited to balance sheets. He was close to the dancers and many were numbered among his immediate circle of friends, including Rudolf Nureyev. Indeed he was to become the dancers' champion and the selfless way in which he fought battles on their behalf often caused conflict with those who did not see it as a governor's role to be so aligned.

Charles Murland had little patience with those who disagreed with him and an Ulsterman's predilection for not forgetting those who thwarted him. Such a man makes enemies; such a man also makes the deepest of friendships. His London home was open house to a wide variety of people, but above all it was a haven for dancers, both from companies within this country and overseas.

He remained a bachelor, lavishing generous concern on his numerous friends and on his numerous god-children.

M BERNARD-MARCEL PEYROUTON

M Bernard-Marcel Peyrouton, who died on November 6 at the age of 96, was for a time one of the leading figures in the Vichy government of Marshal Pétain, in which he was Minister of the Interior from September, 1940, to February, 1941.

He later joined General Giraud in Algeria in January, 1943, after the Allied landings in French North Africa, and was appointed Governor-General. But memories of his record at Vichy forced his resignation in June, after the arrival of General de Gaulle, and he was placed under arrest a few months later.

A forceful, energetic man, Peyrouton was for many years a successful member of the French public service. Born on July 2, 1887, he joined the Ministry of the Colonies in 1910, and had a number of overseas postings. In 1933 he became Resident-General, and later Governor-General, in Tunis.

He joined the Vichy Ministry of the Interior in July, 1940, and became Minister two months later. At that time he made strong statements of support for the Nazi New Order; and during his time as Minister antisemitic laws were adopted, and large numbers of arrests were made of opponents of the new regime.

Peyrouton was, however, opposed to Laval, and it was he who made the arrangements for Laval's arrest in December, 1940. He later at his own request, was sent as Vichy's ambassador to Argentina, a post he had already held a few years before. He resigned in 1942 and made his way from Buenos Aires to North Africa.

His appointment as Governor-General of Algeria caused a considerable stir, given his Vichy past. As pressure mounted, he wrote to both Giraud and de Gaulle, offering to resign and asking to be allowed to serve as a captain in the infantry, his reserve rank. The offer was accepted by both men, but in December, 1943, Peyrouton was arrested on the orders of the Committee of National Liberation and charged with treason.

After the war he gave evidence at Pétain's trial, chiefly on the arrest of Laval. He himself, like other Vichy officials, went on trial before the High Court, but was acquitted in 1948. The court found that he had been guilty of serious faults, but that these had been mitigated by his efforts to serve under Giraud and his subsequent efforts to resist the Germans.

MONICA STIRLING

Monica Stirling, the novelist and biographer died in Lausanne, Switzerland, on November 15.

Born in 1916 she served as a war correspondent with the American army in 1944 and published her first novel, *Lovers Aren't Company*, a story of a love affair set against the chaotic conditions prevailing in Italy in the last days of the war, in 1949.

Thereafter she continued to publish prolifically, many of her novels reflecting her cosmopolitan upbringing in their settings.

Dress Rehearsal (1951) was a story of schooldays at a girls' boarding school while its successors, *The Boy in Blue* (1955), another tale of erotic passion; and *Some Darling Folly* (1956), both utilized Miss Stirling's knowledge of French manners and of Paris in particular.

Among later titles which sustained her popularity were *Sigh for a Strange Land* (1958); *A Sniper in the Heart* (1959) and *The Summer of a Dormouse* (1967) which was set in a Bavarian psychiatric clinic and featured a suicidal young film star, and she also published short stories.

Miss Stirling was also known for her biographies. *The Fine and the Wicked* (1957) chronicled the life and times of the Victorian novelist, Ouida, while *A Pride of Lions* (1961) was a spirited as well as scholarly illumination of the character of Napoleon's mother, Letizia Bonaparte.

But perhaps her best received biographical essay was *The Wild Swan* which set the life of Hans Christian Andersen in the context of the constant European travel to which he was addicted and, while it might be criticized for a somewhat cavalier approach to certain matters of detail, nevertheless infused its subject with its author's vigorous inquisitiveness and enthusiasm.

M ALFRED LOEWENGUTH

M Alfred Loewenguth, the violinist and founder of the Paris string quartet which bears his name, died in Paris on November 11. He was 72.

The Loewenguth String Quartet was originally founded in Paris in 1929 but it was only after the Second World War that its reputation became international, particularly for its rendering of the string quartets of Beethoven, though it was strong on French composers and Bartok.

In its long career the Quartet, led by its founder, went through several changes of members, among whom were Albert's brother, Roger, who joined in 1945. It recorded prolifically and won several prizes.

Alfred Loewenguth founded a number of societies for promoting chamber music as well as a children's orchestra and a school of violin playing. He also played as a soloist.

MR DELMAR BANNER

Mr Delmar Banner, the portrait and landscape painter, died on November 8 at the age of 87.

Born in Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, he studied at Regent Street Polytechnic school of art. He exhibited at the Royal Academy, the Royal Institute of Painters in Watercolours, the Royal Society of Portrait Painters and at regional galleries.

Among his Royal Academy paintings was a portrait of Sir Charles Wheeler, former president of the Royal Academy. One of his best known portraits was of Beatrix Potter, versions of which are at her home, Hill Top, near Sawrey, and in the National Portrait Gallery in London.

Mr Banner also painted Lake District scenes and was a member of the Lake Artists Society.

Mr Edward Kennedy Stopford, CB, who died on November 6 at the age of 72, was Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Defence 1964-71.

Mr John Hamson, who died on November 7 at the age of 48, was director of social services for Devon County Council and president of The Association of Directors of Social Services.

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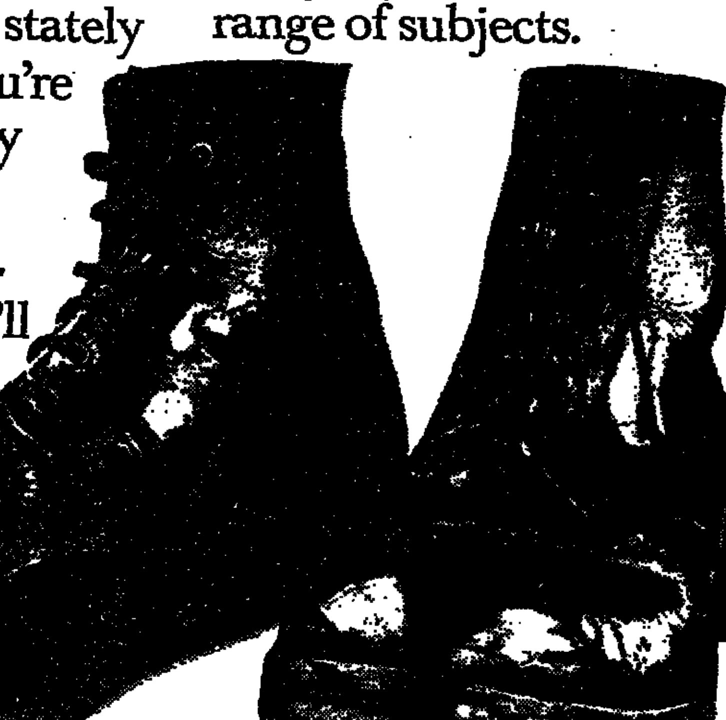
The Royal Military Academy Sandhurst is set in 700 acres of lovely countryside.

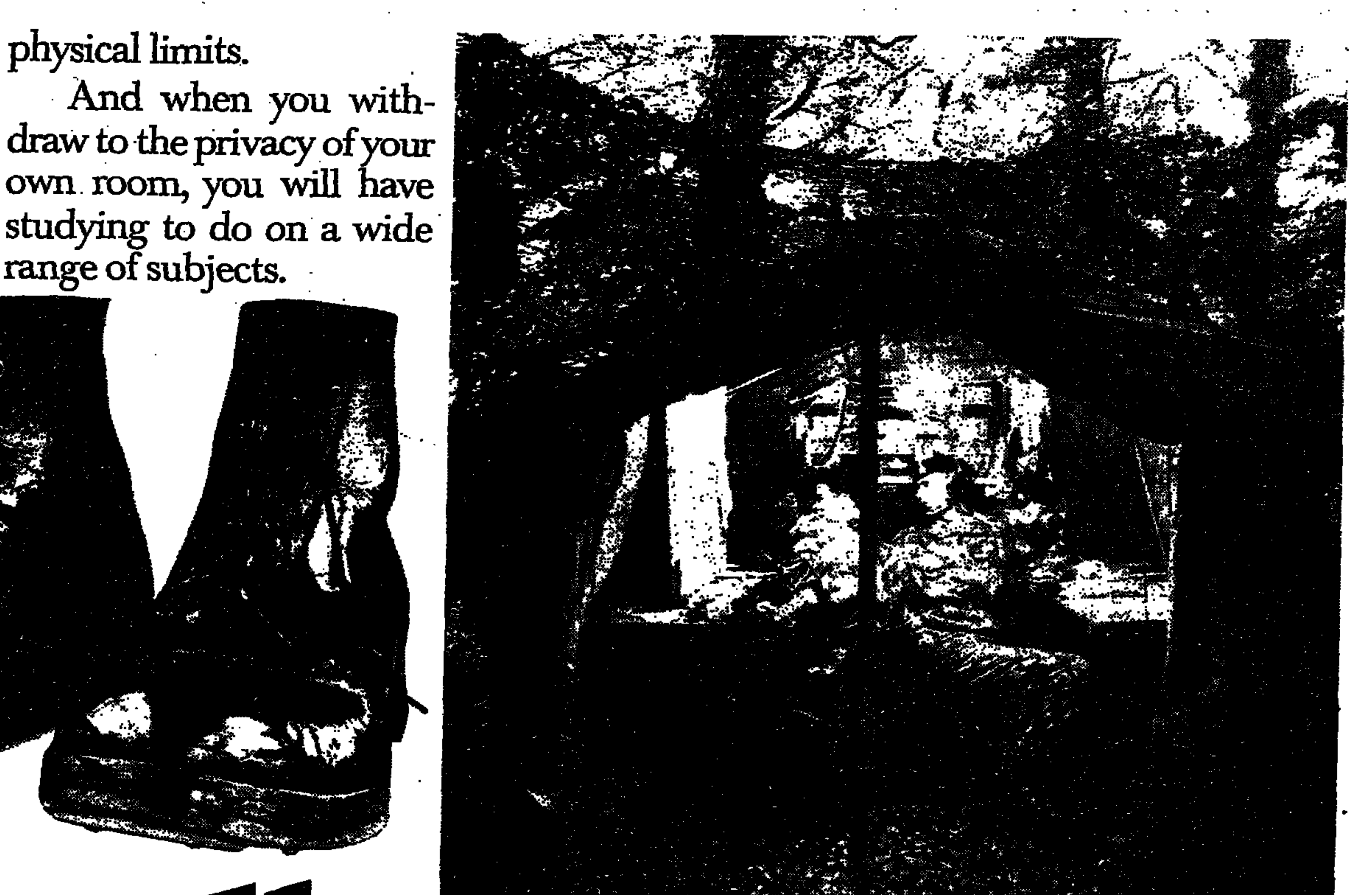
To have been there is a feather in anyone's cap.

But as you approach its stately Doric front, don't imagine you're entering a peaceful university campus.

At Sandhurst, life is hard.

For the first five weeks, you'll be run off your feet all day.





And you'll spend half the night boning up for the following day.

From the start, your staff sergeant will call you "sir." But that won't stop him telling you what a horrible little man you are, "sir!"

Sandhurst. It's nice when it stops.



There are time-proven reasons why you have to put up with this sort of treatment.

To impose discipline, you must be able to take it yourself.

And in the stress of action, you'll need to obey orders instantly as well as hand them out. (Bear in mind that you could be leading men in dangerous situations a few weeks after you're commissioned.)

During your period of training at Sandhurst, you'll be pushed to your physical limits.

And when you withdraw to the privacy of your own room, you will have studying to do on a wide range of subjects.

Sandhurst is, after all, an academy. And now more than ever an officer needs a well-furnished brain. Weapons systems are complex, and your soldiers will need intelligent management.

At all stages, you'll be encouraged to develop the potential for leadership which we found in you at the Regular Commissions Board.

And because our officer cadets are so carefully chosen, the failure rate is low.

Life at Sandhurst is by no means all pain.

You'll make life-long friendships.

You'll be fitter and more alert than you ever thought possible.

You'll even find time for some of our many leisure activities.

And when you're on the passing-out parade, you'll be proud of yourself.

We don't know a single officer who isn't proud he went to Sandhurst.

If you think you can stay the course, write to Major John Floyd, Army Officer Entry, Department S2 Empress State Building, Lillie Road, London SW6 1TR.

Tell him your date of birth, your school or university and the qualifications you have or expect.

In return, we'll tell you more about getting into Sandhurst and the opportunities that lie beyond.



Army Officer

Limited partner's income tax relief

Reed (Inspector of Taxes) v Young

Before Mr Justice Nourse

[Judgment delivered November 11]

A limited partner was entitled to relief against income tax under section 168 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 for her share of the trading losses sustained by the partnership even though the amount of that share greatly exceeded the amount of her capital contribution to the partnership.

In a reserved judgment in the Chancery Division, dismissing an appeal by the Crown and upholding the determination of the special commissioners, Mr Justice Nourse held that the limited partner, Mrs Marjorie Young, was entitled to loss relief for 1977-78 of £41,423, her agreed share of the losses sustained by the partnership for the relevant period, that could be set-off against her general income.

In March 1978 Mrs Young entered into a partnership agreement. The partnership, Monday Films (3), was a limited partnership for the purposes of the Limited Partnership Act 1907, that traded on a commercial basis producing motion pictures. Mrs Young was a limited partner, contributing some £10,000 of initial capital.

For its accounting period ended March 1979, Monday Films (3) incurred a loss computed in accordance with Case I of Schedule D of £643,124. Mrs Young claimed relief for 1977-78 under section 168 in respect of her share of that loss, allocated to her in accordance with the terms of the limited partnership deed, that amounted to £41,423. She appealed against the subsequent refusal of her claim by the inspector of taxes.

Mr Jonathan Parker, QC and Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown; Mr Peter Millett, QC and Mr Michael Flesch, QC for Mrs Young.

MR JUSTICE NOURSE said that the question was whether the fact that a limited partner was not liable for the debts of the firm beyond the amount of the capital contributed to it by her, required that her share of its losses ought, for income tax purposes, to be treated differently from a share of the losses of an ordinary partnership.

Limited partnership was introduced in England by the Limited Partnership Act 1907. By then its utility must largely have been overtaken by the advent of the limited liability company.

The essential features of a limited partnership were that, first, there had to be one or more general partners who were liable for all the debts of the firm, and second, there had to be one or more limited partners who at the time of entering into the partnership had contributed capital and who were not liable for debts of the firms beyond the amount so contributed. Further a limited partner could not take part in the management of the partnership business.

Those features apart, there was no inordinate difference between a limited and an ordinary partnership. The result was that while the partnership was a going concern a limited partner adopted a pose as supine, with profits or losses as much or as little, as a sleeping partner in an ordinary partnership. The only difference between the two was that the sleeping partner might be rudely awoken to find that his liability for the debts and obligations of the firm was unlimited.

The capital of a partnership was the aggregate of the contributions made by the partners. It was important to distinguish between the capital of a partnership, a fixed sum, and its assets which might vary from day to day. Equally important was the distinction between the assets of partnership and its profits for a given period.

That distinction was self-evident but it was necessary to state it in order to detect the fundamental confusion which underlay the Crown's case. That confusion was between the losses of a partnership for a given period on the one hand and its liabilities on the other. The two things were different.

A loss, like a profit, was an accounting measure of the firm's performance over a given period. Liabilities, like assets, varied from day to day. Just as you did not make a profit by acquiring an asset, so you did not sustain a loss by incurring a liability.

Partnership income was taxed on an artificial basis. The partnership was treated as an entity distinct from the partners, who were jointly liable to the Inland Revenue for the whole of any tax which might be payable. There had then to be an apportionment of the income between the partners, so as to arrive at each individual's liability as between themselves.

The partnership was not taxed on the income of the year of assessment, but on that of the preceding year. That income was known as the statutory income. The income of a partner for any year was deemed to be the share of the statutory income to which he was entitled during that year.

What was the position of a partner in a partnership which made a trading loss in any year of assessment? Section 168(1) provided that where any person sustained any such loss he might make a claim for relief from income tax on an amount of his income equal to the amount of the loss.

Mrs Young claimed that the loss allowable to her under section 168 was £41,423, being a percentage of that proportion of the agreed loss of the partnership for the period which the capital contributed by her during the same period bore to the total capital so contributed.

The Crown claimed that her allowable loss was restricted to £10,068, being the amount of the capital contributed by her during the period.

If Mrs Young had been a partner in an ordinary partnership, there could be no doubt that she would have been entitled to set off the whole of the £41,423 under section 168. Why should her position be any different merely because her liability to discharge the debts of the firm was limited to the amount of her capital contribution?

There was no rational basis for the suggested difference. The incurring of the loss bore no necessary relationship to the discharge of the debts of the firm, far less to their discharge of capital.

It might, for example, have been possible for them to be discharged out of profits which had been earned and retained in earlier years and in respect of which tax had already been paid. The fact that there were no profits in hand in the present case was immaterial.

The conceptual confusion was as vigorous as ever, a loss was still a loss. Furthermore, even without looking at the terms of the agreement, one would expect to find machinery for debiting a limited partner's share of outstanding losses against his share of profits in subsequent years. And, even without the machinery, one would expect the substance to be implicit in the relationship between general and limited partners. If that was right, how could it be said that a limited partner did not sustain a loss for the purpose of section 168?

Moreover, a brief consideration of the material provisions of the partnership agreement were either neutral or in favour of Mrs Young.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Joelson Wilson & Co.

Joining new party to dispute over land

East Anglia Roman Catholic Diocese Trustee v Milthorn Engineering Co Ltd.

Before Lord Granchester, QC

[Judgment delivered November 9]

In a dispute concerning the ownership of land, the court considered the effect of Order 15, rule 6(5) and (6) of the Rules of the Supreme Court (as amended by SI 1981 No 562) on section 35(3) of the Limitation Act 1980.

Lord Granchester, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Chancery Division, refused to allow the joinder of the Northampton Roman Catholic Diocese Trustee as a plaintiff on the application of the East Anglia Roman Catholic Diocese Trustee, who was in dispute with Milthorn Engineering Co Ltd over the ownership of a piece of land on the outskirts of Brandon, Suffolk.

Mr David Parry for the plaintiff; Mr Christopher Heath for the defendant.

HIS LORDSHIP reviewed the facts and said that proceedings in the action had been started by writ on August 19, 1982. The defendants had established 12 years adverse possession commencing on October 5, 1971, so that the limitation period had expired on October 4, 1983.

Counsel for the plaintiff had applied for the new party, who had turned out to be the legal estate owner of the land in question rather than the original plaintiff, to be joined on November 4, 1983.

The effect of section 35(1) of the Limitation Act 1980 was that if the new party was joined on November 4, 1983, it would be treated as having been a party on August 19, 1982, that is, in time to stop adverse possession by the defendant for 12 years barring its own claim.

But section 35(3) stated, *inter alia*, that no new party might be joined in the course of any action after the expiry of the relevant time limit, in this case October 4, 1983, except as provided by the rules of court. The appropriate rules of court appeared in the *Sixth Cumulative Supplement* to the *Supreme Court Practice 1982*.

Order 15, rule 6(5)(a) provided, as far as material, that no person should be added as a party after the expiry of any relevant period of limitation unless the relevant period was current at the date when proceedings were commenced and it was necessary for the determination of the action that the new party should be added.

"Necessary" was defined by Order 15, rule 6(6)(a) as the need for property to be vested in the new party in law or in equity and for the original plaintiff to have an equitable interest in that property, which was liable to be defeated unless the new party was joined.

As the 12-year limitation period had started on October 5, 1971, it was just still current on August 19 when proceedings had been commenced. Furthermore, the Northampton Roman Catholic Diocese Trustee, the new party, did have the relevant property vested in it at law. So far the necessary conditions for falling within the exception to section 35(3) provided by Order 15, rule 6(5)(a) had been satisfied.

But his Lordship was not satisfied that the plaintiff had an equitable interest in the property; it was merely a trustee corporation which it had been intended should be the legal owner of the disputed land. Even if it could call for the land to be transferred to it as trustee, that did not give it any equitable interest – it merely had the expectation of being a legal owner.

Accordingly, the case did not fall within the exception which Order 15, rule 6(5) and (6) conferred on section 35(3) of the Limitation Act. The application for joinder of the new party could not, therefore, be granted if the limitiation period had expired, as it had, at the date on which the application had been made.

The necessary result was that the action had to be dismissed and the defendant succeeded on its counterclaim for a declaration that it had a better title than the plaintiff to possession of the disputed land.

Solicitors: Witham Weld & Co; Gerald Jones & Co, Thetford.

Identity warning

Regina v Nelson

Regina v McLeod

Where there had been a continued assault punctuated by two short gaps during which the assailants had retreated, and the victims identified the accused very shortly after that continuous period of activity, the warning to the jury set out in *R v Turnbull* ([1977] QB 224) was not appropriate even though identity was in issue.

Lord Justice Robert Goff, sitting in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) with Lord Justice Eveleigh and Mr Justice Hollings, so held, dismissing the appellants' appeals against their convictions for criminal damage and assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

Neither side can enforce illegal contract

The Bedford Insurance Company Ltd v Instituto de Ressaguros do Brasil and Others

Before Mr Justice Parker

[Judgment delivered November 10 and 14]

Contracts the making of which was expressly prohibited by statute were always void *ab initio* and neither party to such a contract could rely on any part of it. The prohibition in the Insurance Companies Acts 1974 and 1981 upon the carrying on of insurance business without the relevant authorization from the secretary of state was, on its true construction, a prohibition not only upon performing contracts of insurance but also upon making them and accordingly a contract of insurance made by an insurer without the relevant authorization could not be enforced by either party to the contract.

Mr Justice Parker so held in the Commercial Court of the Queen's Bench Division giving judgment for the defendant, Instituto de Ressarguros do Brasil, in an action brought against it by the plaintiff company, The Bedford Insurance Company Ltd, upon a contract of marine reinsurance which had been made between them.

The defendant had counterclaimed for the premiums due on the contracts and as a result four other parties had been brought into the action.

Mr Steven Gee and Mr Mark V. Smith for the plaintiff and for the first fourth party to the counterclaim, Gerald Herbert Ltd; Mr Simon Tuckey, QC, Mr Gavin Kealey and Mr Simon Kverndal for the defendant; Mr Anthony Diamond, QC and Mr Stephen Ruttle for the second defendant to the counterclaim; Mr Adrian Hamilton, QC and Mr Victor Lyon for the third defendant to the counterclaim; Mr Richard Siberry for the second fourth party to the counterclaim.

MR JUSTICE PARKER said that the parties had agreed that two complete defences which, if successful, would bring the action to an end should be tried first before any other issues were dealt with.

The first of those was that the original contracts of insurance, the plaintiff's liability under which needed to be established for it to succeed in this action, had been made without the plaintiff's actual or ostensible authority and had not been ratified by the plaintiff within a reasonable time, and that the plaintiff was accordingly not liable under them to the insured.

The second defence was that the original contracts were illegal, having been made in contravention of a prohibition in the Insurance Companies Acts 1974 and 1981, and that the plaintiff could therefore not rely upon them.

Dealing first with the second defence, his Lordship said that the plaintiff was a Hongkong company which had authorized Gerald Herbert Ltd to act as its London agent. However, the original contracts with which this action was concerned were, as the plaintiff admitted, made in excess of that authority.

In concluding those contracts Gerald Herbert Ltd had committed offences under the 1974 and 1981 Acts for which the plaintiff was criminally liable, it being no defence that their agent had acted in excess of his authority in some particular respect; it would have been different if the agent had had no authority to make such contracts at all.

In any event, the plaintiff's ratification of the contracts, although made in Hongkong, took effect in London as a retrospective recognition of their agent's authority and made it liable for the agent's act.

It was clear from the Acts that the making by way of business of even a single insurance contract to which the secretary of state's authorization did not apply was illegal, as was the payment of a claim under such a contract.

It followed that an innocent insured could not enforce such a prohibited contract as that would require the insurer to commit a further offence.

There was considerable, largely unnecessary confusion as to the effect of illegality upon contracts. In *Archbolds (Freightage) Ltd v Spanglett* ([1961] 1 QB 374), Lord Justice Devlin had said that one of the effects of illegality was to prevent a plaintiff recovering under a contract if he had to rely on his own illegal act, and that another was to avoid *ab initio* a contract which was prohibited by statute or otherwise contrary to public policy.

Reliance had been placed by the plaintiff on the decisions in *Spanglett's* case, in *St John Shipping Corporation v Joseph Rank Ltd* ([1957] 1 QB 267, 285) and in *Shaw v Groom* ([1970] 2 QB 504), but in none of those cases was there an express statutory prohibition upon the making of the contract concerned.

In this case there was, and the original contracts of insurance were accordingly avoided *ab initio*. In so far as the decision in *Bloxsome v Williams* ((1824) 3 B & C 232) was inconsistent with that principle, that decision was wrong.

Even if the contracts were not so avoided, the plaintiff would have to rely on the illegal contracts in order to prove his case and accordingly he could not succeed; it was immaterial that their illegality was proved by the defendant. The second defence accordingly succeeded.

Were it not for illegality, however, the first defence would fail. Although George Herbert Ltd had no actual authority, and the plaintiff had failed to prove that he had ostensible authority, the plaintiff had ratified the contracts within a reasonable time after their existence had come to its knowledge, and it made no difference that the ratification had been made after the contracts had come into effect. The dictum of Lord Justice Fry to the contrary in *The Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum Board v Kinghorn & Sons* ((1889) 6 TLR 217) was not to be followed.

There would be judgment for the defendant on the main claim; the counterclaims and all consequent proceedings between the parties would be dismissed.

As there had been no trial of the merits of the counterclaim and its consequent proceedings, there was no basis upon which his Lordship could make any other costs order than that the costs of each claim should be paid by its initiator.

Solicitors: Clyde & Co; Elborne Mitchell & Co; Sinclair Roche & Temperley; Constant & Constant; Bentleys Stokes & Lowless.

Taking account of tax in damages

Attree v Baker

Before Mr Justice Kenneth Jones

[Judgment delivered November 11]

When, following the decision in *Taylor v O'Connor* ([1971] AC 115), it was necessary to increase an award of damages to take account of the tax which the plaintiff would have to pay on income arising from them, it should not be assumed that the rate of interest on the capital would be constant at 4½ per cent or that the amount of tax to be paid would remain the same each year.

Mr Justice Kenneth Jones so stated in the Queen's Bench Division giving judgment for the plaintiff, Mrs Mary Kathleen Attree, in an action which she had brought against the defendants, Mr John Charles Easton Baker and Coopers and Lybrand Associates Ltd., for damages in respect of an accident in which her husband had been killed.

Mr Michael Turner, QC, Mr Howard Palmer and Mr W. D. Thomas for the plaintiff; Mr T. Scott Baker, QC, Mr Michael Lewer, QC and Mr Thomas McDermott for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE KENNETH JONES said that the amount of tax which would have to be paid on the income portion of the annuity, which for the purposes of calculation it was assumed the plaintiff would buy with the damages, was likely to vary enormously over the years.

In assessing the necessary increase in damages to counteract the effects of that taxation, account should be taken of the rates of interest which the evidence showed could in fact be earned on the capital.

It was impossible to make a meaningful mathematical calculation of the sum required, and justice could be done, following dicta in *Taylor v O'Connor* and in *Cookson v Knowles* ([1979] AC 556), by increasing the multiplier which was to be applied to the annual loss at the date of trial. The award of damages should also reflect the fact that Mr Attree would have received a pension 28 years hence.

His Lordship would deal with both factors together by increasing the multiplier by one.

It was clear from the decision of the House of Lords in *Graham v Dodds* ([1983] 1 WLR 808) that the multiplier was to be assessed once and for all at the date of death, and could not be increased for actuarial reasons beause the multiplier had to be divided between the pre-trial and post-trial periods.

Solicitors: Withers; Barlow Lyde & Gilbert.

Delay in counterclaim

Janata Bank v Noor

Where a plaintiff had been guilty of delay, it was open to a defendant who had issued a counterclaim to let sleeping dogs lie and then to apply to strike out the action for want of prosecution.

The principle that a counterclaiming defendant was in the same position as a plaintiff with regard to the duty to prosecute the action did not preclude him from succeeding in such an application relating to the main action, although in such a case the plaintiff might equally succeed in an applic ation to strike out the counterclaim on the same grounds.

Mr Lord Justice Ackner, sitting in the Court of Appeal on November 9 with Lord Justice Oliver, so held, dismissing an appeal by the defendant against a decision of Sir Neil Lawson, sitting as judge of the High Court on May 9, whereby he had dismissed her appeal against the refusal of Master Creightmore on January 21 to strike out the plaintiff's action for want of prosecution.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Zimmer Orthopaedic Ltd v Zimmer Manufacturing Co Ltd* ([1968] 1 WLR 1349), in which both the main action and the counterclaim had been struck out for want of prosecution, was not authority for the preclusion of a counterclaiming defendant from succeeding on an application to strike out the main action on such grounds.

In this case, however, no prejudice to the defendant had been shown to have resulted from the plaintiff's delay, and the appeal would therefore be dismissed.

In *Faccenda Chicken Ltd v Fowler* (*The Times* November 16) London agents for Shoosmiths & Harrison, Banbury, were Penningtons, not Sharpe Pritchard & Co.

Facts needed in special interest claims

Dexter v Courtaulds Ltd

In the generality of personal injury cases interest on special damages should be awarded, in accordance with the principles of *Jefford v Gee* ([1970] 2 QB 130), from the date of accident to the date of trial at half the appropriate rate, and where a plaintiff contended that there were special circumstances making it unfair to apply those principles, it was suggested that he should say so when claiming interest and set out the facts on which he relied.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Fox and Lord Justice Kerr) so held on November 9 when dismissing an appeal by defendants from a judgment against them for £2,943 and a cross-appeal by the plaintiff in relation to contributory negligence

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Lawson casts shadow over interest rates

Money is not what it used to be in the Government's policy calculations. Hence, perhaps, the rather hopeful focus yesterday on the new monetary target, Mo, based on notes and coins, which was almost unchanged last month.

The mainstream money variable, £M3, was confirmed as rising by 1.5 per cent in the four weeks to mid-October. After a good start to the autumn this is now up against the top end of the 7-11 per cent yearly target range at an annualized 10.8 per cent since February.

The wider monetary measure, including building societies, is over the top at an annualised 13.1 per cent so far. This is hardly likely to abate as the four weeks since have yielded the highest inflow into building societies in their history.

On this occasion, the worst interpretation of the money figures is bound to be the one that counts in domestic money markets and among foreign analysts. It ties in perfectly with the £2 billion overrun in the projected public sector borrowing requirement acknowledged by the Chancellor in his autumn statement yesterday. This is bad news for interest rates and the gilt-edged market, although not unexpected for readers of *The Times*.

In recent months, interest rates both here and internationally have been walking a tightrope. This has not, however, been any genuine expression of stability: merely a balance between those who expect money costs to rise in line with the world industrial cycle and those who expect high real interest rates to drop in line with falling expectations of future inflation.

The Chancellor's statement yesterday stayed on the tightrope, with poor current performance contrasted with cheerful forecasts about future British inflation and growth, putting the Treasury, at the head of the optimists rather than, as more usual, in the middle of the forecasting pack.

The market's initial reaction was almost off-hand, with gilts phlegmatically easing no more than an eighth and the share index dropping a minimal one point.

This, however, seems unlikely to last. Considering that the authorities have long seen the present level of short-term interest rates as the best that can be expected, and gilt-edged prices are near their peak, everything in the Chancellor's statement points to rates at best staying where they are. They are surely unlikely to fall.

With building society interest rates already above market levels, the banks must be looking over their shoulders in that direction.

The real interest rate argument affects only the foreign view of our markets and, if the honourable order of gnomes pins any weight on Mr Lawson's optimism, it well take more notice of the consequences for sterling of a 3 per cent 1984 growth rate, than a 4.5 per cent inflation rate.

Closing ranks

The picture might be different if the building societies were queuing up to ease the burden of borrowers after the record £1 billion inflow in October (bolstered by a further £300m from wholesale markets) and the prospect of another bumper catch this month. But they are not. Even the Abbey National now seems less likely to break ranks next week.

Indeed, a new longer-term study by the societies will probably point to home ownership rising from about 60 per cent now to 76 per cent within a decade. The Chancellor's emphasis on council house sales can only confirm this leitmotiv in their thinking and their predilection for seeking to mop up what they see as a generation-long excess demand for mortgages. Never mind if their good intentions, reinforced by tax relief, are simply swallowed up in land prices. The logic is clearly to ratchet retail interest rates up whenever there is any doubt in the matter.

Singer suitors start lining up



Stoddart: thinking big

European Ferries' announcement that Singer & Friedlander is for sale has opened the door for endless speculation about possible buyers. The present upheavals in financial markets and institutions are a breeding ground for speculation.

Electra Investment Trust has already come out into the open as a possible suitor for the merchant bank.

Mr Michael Stoddart, Electra's chief executive, says there have been talks but stresses: "It is a very long shot this indeed."

As investment trusts go, Electra is certaily one of the most innovative and sympathetic to corporate finance deals, but it would be a big step for an operation which specializes in managing investments to buy outright a merchant bank with a disclosed net worth of £37m and a price tag of perhaps £50m plus.

It would be rash to rule out any corporate combinations in today's open season but Electra is not about to put in a firm bid tomorrow.

Financial institutions, although not banks, appear to be showing most of the interest in Singer at this stage. Another possible candidate is Britannia Arrow, the financial and unit trust group.

It has made a play for Guinness Mahon, another merchant bank, in the past and would probably be acceptable to the Bank of England.

These are early days, however. Singer's main activities comprise commercial banking – the bulk of profits – corporate finance for the medium-sized corporate customer and a small fund management operation aimed at rich individuals. There will doubtless be many names yet to pop out of the potential bidders' hat.

Recovery fears recede as output rises sharply

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

The output of the British economy rose smartly by 0.9 per cent in the third quarter of this year to its highest level since the beginning of 1980, up 1.8 per cent from a year ealier.

This comes after two quarters of unchanged output which had led to fears that economic recovery would fizzle out. But, as the Chancellor confirmed yesterday, the latest figures suggest that the economy is still on an upward course.

The output measure of gross domestic product is considered the most reliable guide to short-term movements in the economy. But it has risen more slowly than the income and spending measures which both point to rather faster growth.

Estimates for these are not yet available – but in the 12 months to the second quarter this year the output measure has risen only 1.6 per cent, the income measure by 2.7 per cent and the spending measure by 2.4 per cent.

This sharp rise in output took place despite a substantial rundown in industry's stocks in the third quarter, which dropped by £665m at 1980 prices after destocking of £90m in the first six months of this year.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' stocks fell steeply while those of retailers increased.

The continuing consumer spending spree may have led to an involuntary reduction of stocks as industry scrambled to meet demand. But manufacturers also reduced their stocks of basic materials and fuel, perhaps a more ominous sign for the future.

Manufacturers' stock-output ratio fell sharply from 101.9 in the second quarter to 99.3 in the third, reflecting both a rise in production and the drop in stocks, the lowest level since spring 1979, just before the downturn began.

This suggests that manufacturers' stocks are now at historically normal levels in relation to output, with little further scope for reduction if production continues to rise. But having been badly hit in this recession, companies are now maintaining much tighter control of stocks and will be reluctant to build up stocks to any extent before being certain that the demand will materialize.

The Chancellor is relying on some stockbuilding to fuel continued recovery next year. He is also hoping for a significant increase in investment.

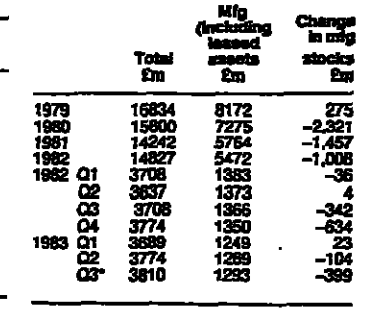
Official figures released yesterday show that capital spending rose by 1 per cent in the third quarter, bringing the increase in the latest six months over the previous six months to 1.5 per cent.

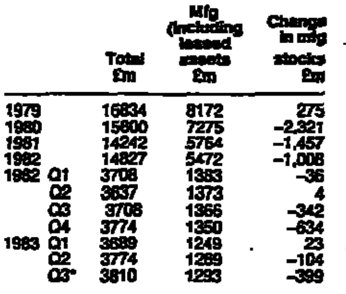
But investment by manufacturing industry (including leased assets) also rose, for the third consecutive quarter, by 2 per cent. Over the latest six months, however, capital spending by manufacturing remains 1.5 per cent lower than in the preceding six months, and more than a third below 1979 levels.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
at constant factor cost
seasonally adjusted 1980 = 100

		Output data	average estimate
1979		103.3	102.7
1980		100.0	100.0
1981		97.9	98.4
1982		99.4	100.2
1982	Q1	98.6	99.6
	Q2	99.1	99.7
	Q3	99.8	100.2
	Q4	99.9	101.0
1981	Q1	100.7	102.9
	Q2	100.7	102.0
	Q3	101.6*	–

*preliminary estimate
Source: CSO





INVESTMENT AND STOCKS
seasonally adjusted at 1980 prices

		Total £m	Mfg (including leased assets £m	Change in mfg stocks £m
1979		16834	8172	275
1980		15800	7275	–2,321
1981		14242	5764	–1,457
1982		14827	5472	–1,008
1982	Q1	3708	1383	–36
	Q2	3637	1373	4
	Q3	3708	1366	–342
	Q4	3774	1350	–634
1983	Q1	3689	1249	23
	Q2	3774	1289	–104
	Q3*	3810	1293	–399

*provisional
Source Department of Trade and Industry

Markets unruffled

The autumn financial statement of Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, had been largely discounted in the City before his speech and shares and Government stocks barely changed after.

At the last calculation before the Chancellor made his statement the 30-share index was unchanged at 722.8 points. After the speech it fell just a point.

Government stocks extended earlier falls of about £⅞ to the full pound.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 721.8 down 1.0
FT Gilts: 83.14 down 0.38
FT All Share: 452.97 down 0.99
Bargains: 19,194
Datastream USM Leaders Index:95.89 down 0.27
New York: Dow Jones Average: (latest) 1251 down 0.32
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,416.95 down 13.86
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 882.89 up 17.71
Amsterdam:148.6 down 0.5
Sydney: AO Index 710.1 down 0.6
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1021.9 up 5.1
Brussels: General Index 127.9
Paris: CAC Index 144.3 up 0.5
Zurich: SKA General 294.9 up 1.9

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.4785 down 55pts
Index 83.9 down 0.1
DM 3.9850 up 0.0125
FrF 12.1150 up 0.0365
Yen 349.25 up 0.25
Dollar
Index 128.4 up 0.6
DM 2.6985
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4780
Dollar DM 2.6965
INTERNATIONAL
ECU£0.568839
SDR£0.708827

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $376.50 pm $375.75
close $374.50-$375.25
(£253.25-£253.75)
New York (close): $375.75
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$386-387.50 (£261-262)
Sovereigns* (new):
$87.50-$88.50 (£59.25-£59.75)
*Excludes VAT

MPs want retaliation for US tax

By Michael Prest

MPs are preparing to table an Early Day motion next week calling on the Government to include retaliatory measures against unitary taxation in the next Finance Bill after a strong attack on unitary tax yesterday by Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for Transport.

Speaking in London to the Merican Chamber of Commerce Mr Ridley described unitary taxation as a "retrograde step" which threatened to deter companies from investing in the US.

He warned:"If this practice is not stopped, the already strong calls for retaliation will become deafening." Mr Ridley said that some American states had adopted rules which "drive a coach and horses through the unwritten fiscal convention accepted throughout the developed world."

Under the unitary taxation system, a government taxes a company within its jurisdiction on the prercentage of worldwide turnover its operations represent. Companies pay local taxes on their locally earned profits.

British companies claim that unitary tax results in higher and unpredicatable tax bills. The matter came to a head this year after the US Supreme Court upheld the right of states to levy unitary taxation.

Kissin's son quits Guinness

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Mr Robert Kissin, son of Guinness Peat's founder Lord Kissin, resigned as director of the group yesterday. His resignation comes two days after he publicly aired differences with the Guinness Peat board over the takeover of an investment trust.

Although outnumbered by a majority of shareholders controlling 45.09 per cent, the Kissin family and others controlling 36.56 per cent voted against the acquisition of the Moorside Trust at an extraordinary meeting.

Mr Kissin said in a statement yesterday that he was so much at odds with the rest of the board, he had no option but to resign. He said he had lost faith in a board which recommended an acquisition costing approximately £1m in fees, bought assets worth £18m by issuing shares worth about £23m at today's Guinness Peat share price and diluted every single shareholding.

Mr Kissin also said the board had "rejected out of hand any contemplation of a rights issue to existing shareholders."

Guinness Peat responded yesterday by saying that the fees were just under £500,000 and a rights issue was never in question. The group's advisors, Morgan Grenfell, and stockbrokers Cazenove & Co and Rowe & Pitman has said it would be impossible, a spokesman said.

Guinness Peat also took issue with Mr Kissin's other arguments. The spokesman said it was not surprising he had resigned after the events at this week's extraordinary meeting.

Paint firm cuts 350 jobs

By Andrew Cornelius

The Donald Macpherson Group, which makes Cover Plus paint for F. W. Woolworth, is cutting its 2,300-strong British workforce by 350 as part of its programme to rationalize production. The principal sites affected are at Bury, Stockport and West Bromwich. The job losses take effect from the New Year.

The cuts result from reduction in demand for industrial surface coatings, coupled with substantial over capacity in the British paints market. The group has lost 570 jobs in the past three years.

At the interim stage to May this year, Donald Macpherson managed pretax profits of £74,000 against £390,000 at the same stage last year. However the group's results were hit by destocking at Woolworth which cost £2m in sales.

The latest cuts were prompted by intense price competiton in the paint industry

Dow rises in active trade

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Shares were firm on Wall Street yesterday. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up about 2 points and the transportation average by about a point.

Advances held a 3-to-2 lead over declines in active trading.

American Telephone & Telegraph was up ¼ to 63⅜; **General Motors** up ¼ at 76⅛; **Ford** up ⅜ to 64¾; **General Electric** up ⅜ at 55¼; **International Business Machines** down ⅜ at 124; **Monsanto** up ½ to 109;

West's in warning of bid

By Philip Robinson

West's Group International, the civil, structural and process engineers, yesterday urged its shareholders not to sell out to Espley-Tyas, the property group headed by Mr Ron Shuck, which bought 14.9 per cent of West's shares in a dawn raid on Tuesday.

In a letter to shareholders, Mr Ian Phillipps, the chairman, says that it is unlikely that Espley-Tyas had bought such a large holding without having a bid in mind for the whole company.

Espley-Tyas spent about £1m buying 14 per cent of West's at 100p a share. It lifted the price to a record 108p for the year.

West's three main shareholders, Imperial Group's pension funds, M & G, the unit trust group, and Hill Samuel, the merchant bank, have retained their shares.

S G Warburg, West's merchant bank, said last night that a top-level meeting which they had offered, had been rejected by Mr Shuck.

Mr Shuck confirmed that on Wednesday Espley-Tyas sold the remainder of its shares in M J Gleeson. It had already sold 4.9 of a 7 per cent stake a week ago.

Gleeson figures, page 22

NEWS IN BRIEF

New index to start in January

The Stock Exchange Council confirmed yesterday that it is to run and publish its own equity index based on Britain's 100 largest companies.

The index will begin trial publication in January and in March the Council hopes for minute-by-minute updating.

The move was initially designed to meet the needs of the London International Financial Futures Exchange and the Stock Exchange's traded options market. But the *FT* 30 share index has long been considered unrepresentative of the market's price movements, so the new index could quickly replace it.

● *Plessey* yesterday reported a £7.3m increase in pretax profits for the second quarter of the year, producing a half year figure of £80.9m, in line with market expectations. The comparable half-year figure was £66.9m. Stromberg-Carlson, the American acquisition Plessey made last year, turned in a loss

Investers' Notebook, page 20

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed $9\frac{1}{8}$-9
3 month interbank $9\frac{3}{8}$-$9\frac{1}{4}$

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar $9\frac{13}{16}$-$9\frac{15}{16}$
3 month DM $6\frac{1}{4}$-$6\frac{1}{8}$
3 month Fr F $13\frac{1}{4}$-13

US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds $9\frac{7}{16}$
Treasury long bond $101\frac{9}{16}$-$101\frac{11}{16}$

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period October 5 to November 1, 1983 inclusive: 9.393 per cent.

Letter to Exchange stops Henara launch

By Jonathan Clare

A letter to the Stoch Exchange from a former controlling shareholder in Dixor-Strand claiming that the constituents of henna hair colouring powders could cause ear infections has stopped the public flotation of Henara, newly formed hair care company.

The flotation of Mr Sydney Lerner's privately owned Henna (Hair Health) was to have been unveiled yesterday. The deal would include an offer for the public quoted Dixor-Strand cosmetic company with the combined group to be called Henara – the name through which Henna Hair Health's products are sold in Boots, Superdrug and J Sainsbury.

Mr Lerner's bankers, Kleinwort Benson, advised that the flotation be postponed for two weeks while tests are undertaken after Mr Martin Vincent wrote to the Stock Exchange about the constituents of the henna natural hair colouring powders.

Mr Vincent rescued Dixor-Strand in 1980 with Mr Lerner. But in April Mr Lerner bought out Mr Vincent's stake for £2m

Yesterday Mr Lerner said the news about the allegations had come out of the blue late on Tuesday. "There is no way it can be true," he said, and quoted from a cosmetic directory which stated: "To all intents and purposes the danger from pure henna is non-existent."

Shareholders face $152 billion dilemma

End of the line for AT&T

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The breakup of the world's largest corporation has now formerly begun with the filing this week by American Telephone & Telegraph Co, of a 267-page document which is widely regarded as its epitaph. In the anxiously-awaited document filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, AT&T described how it would accomplish the enormous job of divesting itself of the telephone operating companies which have been the core ot its business for 100 years.

Although the actual divestiture does not happen until January 1, the SEC filing marked the beginning of the end of "Ma Bell", as AT&T is affectionately called by telephone users across America.

From the ashes of the $152 billion (£102 billion) divestiture will rise a new, leaner AT&T in addition to seven new regional companies which will provide telephone service to millions of customers.

The actual mechanics of this unprecedented undertaking, which is not dissimilar to the planned privatization of British Telecom, has sent shockwaves through financial markets and caused great confusion among AT&T's 3.2 million shareholders.

Trading in AT&T shares had been suspended to give analysts and investors time to sift through the information contained in the SEC filing which will form the basis for buy, sell and hold recommendations once trading in the new shares begins, possibly as early as Monday.

Then shareholders must begin to struggle with the decision of whether to do nothing and keep their shares in what will be a newly reconstituted AT & T or to sell the shares and tuck away the proceeds which could be invested, after the divestiture, in one or all of the new regional telephone companies.

Based on the information contained in the filing, it is now known that officials have projected a 1984 profit for the new AT & T of $2.1 billion or $2.02 a share. For the seven regional companies, the combined profit in 1984 is projected at $6.59 billion equal to $6.68 a share.

Dividends, which have been a primary consideration of AT & T's smaller shareholders, are expected to remain high, particylarly in the first year. AT & T said it expected to pay out almost 60 per cent of its earnings in dividends next year but the ratio would fall thereafter to less than 50 per cent.

WALL STREET

	Nov 16	Nov 15
AMF Inc	[illegible]	17
AMR	[illegible]	36
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	18
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Nat Res	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Standard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	30	29
Atlntic Richfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Products	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Nthn	105	[illegible]
Burroughs	48	[illegible]
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caterpillar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	77	[illegible]
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manhat	46	46
Chem Bank NY	[illegible]	44
Chrysler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citicorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coca Cola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colgate	[illegible]	[illegible]
CBS	70	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Combustion Eng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comwlth Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Control Data	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue p Stock split t Traded. y Unquoted.



Civil Engineering & Building Contractors

Preliminary Statement

The Directors of M J Gleeson Group plc announce the following consolidated results for the year ended 30th June, 1983:

Historic Cost Results	1982/83	1981/82
Turnover	£73m	£55m
	£000	£000
Profit before taxation*	3,317	1,813
Taxation	672	163
Profit after taxation	2,465	1,650
Earnings per share	24.65p	16.50p
Dividends:		
Interim – paid	130	110
Final – proposed	320	270
	450	380

*After crediting rents receivable and interest received amounting to £600,000 and £1,379,000 respectively (1981/82 £478,000 and £635,000).

Current Cost Results	1982/83 £000	1981/82 £000
Historic cost operating profit before crediting rents receivable	2,337	1,335
Current cost adjustments	(639)	(610)
	1,698	725
Rents receivable	800	478
Current cost profit before taxation	2,498	1,203
Taxation	(672)	(163)
Curent cost profit after taxation	1,826	1,040
Current cost earnings per share	18.26p	10.40p

Much of the increase in turnover is attributable to the civil engineering contract in Nigeria which has progressed well to the half-way stage; no profit will be taken, however, until this substantial contract is nearer completion. Other contracting turnover is also at a somewhat higher level but margins remain under pressure from price competition. The Group's residential estate developments have done well and made an important contribution to profit. The much improved figures of non-trading income comprise the expected increase in rents receivable from investment properties and a larger amount of bank interest received in a year of high liquidity levels.

The charge for taxation is higher because the cautious assumption has been made that group reliefs available in 1982/83 may be insufficient to prevent the incidence of corporation tax on the higher figure of non-trading income; furthermore the charge includes advance corporation tax of £193,000 (compared with £163,000) payable in connection with the revelant dividends.

The good results for the year have encouraged the Board to recommend a higher final dividend of 3.2p per share compared with 2.7p last year; with the increased interim dividend of 1.3p already paid the total distribution for 1982/83 will be 18.4% higher than for 1981/82

Regarding current trading and future prospects, turnover should be at the same high level for 1983/84 and the trading margin may show an improvement (despite all the pressures on the industry at home) when the Nigerian contract is completed. With the prospect also of another good year for house sales and maintained levels of profit contribution from non-trading income, the Board feels confident that good results can again be expected for 1983/84.

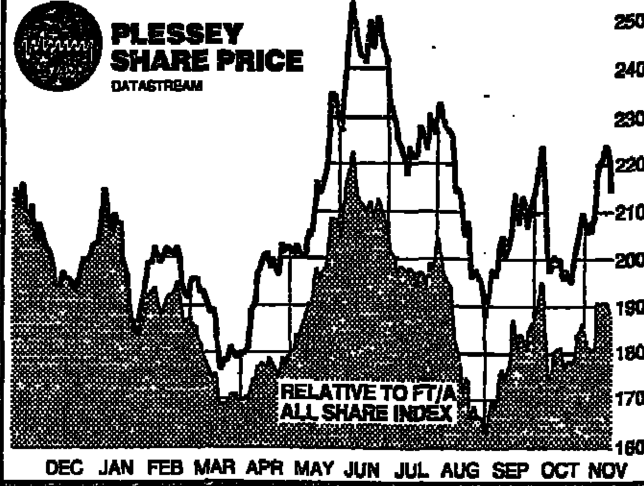
Looking further ahead, in the present climate of acute price competition for UK public works, the Board will continue its policy of not engaging in below-cost tendering. The Group will maintain the search for more overseas contracts and for an increased share of the market in the private sector at home; and with customary caution the Board will expand the programme of industrial, commercial and residential developments wherever good opportunities for profit can still be found. It may be, therefore, that turnover will decline in 1984/85 but, with better trading margins and careful control of establishment overheads this policy of diversification should safeguard the Group's profit prospects.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at Haredon House, London Road, North Cheam, Surrey on the 25th January, 1984, the final dividend being payable immediately thereafter to shareholders on the register at the close of business on 16th December, 1983.

17th November, 1983

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Changing Plessey targets the US



On the surface there were no great surprises in yesterday's half-year results from Plessey. The reported pretax interim figure of £80.9m was near enough to market estimates to make little difference, although the shares slipped 6p to 214p on the day.

Under the surface, however, the Plesey management makes no pretence to conceal that the parameters of its business are undergoing significant changes.

In Britain, the privatization of British Telecom will make little change to Plessey's overall relationship with the dominant customer in this country, but the threat of privatization has already served to tighten margins and delivery requirements.

At the same time, the Ministry of Defence is under pressure to crack down on the traditional healthy margins of most defence contracts thereby helping to make the competitive climate in the defence field more acute.

Not for nothing is the Plessey management devoting itself to honing its strategy for expansion overseas, particularly in the American market, which accounts for 65 per cent of the new world orders.

Sir John Clark, Plessey's chairman, says that the group is concentrating its efforts on securing a greater toehold in the North American market. Last year's aquisition of Stromberg Carlson has yet to produce dividends: the company truned in a loss at the stated level of £3.2m on sales of £49.7m.

This is not out of line with Plessey's expectations, although there have been unexpected problems with the technical quality of the software in the Stromberg business.

Plessey says that it is still confident that the new buiness will make a positve return in the last quarter of this year. More investment and acquisitions can be expected in North America.

Turnover was up strongly from £236m to 296m in the second quarter, with pretax profits struck at £42.7m, against £35.4m. Earnings per share emerge at 3.13p against 2.59p, implying a full-year price/earnings ratio of between 16 and 17, which does not look unreasonable.

A board reshuffle after the unexpected departure of Mr Desmond Pitcher, the managing director responsible for telecommunications, is unlikely, but it is clear that the company needs to prove that it has the right management if it is to retain such an attractive rating, even considering the demanding examples set by some of its counterparts in the sector.

LRC Int

Growth at LRC International continues to be well above average, even if the 27 per cent increase in interim pre-tax profits to just over £7m looks a little pedestrian by comparison with the previous two years.

The fast expanding photo-processing businesses were the main contributors to this first half growth, but there was also significant progress in the rest of the group. Contraceptive sales in North America rose 8 per cent by volume helped by product launches and though the market has remained flat in Britain, the recent wave of adverse publicity for oral contraceptives may begin to move it higher.

The rubber gloves side of the group is still performing strongly, particularly in the home market where volume sales were up 12 per cent in the first half.

But while there is still some further benefit to come through from the rationalization of glovemaking facilities between Britain and Malaysia and the integration of recently acquired photo-processing businesses with existing ones, it is clear that the main period of profits growth for LRC is over, in the medium term at least, is over.

The slow down will, to some extent, be reflected in the second half when, for seasonal reasons, the photo-processing businesses make no money. The full year tally as a consequence will probably be no higher than £15m against £12.2m last time and profits growth the year after will be lower still, barring a big acquistion.

Kwik Save

Even if the economy should dip next year the retail sector looks ready to keep forging ahead. Full year pretax profits from Kwik Save Discount Group up by 16 per cent to £27.4m were the third set of good retail figures in a little over a week, albeit rather less sparkling than those of J Sainsbury and Tesco.

Relative to the FT All-Share index, the sector fell from 230 to 190 last summer but has since climbed back to 225 – and it seems set to scale new heights.

The good news from the retailers is that although food price inflation is now running well below the increase in operating costs, margins have not come under the expected pressure. Increased productivity from existing staff and more efficient stock control have helped more than could have reasonably been hoped.

Kwik Save should be able to make £31.5m this year to put it on a price/earning ratio of about 16 times compared with, say, just over 17 for Tesco and about 25 for Sainsbury.

Sainbury's performance was – and is likely to remain – stunningly good and it is the City's star buy in the food retailing sector. Tesco comes a close second.

Both companies, and Tesco in particular, are long term propositions. Tesco is likely to start to accelerate in two years as the current development programme ends.

Kwik Save is well liked not least on its relative cheapness for a go-ahead group.

The likely increase in the price of fresh foods over the next six months will highlight a fourth retailer – Bejam. Its freezer food business will benefit greatly.

Kwik Save will continue to benefit from volume growth from its ambitious opening programme for new stores

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton;
Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Dec	810.05
Jan	815 06
Jan/Mch	808.06
Apl/June	827.26
Jul/Sep	842 41
Oct/Dec	857 56
Jan/Mch	873.70
Apl/Jne	888.86
Jul/Sep	906 02
Vol	141
SUGAR	
Dec	143 00–37 00
My	157 25–57 00
Vol.	4399
COCOA	
Z	1535–33
K	1542–41
N	1549–48
U	1558–55
Z	1567–65
COFFEE	
Nov	1899–96
Jan	1912–10
Mar	1862–61
May	1800–1798
July	1752–1748
Sep	1716–1714
Nov	1695
Vol:	348
GAS OIL	
X	246 00–48 25
Z	249 75–49.50
F	249 75–49 50
H	243 50–43.25
J	240.50–39 00
K	238.50–237.50
M	238.00–237 00
N	238.00–26 50
RUBER	
DE	810.06
JA	815 06
J/M	808.06
A/J	827 26
J/S	842.41
O/D	857 56
J/M	873 70
A/J	888.86
J/S	906.02
Vol:141	

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices
Official turnover figures
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	922.50–023 50
Three months	945 00–945 50

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Dec	20	4266
Mar'84	–	4291
Jun'84	–	4326
Comment: Oversold.		
STERLING		
Dec	612	14797
Mar'84	210	14825
Jun'84	360	14856
Comment: Weaker		
D-MARK		
Dec	90	3724
Mar'84	5	3766
Jun'84	–	3793
Comment: Steady		
EURODOLLARS		
Dec	1867	9017
Mar'84	715	8975
June'84	39	8944
Sep'84	7	8917
Dec'84	–	8888
Comment: Weaker		
SHORT STERLING		
Dec	363	9085
Mar'84	1361	9056
June'84	178	8930
Sep'94	40	8995
Dec'84	–	8975
Comment: Active.		
GILTS		
Dec	5360	10915
Mar'84	252	10829
June'84	–	10816
Sept'84	–	10803
Dec'84	–	10722
Comment: Weaker.		

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on November 17:
GB: Cattle, 98 54p per kg lw (+0 98).
GB: Sheep 133 62p per kg est d c w (+8 92)
GB: Pigs, 80 02p per kg lw (–0 37).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. down 3.4 per cent. ave. price. 98 37p (+1 20)
Sheep nos. up 21.8 per cent. ave price. 134 45p (+7.89)
Pig nos up 4.2 per cent. ave price 80.02p (–0 37)
Scotland:
Cattle nos. down 11.0 per cent. ave. price. 99 26p (–0.19).
Sheep nos. up 26 1 per cent. ave. price. 134.12p (+12.19)

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT Close	BARLEY Close
Nov	£117 70	116.80
Jan	£120.20	119.35
Mar	£123 30	122.40
May	£126 30	124 45
Jly	£129.00	–
Sep	£114.65	112.10

Total lots traded
Wheat A. 10
Wheat B: 487
Barley: 237

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¾%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¼%: £10,000 up to £50,000, 6½%, £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

Tarmac pays £10m for concrete block maker

By Jeremy Warner

Tarmac, the quarrying and civil engineering group, is buying Hemelite and Alphayule, the privately-owned breeze block manufacturer, for about £10m.

Hemelite is the third largest concrete block-making company in Britain with about 10 per cent of the market and 12 manufacturing plants.

The purchase is part of Tarmac's policy of expanding its quarry products division into value added areas. It has earned a reputation over the last two years as an acquisition-hungry group with a string of big takeovers in the aggregates field.

Now Tarmac has set its sights on expansion with a number of small acquisitions such as Hemelite in areas of the building product market which use as their raw material stone, gravel and sand.

The group's interest in buying a big brick manufacture appears to have waned.

Tarmac also disclosed yesterday that it has joined Balfour Beatty as a partner in Norwegian company, Offshore Concrete Structures, a new Norwegian company, which aims to compete for concrete gravity oil production platform work in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea.

The company has placed about 2 million shares to raise £8m of the Hemelite purchase price. The balance will be in cash out of existing resouces.

The book value of Hemelite's net tangible assets is about £7.5m.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

LEP Group
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £864,000 (£1.7m)
Turnover £38m (36.7m)
Net interest dividend 4p (same)

East Midland Allied Press
Half-year to 15.10.83
Pretax profit £2.1m (£1.8m)
Stated earnings 2.5p (2.1p)
Turnover £31.2m (28m)
Net interest dividend 0.77p (1.4p)

William Bouton Group
Year to 30.6.83
Pretax loss £787,000 (loss £848,000)
Stated loss per share 1.5p (1.9p)
Turnover £24.9m (23.8m)
Net dividend 0.1p (same)

Aquascutum Group
Half-year to 31.7.83
Pretax profit £95,000 (£228,000)
Turnover £11.3m (£11.2m)
Net interim dividend 0.75p (same)

Grampian Television
Half-year to 31.9.83
Pretax profit £222,000 (£302,000)
Turnover £6m (£5.1m)
Net interim dividend 1.2p (1.1p)

Five Oaks Investments
Year to 30.6.83
Pretax loss £156,000 (profit £102,000)
Stated loss per share 3.6p (profit 1.95p)
Turnover £4.7m (£1.2m)

London Trust
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £2.5m (£1.5m)
Stated earnings 1.57p (0.9p)
Turnover £5.4m (£4.4m)
Net interim dividend 1.25p (same)

Yorkshire and Lancashire Investment Trust
Year to 30.9.83
Revenue £565,000 (£226,000)
Stated earnings 0.85p (2.25p)
Net dividend 0.6p (2p)

● **The Secretary** of State for Trade, Mr Norman Tebbit, has in accordance with the recommendation of the director-general of fair trading, decided not to refer to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission the proposed acquisition by Warner Communications of a 50 per cent increase in Polygram.

Cable and Wireless

Interim Results

COMMENTS ON RESULTS The pre-tax profit of £80M (£69M – 1982) is an increase of 15% over the comparable period of last year. Turnover increased by 11%. Trading profits including Associated Companies increased by 25%. Traffic volumes originating at Group locations continued to increase at an overall average rate of almost 15%.

Results expressed in sterling for a Group which has most of its activities overseas have been helped by current sterling exchange rates. The trading profit has increased over the comparable period of last year by some £2M currency gain.

Investment continues in the US, the Far East and the UK. Telecommunications projects have characteristically extended periods before earning profits. The acquisition of almost 35% of the Hong Kong Telephone Company was partly financed with some £26M cash. Lower cash balances and reduced interest rates have led to a reduction in interest income.

INTERIM DIVIDEND The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 2.4p per ordinary share (1982 – 2.1p as restated) payable on 31 March 1984 to Shareholders on the Register on 2 March 1984. The cost of the interim dividend is £10,800,000 (1982 – £8,640,000).

The unaudited results for the first half of the financial year ending 31 March 1984:

HISTORIC COST RESULTS	6 months to 30 Sept 1983 £M	6 months to 30 Sept 1982 Restated £M	Year to 31 March 1983 £M
Turnover	213	192	403
Trading profit	56	48	108
Associated companies	14	8	22
Interest and Leasing	10	13	27
Profit before taxation	80	69	157
Tax	31	25	48
Minority interests	5	6	11
Profit attributable to Shareholders	44	38	98
Earnings per share	9.8p	9.4p	24.1p

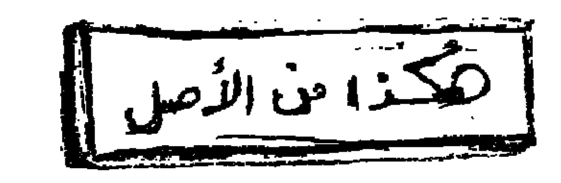
Notes

1. In continuance of the policy adopted for the year to 31 March 1983, the results of foreign enterprises have been translated into sterling in accordance with the Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 20 – Foreign Currency Translation. The figures for the six months ending 30 September 1982 have been restated accordingly.
2. The estimated tax liability of £31M consists of UK tax £17M (£17M – 1982), overseas tax £11M (£7M – 1982) and associated companies £3M (£1M – 1982).
3. Profits of the associated companies include £3M from the Hong Kong Telephone Company (Telco) in respect of the three months from acquisition to 30 June 1983. In the second 6 months of the year, Telco results from 1 July to 31 December will be included.
4. Earnings per share and dividends per share for the six months ended 30 September 1983 have been calculated on the 450 million shares currently in issue. (6 months to 30 September 1982 and Year to 31 March 1983 – 405 million shares). 30 million additional shares were issued on 30 March 1983 in connection with the acquisition of some 35% of the Hong Kong Telephone Company. A capitalisation issue of 150 million shares was made on 30 September 1983.
5. The abridged profit and loss account for the year to 31 March 1983 is an extract from the full accounts for that year which have been delivered to the registrar of companies: the report of the auditors on those accounts was unqualified.



Mercury House, Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8RX

هكذا من الأصل



Blue-chip merger plan for jobs

by Derek Harris

A marriage could be on the way between the Special Programmes Unit, spun off by the Confederation of British Industry in 1980 at government behest, and Business in the Community, that diligent backer of local enterprise agencies.

It would make a lot of sense because their fields of action are largely complementary while both are supported in various ways by mostly the same group of blue-chip companies up and down the country.

The SPU has been taken up with marketing government schemes to alleviate youth unemployment, latterly the youth training scheme, and with developing localised community action programmes to create both business opportunities and jobs.

Local enterprise agencies are mostly concentrating on encouraging the development of small businesses, offering counselling and other advisory help at the grass roots level.

A merger is only at the discussion stage but the SPU would bring to it an organization with more than 80 in the field, geared to the central formulation of strategies based on ground work studies. Three years ago it started detailed research of key city areas – starting with Redditch, Preston and Southwark – which has since been expanded.

Seeking work creation projects the SPU is coming up with a number of possibilities. Its chief executive James Cooke, former marketing adviser at PA Management Consultants, fizzes with ideas for new business projects while accepting the discipline of achieving hard-line practical results.

"Catering for the handicapped is one undeveloped area," says Cooke. He is thinking of products as diverse as contoured maps for public places to electrically powered go-karts. He added: "We have a chair for the handicapped that can be adjusted to about 40 different positions and this is now in production in small workshops. Some 800 youngsters are going to be involved in developing some 50 marinas on inland waterways. I could go on . . ."

Cooke is pressing hard because he foresees no substantial increase in the number of new jobs for three to five years. The only big growth area for small businesses is in high technology areas, he believes.

The enthusiasm of bigger companies is being harnessed in the areas where they are based in localized community action programmes of which some 25 are now in hand.

One thrust is to persuade bigger companies to think again about local sourcing of components. Too often if nothing comparable is on offer locally or within Britain a manufacture will go abroad for a component.

Cooke says: "There is an alternative. A local small manufacturer can be told what is needed, how to tool up for it, what sort of a production run the big company's order would mean and the rest can follow. This sort of thing is now happening through the community action programmes".

Cooke is not convinced that putting the main thrust behind creation of small businesses is the key answer to job creation. But he admits that the experience of some areas, such as Teesside, might point the other way.

What the SPU has presided over is the maturing of the schemes creating training places for youngsters and for some continuing full-time jobs. At one time when unemployment levels were lower, as many as 85 per cent of youngsters taking training later found jobs but the success rate is still 35 per cent.

Financing for brighter days

If this is the high tide year for management buy-outs, 1984 may usher in a new wave on the small business front: company re-structuring, post recession. And that could raise financing problems. *Derek Harris writes.*

The forecast comes from Derek Sach, divisional director at the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation ICFC, part of Investors in Industry (3i), who ought to be a good guide on trends since ICFC was a pioneer in management buy-outs.

In 1981-82 ICFC supported 107 management buy-outs but last year there were 89. This year, with new buy-outs running at around two a week, the total looks likely to go to at least 100.

He said: "The problem could be that some banks, having seen a small business gradually get down initially high financing to more manageable levels, may be askance when the company wants to scale up loans substantially as it looks to development to meet expected demands as the recesssion ends".

It is one thing if a company's needs fall within the £75,000 ceiling of the Government's loans guarantee scheme where the Department of Trade and Industry underwrites 80 per cent of loans to small business by the banks. But many companies are likely to need at least twice this amount.

Although ICFC loans are at the going commercial rates one innovation could appeal to small businesses which might have been reluctant to take on fixed rate loans. There is now a floating rate option which during the life of the loans can be converted to a fixed rate contract.

Contact: ICFC, 91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8XP: telephone (01) 929 7822. Ask, where geographically appropriate, for details of ICFC's 17 regional offices located at Aberdeen, Birmingham, Brighton, Bristol, Cambridge, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Reading, Sheffield and Southampton.

Changes in Government procurement policy specifically guaranteeing a minimum level of contracts for small businesses and more advantageous terms on the Government's loans guarantee scheme were urged yesterday by Mr Michael Grylls, chairman of the Small Business Bureau.

Mr Grylls, who is Tory MP for Surrey North West, plans to apply pressure in Whitehall following this week's survey, organized by the United Kingdom committee for the European Year of the Small and Medium Sized Enterprise (EYSME) which placed Britain low ninth among ten European countries for the climate engendered for the financial health of small businesses.

Britain scored well only for its tax incentives. Mr Grylls argues that quick action could be taken on Government procurement policy by setting a minumum percentage to be allocated to small businesses.

Low-rent workshops

Hackney Business Promotion Centre is extending its drive to provide low-rent workshops for start-up businesses. A dilapidated former factory at 45 Tudor Road in east London is the centre's latest conversion venture and two out of the seven units created there are still on offer.

The centre, which already has one converted building operating with 13 units, is now considering a third project which could be offering additional units within about a year.

Most of the workshops are of 1,000 square feet to 1,300 square feet in size. They are let on a three-month licence with weekly charges including rent, rates, services and maintenance, insurance, cleaning, lighting and general administration as well as some heating.

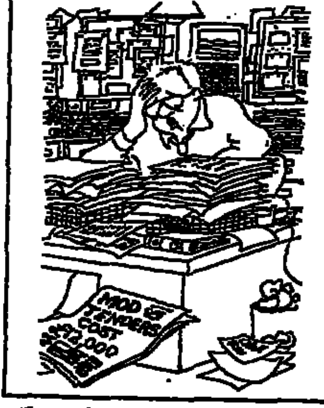
The inclusive cost is £5.50 a square foot on an annual basis. That would put the basic rental without the various service elements at £1.90 which compares with a typical commercial rate for the area of £2.50.

Contact: Hackney Business Promotion Centre, 46 Great Eastern Street, London EC2A 3EP: Telephone (01) 739 9606.

A high technology centre, with 19 workshops for small businesses developing in microelecronics and other new technology sectors, is planned for the campus at Hull University. A science park setting is being created by English Industrial Estates which builds advance factories under the aegis of the Department of Trade and Industry.

First of the workshops should be available from early next summer. Hull University which is already noted for its work in laser and liquid crystal technologies, will have a close relationship with the new centre.

MR FRIDAY Ken Pyne



"I would try for a contract with the Ministry of Defence but I'm too near to bankruptcy as it is".

No end to all that business tinkering

by John Raven

There are now more than 100 different government devices "to overcome the specific disadvantages of being small". Most of them correspond, roughly, to the practice of knocking the natural vitamins out of the flour and putting artificial replacements back into the bread.

You create an immensely complicated fiscal and regulatory business environment and then set up 160 assistance agencies to help people cope with it. Little wonder that the Department of Trade and Industry's small firms service handled some 250,000 enquiries last year though it seems somewhat bizarre that the minister's 1983 "target" is to swell this index of incomprehension to 300,000.

Is it sensible for MPs, or anyone else, to extend such a rich field of remedial tinkering? Looking back to some still neglected findings of the Bolton Report – now more than 12 years old – the answer must be a regretful "Yes", because the strongest candidates for attention would make powerful contributions to overall reform.

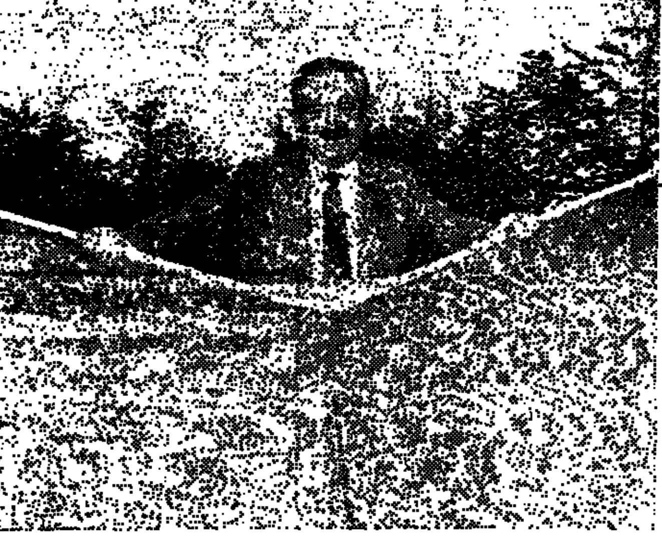
What about that vain Bolton hope that the 1971 Devlin Committee would "result in a thorough rationalization of the structure of trade associations, the diversity of which still reflects their essentially defensive preoccupations of the past"? The dead weight of scores of outdated, largely inertial, trade bodies still hangs heavily on many business sectors – and most heavily on the smaller businesses which sense a special need for advice and information.

None of the latest layers of small firms' advice bureaux or local enterprise agencies would have been necessary if the old trade bodies had seen and risen to new opportunities and needs. Given a much reduced number of much better funded business organizations Mr Tebbitt could well privatize all his small firms first-aid posts, the British Overseas Trade Board and its subsidiaries and a good deal of his own Department to boot.

And why has nothing been done, in all the razzmatazz about information technology, to respond to that prescient Bolton passage: "We see a time, in the not very distant future, when government will be obliged by changing technology – the increased use of computers for the transfer and storage of information – and by the sheer weight of paperwork, to create an integrated and simplified system.

"We envisage that 20 years from now businesses will be required to make a carefully articulated annual cycle of returns which will suffice for purposes of tax assessment, for census and other statistical purposes, for the requirements of the Companies Acts and, indeed, for most purposes of government."

If this was perceptible, even before the micro-chip got into its technological stride, it is urgently self evident now. The much vaunted Rayner reforms are just a timid trim round the edges of a 19th century paper documentary morass. Some such arrangement as that suggested by Bolton would radically rationalize official information collection, and, at the same time, fill the dangerous statistical poverty gap in our knowledge of small businesses created by their necessary exemption from much conventional form-filling.



David Bunce . . . and competitive snowplough.

Selling snow ploughs in the desert

by Judith Stares

Snowplough pioneers and now world market leaders in winter maintenance equipment are Bunce Engineering of Ashbury in Oxfordshire, still bucking the effects of recession as exports have grown. Some desert countries are big buyers of ploughs adapted for sand shifting.

The company began with William Bunce who purchased the village blacksmith's shop in 1896 for £17.10s. In 1927 he designed a gritting machine for slippery road surfaces and, two years later, snowplough blades which could be attached to tractors and lorries. It was the start of snow business becoming big business.

David Bunce, his grandson, is the present chairman and managing director of a thriving 50-strong workforce. "Today it is a very competitive business", he claims. "As far as we know, my grandfather was the first man to put a new steel snowplough in front of a vehicle. In those days it was very difficult to sell such things, because they were not so road-safety conscious."

The range of equipment available includes not only a variety of snow ploughs, but road sweepers, salt spreaders, gritting machines, and their unique snow-blower, the Bunce Croker, which owes its name to its original designer, Ted Croker, now secretary of the Football Association.

"To my sorrow we no longer have a blacksmith's forge. But we do have a 155-tone computer-controlled Press Brake which forms hydraulically the cold material which in the past we would have had to heat."

Exporting snow-blowers to Switzerland sounds like sending coal to Newcastle, but it is among an impressive list of overseas sales which includes other such unlikely destinations as Pakistan, Africa, Turkey, Holland, Karachi and the Middle East.

"It may sound strange selling snow ploughs to hot countries, but a lot of them do have snow on high ground and with a special edge fitted the ploughs can also double for sand-clearing work. Also our sweepers are used in the road construction industry."

Biggest customers in the UK are local authorities. "Our equipment is designed to fit their existing vehicles. Most authorities have a refuse collector or road-sweeper and we tailor our ploughs to fit them."

Marketing and advertising: Torin Douglas

Local radio sends clear signals of high frequency revenues

Anyone taking a casual glance at the financial affairs of the independent local radio business could be forgiven for thinking that radio – unlike commercial television – was a licence to lose money. Six weeks ago, on the eve of the ILR system's 10th anniversary, the Leicester station, Centre Radio, closed – the first braodcasting company to crash since the early days of ITV in the mid-Fifties. Centre had lost £255,000 in 1981-82 and a similar loss was forecast for the year just ended.

About three weeks later, the Bristol station, Radio West – named after the station in the Shoestring TV series – announced staff cuts and an early close each week evening together with the appointment of a new chairman and a plan to raise about £350,000 in extra capital. The station's loss for 1982-83 is likely to be £320,000.

Similar problems at the Leeds station, Radio Aire (1981-82 loss – £158,000), would appear to provide fairly conclusive proof that radio is not a business in which a wise man would invest. If three cities the size Leicester, Bristol and Leeds – regarded as the last three "plum" contracts to be awarded – cannot support a healthy radio station, which areas can?

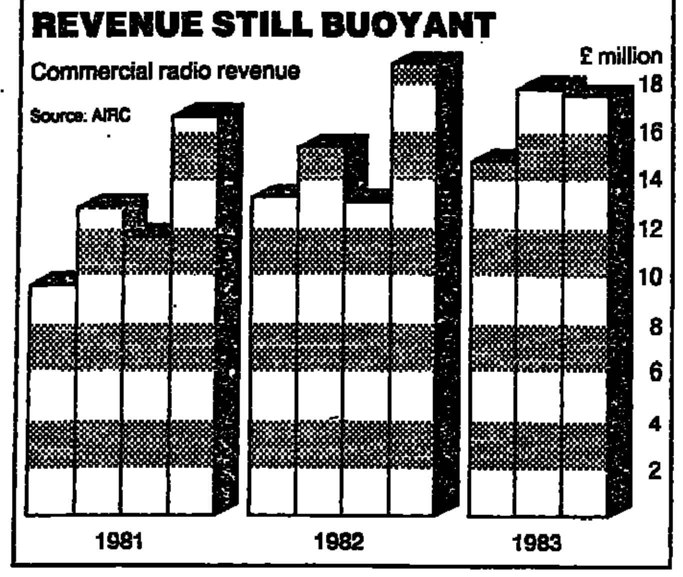
Such a reacion from observers of the radio business is only natural and has done no good to those companies trying to raise capital for future stations. Yet all is not doom and gloom, as th advertising revenue figures and the profit recored of some other stations will testify.

Last year, in 1982, radio's advertising revenue increased by 20 per cent, a rise greater than that of television, and though some of that was due to the launch of stations, the existing stations saw revenue rise significantly faster than inflation. In the first half of this year, revenue was up by 13 per cent and in the past four months, there has been an astonishing boom, with increases of 25 per cent and more.

Stations are now expected to take £71m revenue this year, compared with £61m last year and £51m the year before.

Some stations have done particularly well. Liverpool's Radio City, the only station to be quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market, has a glittering record – it made £442,000 in 1981-2 – as does Manchester's Paccadilly Radio. Capital Radio, the London entertainment and general contractor which has just won a second term, regularly makes well over £1m a year, a performance which puts it in a league of its own.

But not only big city stations can turn in good profits. One of the radio industry's greatest successes in the last two years has been Essex Radio, which made a profit of £194,000 in its first year (the figure would have been larger but the station spent £50,000 on buying shares



Liverpool's Radio City, quoted on the USM has a glittering record for profits

for its staff) and will report even better figures this year. Similarly, Radio 2CR in Bournemouth has made the best of a small (410,000 population) but very lucrative area, producing a profit last year of £112,000.

There was another hopeful sign for smaller operators last week when the Peterborough-based Hereward Radio was awarded the new franchise for nearby Northampton easing fears that a proliferation of new small stations could weaken existing operators. Hereward, which makes a small profit, is the first to be awarded a second franchise.

"Leicester is not typical and we have been at great pains to point out to people that it is a one-off", says Mr Terry Smith, managing director of Radio City and chairman of the Association of Independent Radio Contractors.

He said: "This is the only station to bite the dust in 10 years and when you think of the companies that have gone under in other industries in that period – the number of local newspapers, that have failed, for example – it puts things into perspective."

What the radio business is now learning is that it is the quality of management – and that includes the board as well as the senior executives – that makes the difference between success and failure for a radio station. The stations that have performed well, by and large, have had few top management changes, yet in the business as a whole no fewer than 16 managing directors have changed jobs in a year, which must put radio management a close second in the high-risk stakes behind football clubs.

Another lesson is that property deals can be of crucial importance to the financial stability of a station. Centre was dragged down by a huge burden of debt, a big factor in which was its expensive premises, and other stations have incurred similar problems, so far without quite such consequences.

Essex Radio, by contrast, bought a run-down building in Southend for £100,000 and did it up: the building is now worth almost ten times as much and the station earns £17,000 a year for renting out a part.

Ultimately, however, success depends not on keeping costs in check – though that is important – but in generating advertising revenue. Stations tht have done particularly badly have not only had to bear high costs but have also tended to earn less revenue than they should in a market which is growing faster than inflation.

One reason for poor revenue performance can be low audiences – which is a factor both of programming and promotion – but an equally significant reason tends to be the skill of the salesman, particularly at a local level.

The increasing importance of local revenue was noted in the last annual report of the Independent Broadcasting

Hereward is the first small station to receive a second franchise

Authority which stated that in 1981/82 the ratio of local to national revenue was 49:51, compared with 41:59 in 1979/80. This is a considerable shift within a two-year period and though it can be accounted for partly by the smaller stations, which would normally tend to be more reliant on local advertisers, it is nevertheless a factor that no station can ignore.

The stations that have recorded the highest profit per head of population, Radio 2CR and Essex, have been particularly successful at generating local revenue.

The most recent boom, however, by most accounts, appears to have come largely from national advertisers, and it may well be that 1981-82 will turn out to have been something of a statistical quirk.

Kimberley-Clark, for example, which makes Kleenex tissues, recently tested radio in Scotland and saw sales increase by 14 per cent, compared with 5 per cent in the rest of Britain, where television was used. It is now planning to use radio nationally next year instead of television, if a further test is successful.

"Many advertisers are discovering that their annual budget can buy them only six weeks' advertising on television these days", says Mr Mike Vanderkar, managing director of one of the two national radio sales companies, Broadcast Marketing Services. "Companies such as Procter & Gamble, Heinz, TDK and Volvo are taking radio very seriously indeed because they can see that it works."

The national sales companies, which sell to national advertisers on behalf of regional groups of stations, are now receiving back-up from the stations' own Radio Marketing Bureau, set up to generate new business. Radio still takes only 2.2 per cent of total advertising revenue though, as Mr Vanderkar points out, as long as the total advertising market is expanding it will be very hard for radio to increase that share: it can still do well financially on that 2 to 3 per cent share.

Mr Smith would like to see the budget of the Radio Marketing Bureau increased from its present £200,000 but is having trouble persuading his fellow managing directors to invest the extra sums. However, on two other financial issues there is total agreement

In addition to paying about £5m primary rental to the IBA, and both a secondary rental and a Government levy on profits (together totalling about £1.5m last year), the radio stations have to pay more than £7m a year in copyright fees to Photographic Performance Limited (PPL) for their use of recorded music.

After a legal battle lasting several years, the AIRC is taking the issue to the High Court and asking that the payments should be reduced, on the grounds that the way they were calculated is wrong in law.

At the same time the companies are hoping that, with the IBA, they will soon be in talks with the Treasury, aimed at raising the threshold at which the Government levy is imposed on radio station profits.

M J Gleeson set to sustain 42% rise

By Andrew Cornelius

M J Gleeson Group, the civil engineering and property group, is negotiating two multi-million pound deals in Oman and Thailand in an attempt to sustain its remarkable increase in profits for the year ending June 30. The group's pretax profits rose by 42 per cent to £3.1m during the year after a £1.3m bonus from interest payments on the group's £9m bank deposits.

Group turnover rose from £55m to £73m during the year and the board recommended payment of an increased final dividend of 3.2p per share compared with 2.7p last year.

Much of the increased turnover is as a result of a £35m dam construction contract in Nigeria, although the profits from this will not accrue until 1984 and 1985.

The crucial Nigerian contract will be completed in October next year. Stage payments have been made according to the original agreements and Gleeson is adamant that any possible problems are guaranteed by ECGD cover.

Gleeson will also expand its £9.5m UK commercial property portfolio and its £65m civil engineering orderbook.

Its deal in Oman will involve establishing a management company to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the new five-year plan. Another construction deal is being negotiated with the Thai government.

Gleeson was also relieved to hear that Mr Ronald Shuck's Espley-Tyas property group, had sold 4.9 per cent of its 7.3 per cent stake in Gleeson.

Elliott 'on target for return to profits'

By Philip Robinson

B. Elliott, one of Britain's largest machine-tool makers, is on target to return to profits next year. But Mr Mark Rusell, the chairman, said yesterday that the return to profitability was taking longer than first thought.

He was reporting the half-year results to the end of September which showed pretax losses of £1.94m against £2.5m for the same time a year earlier. Turnover dropped from £41.5m to £34.3m. This year the group is paying a nominal dividend of 0.1p a share, required to be paid in any calender month to maintain trustee status.

Mr Russell said: "The action being taken to return the group to profitability is taking longer to be effective than the company would wish."

B. Elliott
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pretax loss £1.94m (loss £2.5m)
Stated loss 10.64p (loss 14.6p)
Turnover £34.3m (£41.5m)
Net interim dividend 0.1p (nil)
Share price 37p down 2p

He added: "We are on course to return to profits next year but I can't now say when. We have been hit by destocking and I think that might bottom out next spring."

The group has now got its tool merchanting side into profit, although the contribution is small.

Orders for capital goods have been picking up. However these are coming from America rather than Britain.

In the stock market, Elliott shares, which have traded between 22p and 45p this year, eased 2p to 37p.

LCP half-year figures up 70% in expansion drive

By Jeremy Warner

A sharp reduction in bank borrowing costs has helped LCP Holdings, the Birmingham-based retailing, property and vehicle distribution combine, achieve a 70 per cent increase in half-year profits.

On sales up from £138.4m to £149.1m, pretax rose from £2m to £3.4m in the six months to the end of September.

The company said that it is now satisfied it will have a period of sustained growth. The redeployment of assets will continue and further reductions in group borrowings remain a prime objective.

Retailing in the US provides the group's greatest source of profits. Trading profits in the US, where the group owns the car care retail company, Whitlock Corporation, rose from £2.5m to £2.7m.

LCP Holdings
Half-year to 30 9 83
Pretax profit £3 4m (£2m)
Stated earnings 2 6p (1 5p)
Turnover £149 1m (£138 4m)
Net interim dividend 1 8p (same)
Share price 78p down 1p Yield 6%

Every store that has been opened this year is performing up to expectations, the company says, and further expansion in new city locations is planned. Whitlock's half-year profits were struck after absorbing the financial and promotional costs of the store opening programme.

Property interests continued to show solid profits growth

Philips Electronic names chief

APPOINTMENTS

Philips Electronic and Associated Industries: Mr Anton Poot will become chairman and managing director on January 1. He succeeds Mr J van der Meer who is retiring.

The Co-operative Bank: Mr Christopher Ruck has become deputy chief general manager

British Gas: Mr John Dilks has been made chief financial accountant.

Shiprepairers and Shipbuilders Independent Association: Mr W. J. Baxter, shiprepair manager, Harland and Wolff, has been elected president of the association for the coming year. Mr Norman Acaster, managing director, Cochrane Shipbuilders, becomes vice-president.

P&O: Mr A. K. Black has been named as the main board director responsible for the company's deep sea cargo division. Mr Karl Timmermann becomes president of Associated Bulk Carriers and Mr John Bradley becomes director of P&O Bulk Shipping responsible for gas trades.

Export Group for the Constructional Industries: Mr T T Candlish, a managing director of George Wimpey, has become chairman.

Wm. Teacher & Sons: Mr David Baswell becomes director of sales, Britain/Ireland, Mr Michael Cowman is appointed director of production at the blending and bottling plant at Craigpark, Glasgow, and Mr Huw Evans becomes director of marketing Britain/EEC.

Authorized Unit Trusts

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARKET REPORT ● by Derek Pain

Trusthouse slips by 6p

ACCOUNT DAYS: Beg'n, Monday. Dealings end, Nov 25. Contango Day, Nov 28. Settlement Day, Dec 5

Shares of Trusthouse Forte, the catering and hotel group created by Lord Forte, dipped 6p to 166p yesterday after a sharp profits downgrading by Williams de Broe Hill Chaplin, the stockbrokers.

Mr Ron Littleboy, an analyst, feels profit expectations have been lifted to unrealistic levels by the exciting profits upsurge by London hotel groups, such as the Savoy.

He regards Trushouse as "the quality stock in the sector," but believes that with only 20 per cent of group hotel profits coming from London, it will need a sharp improvement in provincial and US hotel trading before Trusthouse really starts to generate the exciting profits growth some in the markets expect.

The group's profits for the year could be about £78m, including property profits with about £65m (£53.1m) at the pretax level, Mr Littleboy says. He considers there is little to go for in the short term.

The Savoy Hotel, Trusthouse's arch-rival with its strong London emphasis, reported interim profits of £1.591m (£300,000) and the city expects about £4m for the full year.

Trusthouse has more than 60 per cent of the Savoy's capital but because of the company's two tier voting structure only a little over 40 per cent of the votes.

Shares of Epicure Holdings at a peak of 37 per cent are signalling expansion moves. The market expects an announcement next week. The former restaurant company which has become largely a construction and property group under Mr Reginald Brealey, chairman, has built up strategic stakes in Prince of Wales Hotels (14.98 per cent): Whatlings (17.5 per cent) and the London Pavilion (6 per cent).

In a dull, largely wait-and-see day ahead of the Chancellor's state shares drifted aimlessly. Gilts fell by about £1.

Among leaders ICI, on more intensive trans-Atlantic support, was the outstanding share: It jumped to a new 606p peak at one time before settling at 602p – up 8p on the day. More than 4 million ICI shares were traded in New York overnight.

GEC, however, continued to reflect wories about a less-than-enthustiastic stockbrokers circular, falling 6p to 196p.

Bowater, firm late on Wednesday, registered an 8p gain to 220p at one time. Mr Henry Poole Laing and Cruickshank, the stockbrokers, is due to dispatch a circular next week advocating the charms of the company after its decision to sell its heavily loss-making Corner Brook paper mill in Newfoundland.

Elsewhere, Sun Oil Royalties, those odd oil warrants, gained 35p to 290p and the Asil Nadir group – Polly Peck – remained under the whip after the political turmoil created by the Turkish Cypriot unilateral declaration of independence.

Despite a 20 per cent profits jump Plessey fell 6p to 214p. Some chartists say the price movement is an indication of the direction the market is likely to take. One expects an FT index fall of up to 30 points.

Transformation of the Arab-backed Atlanta, Baltimore and Chicago Regional from a staid investment trust to a rounded financial group is gathering pace under the direction of Mr Tony Cole, chief executive. He is expanding the company's capital base with a £3.1m bid for the Construction Holdings investment trust and has acquired Forexfund, an off shore managed currency fund. Other deals are expected. The shares at 132p would no doubt benefit from a name change to reflect the new approach.

Molins, makers of cigarette machinery, celebrated its second Soviet order with a 3p advance to 110p. The company has just clinched a £7m contract, six months after winning a £5m order.

United Guarantee, the lubricants group where Mr Harold King, chairman, is the main shareholder with 22 per cent, rose a further 4p to 40p as takeover specualtion intensified. The market is talking about a bid from British Petroleum.

London and Liverpool Trust retreated a further 4p to a mere 42p after disappointment with the figures and LCP slipped 6p to 85p on the failure of any developments to materialize on the suggested US demerger.

Both RIT and Northern and Aspinall denied that they were the mystery buyers of a 14.9 per cent stake in Anglo Scottish Investment Trust.

The stockbrokers Kitcat and Aitken, were in the market on Wednesday buying 14.9 per cent up to 136p a share, a 10 per cent discount on net assets.

The price held steady yesterday. Aspinall fell 8p to 165p on the strength of the rumours. Anglo Scottish are at present embroiled in a public row over the appointment of new fund managers

RECENT ISSUES

BRITISH FUNDS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

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COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

PLANTATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Money Market Rates

Other Markets

Dollar Spot Rates

Euro-$ Deposits

Gold

Inquiry into the complex world of vested interest in sport

The power game that distorts and destroys

By David Miller, Chief Sports Correspondent

The systematic manipulation of key officers in the governing bodies of international sports for commercial benefit is one of the more conspicuous revelations of the Enquiry into Sports Sponsorship, commissioned by the Central Council of Physical Recreation under the chairmanship of Denis Howell, the former Labour Sports Minister.

The report has undertones of the CIA at work, such is the complexity of vested interests. Yet here at last is the inquiry, though without any statutory power, reasserting altruistic British opinion which once dominated world sports but has now been all but surrendered to South Americans and Latins. The British were quietly smoking their pipes while true sport was burning.

Among over 70 conclusions and recommendations on the present state of sponsored sport, the inquiry calls for investigation by the General Association of International Sports Federation (GAISF) and the International Assembly of National Organizations of Sport into the financial involvement of Adidas with FIFA and the International Olympic Committee; for the British Government to refer to the Office of Fair Trading the relationship between Mark McCormack's International Management Group (IMG) and sports events to establish whether monopoly exists; an urgent reexamination of Olympic eligibility rules by the IOC: the establishment of a sponsors' register to record the precise involvement of such agencies as West Nally, exclusive consultants to the International Amateur Athletic Federation, and the Swiss companies Rofa and ISL, who have exclusive contracts with FIFA, UEFA and the IOC.

While on the one hand sport – including governing bodies, competitions and individuals – is increasingly dependent on sponsorship, the expediency and manipulation by sponsors, including television, and especially those agencies such as IMG, who control a competition and the participants simultaneously, is open to the most fundamental ethical questions.

There is no doubt that television has far too powerful an influence on soccer, manipulates World Cup schedules, and the commercial dealings which have taken the 1986 finals to Mexico are a well tabulated scandal.

In a candid inteview given by Horst Dassler, president of Adidas, he told the 11-person committee, which includes the former internationals and current administrators, Colin Moynihan (rowing), John Young (rugby) and Harold Hassall (soccer), that Adidas filed information on the election of officers in international sports organizations from official publications of all national Olympic committees and international federations of Olympic and non-Olympic sports. "We are ready to make this information available to those who ask for it".

If the United Kingdom governing bodies are ill-prepared to deal with the dramatic effects of the explosion of sports sponsorship at home, the inquiry states, there is a problem of even greater severity at international level. Many international federations have neither ground rules nor procedures to deal with the exploitation of sport by commercial organizations.

The inquiry particularly asks whether the Adidas file is used to influence the election of international officers, and why Adidas should need to be present at the World Cup draw on December 7; why the FIFA president, Joao Havelange, should


McCormack: leading agent

need their help for promotions in Africa. Patrick Nally, of West Nally, who negotiate deals for GAISF, admitting that outside interests distort sport itself, stated: "Sport like anything else is subject to politics. It would surprise a good many sports enthusiasts, who just want to enjoy their favourite game, to know how political sport has become. It is a great pity."

Philippe Chatrier, president of the International Tennis Federation, talking of their relationship with IMG, reports that McCormack had said to him: "You run your sport and I will do my business deals." Chatrier stated that employing IMG to find the money allowed them simultaneously and gradually to take control. The late Sir Denis Follows in his Philip Noel-Baker Memorial Lecture last March stated:

"Nearly every top-level performer has his agent. If he is an individual performer, his agent contracts his performances. As a result, in certain sports, the governing bodies have ceased to govern. . . . We have now reached the stage where sport at the top level has become almost completely show business – because of the individual, the desire to present the game as a spectacle, more money, less sportsmanship, more emphasis on winning."

IMG represents, among others, Bjorn Borg, Arnold Palmer, Vitas Gerulaitis, Tony Jacklin, Virginia Wade and Sebastian Coe, in addition to media personalities such as Angela Rippon.

The enquiry has received evidence that Trans World International, an IMG subsidiary, is possibly breaking, as exclusive representative, IOC regulations in the negotiation for the 1988 Calgary Winter Olympics; and is being challenged in this by the European Broadcasting Union. The enquiry states: "It seems most undesirable that an organisation should be able to represent a governing body, sponsors, a significant number of top players, negotiate television, cable and satellite contracts and sell merchandising rights. The situation is pregnant with conflict of interests and cannot carry public confidence."

With reason, the enquiry expresses grave concern for the direction being taken by the Olympics, and it quotes two fundamentally opposing opinions expressed to them: Sir Denis Follows, "it is the ethical content of the Olympics which makes them a thing apart. Without that and the absence of overt commercialism, the Games could become just another fixture in the sporting calendar". Steve Ovett, "the Olympics in Los Angeles will be an extravaganza for the world of commerce".

In considering the IOC's confused, semi-professional eligibility (Rule 26), the addition instead of reduction of the number of sports, and new commercial activities, the inquiry believes de Coubertin's maxim is terminally threatened; and that the imminent inclusion of tennis, together with soccer and ice hockey contesting in 1984 without any status qualifications, makes the Olympics effectively "open" to both amateurs and professionals. But the inquiry asks:

1. What are the prospects for the underdeveloped countries who are more than half the IOC membership?

2. Will professional boxers, footballers, and others be able to compete provided they are not actually paid during the Olympics. How do tennis players, Andrea Jaeger and Mats Wilander freely stand beside thousands of competitors simply there 'to take part'?

3. Should there be such variations in standard as will inevitably arise between the paid and unpaid?

4. Will IFL's marketing for the IOC impinge upon the British Olympic Association's own fund-raising?

Mr Howell has unleashed a document which strikes at the heart of everyone in sport: those who gain more than once was ever dreamed of and those who still want to be there for the fun.

Benefactors are out of touch

Mick Bennett, a 1972 British Olympic cyclist, bought his own jersey, paid for his own bicycle and lost his job, all to help his country win a Commonwealth gold, world championship silver and two Olympic bronze medals. When he turned professional, he wrote 320 personal letters to potential sponsors, and did not get an answer.

This highlights two factors of the sports scene for all but the most accomplished of performers: whether amateur or professional, money can be desperately short, and there is also too little available contact between existing sponsorship bodies and agencies, and that market of competitors they seek to help.

The value as opposed to the dangers, of sponsorship to competitors and to individuals is detailed extensively in the inquiry, together with the improved use which can be made by governing bodies and regional councils, given a better understanding of sponsorship, competition and media needs.

Although it is evident that more and more of those at the top are sliding into being full-time performers, even though not professionals, the shortage of money is pinpointed be several international competitors.

Lucinda Green (three-day event): "Sport today is all-consuming if you want to reach the top, but there is no means of earning a living in the normal way. After 10 or 15 years, you can go out of sport without money or a job. Chris Baillieu (rowing): "I estimate it cost £10,000 a year to prepare me for the 1980 Olympics".

Steve Ovett (athletics): "In an ideal world, individuals should obtain their own sponsorship, but this is not practical for, say, a shy, young girl. We need an overall scheme to help people find sponsorship".

Between 1978 and 1983, the Sports Aid Foundation has given assistance to 1500 competitors in 46 sports, but as the inquiry underlines, the SAF is showing disappointingly declining revenue, which could be reversed by more positive marketing of its philanthropic aims.

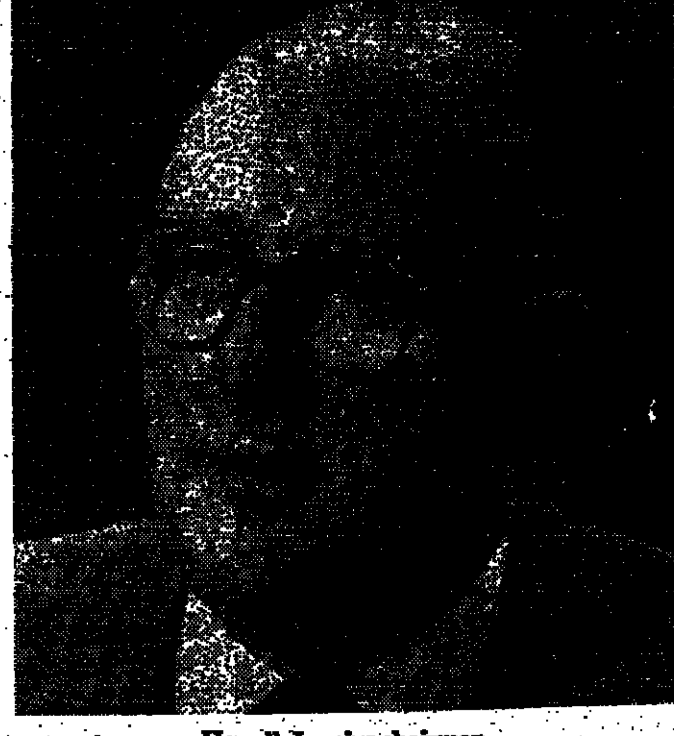
In its review of 1982, Sportscan showed that the previous year, there were 714 sponsors active in British sport, and that 116 new ones had emerged in the first six months of 1982. That would not seem to be a shortage, but too few industrial, commercail organizations properly recognize that sponsorship give them a better return for their outlay than television advertising.

Two of the most prominent examples are found in cricket and snooker.

Cornhill Insurance have demonstrated the potential. Within five years of their Test match sponsorship, the public's spontaneous awareness of their fanction had risen from two per cent to 17 per cent.

The danger of over-exposure has been realised by snooker. The World Professional Billiards and Snooker Association rejected a £80,000 offer, because they thought there was a possibility of television overkill.

As many companies such as Bell's have discovered, there is a considerable market in sponsorship to be exploited in the regions and provinces away from the more obvious national events. The potential for sponsorship is as yet nowhere near fully exploited, and thousands of lesser competitors and competitions only waiting to be approached.


Howell: Inquiry chairman

The main proposals

● The Sports Council should establish and supervise the principles and practice of sponsorship for the application of proper ethical standards
● Commerce and industry entering sponsorship should provide for the future of British sport by specifically supportig school and youth activities.
● Governing bodies and other negotiating sponsorship linked to television should assess the value to the other interested parties of the events they are promoting.
● The Sports Aid Foundation's response from industry, commerce and the public in its first seven years has been disappointing, and it should improve significantly its marketing and public relations approach.
● Governing bodies should guard against an over-reliance on sponsorship income and should maintain a wide portfolio. They should maintain a sympathetic and realistic attitude towards the financial interests of their leading competitors yet also take account of the interests of sport as a whole.
● The Government should introduce legislation to implement the House of Lords view that sport for education purposes is a charitable activity and Parliament should assist in the passage of such an act.
● It is contrary to the interests of British sport, as well as to British influence internationally, that federations who elect to maintain their headquarters in the United Kingdom should be at a tax disadvantage compared with those based elsewhere. The Government should remove these disadvantages.
● The Independent Broadcasting Authority should review its sports policies and those of its franchise companies ad state its intentions to provide a realistic alternative service to that of the BBC. If IBA policy remains unchanged, such a non-competitive situation should be drawn to Government attention.
● The IBA should ensure that the programme companies create a central authority for sport, similar to that of ITN for news, in order to provide a cohesive alternative television service.
● The Government should establish a minimum British content in all cable, pay-per-view and satellite programmes which would include British events or British participation in international sport, so that no multinational agency can offer cheap programmes which undermine British sport.
● The CCPR should establish a Register of Sports Agencies to safeguard sport and sponsors, each agency entry including the names of the principals, their interests and details of services.
● GAISF and IANOS must assess the financial involvement of Adidas with FIFA and the IOC.
● GAISF should ensure that details of its deal with West-Nally are in the Register already mentioned, and details of all agency-federation links.
● The Government should refer to the Office of Fair Ftrading for examination the relation between IMG and UK sport to establish whether monopoly exists.
● The IOC should involve all NOCs and international federations in a fundamental dialogue about the future of the Olympics regarding eligibility and commercialism.

Ascot

Tote: Double 2.10, 3.10. Treble 1.35, 2.40, 3.40.
[*Television (BBC1) 2.10, 2.40, 3.10 and 3.40 races*]

1.0 BINGLEY HURDLE (4-y-o novices: £2,316: 2m) (4 runners)
101 f020-1 DESERT ORCHID (R Burridge) D Elsworth 11-6 ... C Brown
102 0-01 DON GIOVANNI (Lord Howard de Walden) F Winter 11-6 ... J Francome
106 31 BOLT THE GATE (D Williams) D Williams 11-1 ... J Frost
108 GILLIE'S PRINCE (Mrs E Mear) S Mear 11-1 ... W Morris 4
Evens Desert Orchid, 11-8 Don Giovanni, 8 Bolt The Gate, 14 Gillies Prince.

1.35 PUNCH BOWL CHASE (handicap: amateurs: £3,090: 3m) (3)
205 401114 GIN N'LIME (D) (D Coombs) V Vernon Miller 9-11-7 ... A J Wilson
208 p3fp-p0 400 NOCTE (D) (Dr R Brimbelcombe) N Henderson 8-10-8 ... J Whyte
210 fbf00-0 KNIGH HIGHWAY (F Fitch-Heyes) R Howe 8-10-0 ... Miss P Fitch-Heyes
1-2 Gin N'Lime, 5-2 400 Nocte, 8 Knight Highway.

2.10 V.A.T. WATKINS HURDLE (Grade 2: £10,524: 2m 4f) (7)
302 2303-11 AMARACH (Mrs E Duggan) R Fisher 5-11-4 ... J Duggan
304 32121-1 DAWN RUN (D) (Mrs C Hill) P Mullins (Ire) 5-10-13 ... J O'Neill
305 220-333 GOLDEN FRIEND (Mrs W Johnson) A Scott 5-10-13 ... G Newman
307 11 NAVAJO BRAVE (R Jones) R Hoad 8-10-13 ... H Davies
312 0p0/ HASTY STAR (R Kirk) R Kirk 7-10-8 ... Mr T Moore
313 4/1022- MAYOTTE (C,D) (B Davies) R Holder 8-10-8 ... P Richards
314 14p-32d PERMABOS (D) (M Walker) K Stone 4-10-8 ... A Brown
4-6 Dawn Run, 5 Golden Friend, 6 Amarach, 10 Mayotte, 16 Permabos, 33 Navajo Brave, 50 Hasty Star.

FORM: Amarach (10-9) bt Robin Wonder (gave 3lb) and Golden Friend (levels) 1l, nk (2m h'cap, Sandown, Nov 5, firm, 8 ran. Dawn Run (11-10) bt State Councellor (rec 6lb) 10l (2m stks, Down Royal, Nov 5, good, 8 ran. Navajo Brave (11-3) bt Lucky Rascal (rec 10lb) 3l (2m 2f nov, Fontwell, Oct 17, yelding, 20 ran). Mayotte (11-12) 2nd to A Kinsman (levels), btn ¾l (3m 1f, Cheltenham, Mar 15, good to soft, 21 ran). Permabos (10-7) bt Connaught River (gave 9lb) sh hd (2m 4f 120yds stks, Newbury, Nov 2, firm, 4 ran). Permabos subsequently disq.
SELECTION: Dawn Run.

2.40 HURST PARK CHASE (Grade 2: novices: £7,840: 2m) (3)
404 00000/3 GREY MATE (Wells Paper Co) P D Haynes 9-11-4 ... P Scudamore
405 2000f-0 SPENCERS LANE (R Wright) J Fox 7-11-4 ... S Jobar
409 044-123 MONZA (J Fenwick) P Cundell 5-10-10 ... R Rowe
10-11 Monza, 7-4 Grey Mate, 3 Spencer's Lane.

3.10 CHARLES DAVIS CHASE (handicap: £6,368: 2m) (6)
501 243111 SEA MERCHANT (D) (T McDonagh) W A Stephenson 6-12-0 (4 ex) ... J O'Neill
505 4u0-213 RESTLESS SHOT (D) (R Richmond-Watson) J Webber 8-11-2 ... G McCourt
510 0003/02 PRETTY HOPEFUL (C,D) (Mrs M Ash) J Gifford 8-10-7 ... R Rowe
514 43f1-u2 IDEN GREEN (D) (P Hannaford) D M Grissell 6-10-0 ... M Perrett
516 2f/p-2p MR MARLSBRIDGE (D) (J Rose) D Gandolfo 10-10-0 ... R Earnshaw
517 112012 LEADING ARTIST (J Belfrage) N Gaselee 8-10-0 ... V McKevitt 4
15-8 Pretty Hopeful, 5-2 Sea Merchant, 9-2 Restless Shot, 6 Leading Artist, 10 Mr Marlsbridge, 16 Iden Green.

FORM: Sea Merchant (11-12) bt Marshal Night (rec 13lb) 5l (2m h'cap, Cheltenham, Nov 11, firm, 2 ran). Restless Shot (11-3) 3rd to Grey Dolphin (rec 10lb) btn 17l (2m h'cap, Chepstow, Nov 5, good, 6 ran). Pretty Hopeful (10-1) 2nd to The Mighty Mac (gave 28lb), btn 1½l (2m 4d 100yds h'cap, Wetherby, Oct 29, good to firm, 5 ran). Iden Green (11-8) 2nd to Silver Buck (gave 4lb), btn 3l (2m 4f stks, Folkestone, Nov 14, firm, 4 ran). Leading Artist (11-7) 2nd to Noddy's Ryde (gave 3lb), btn 10l (2m nov, Cheltenham, Nov 12, firm, 3 ran).
SELECTION: Sea Merchant.

3.40 LION GATE HURDLE (handicap. £2,958: 3m) (4)
605 424p-23 AREUS (Mrs B Samuel) F Winter 5-11-7 ... J Francome
609 00100-0 BLEATHWOOD (R Jennawayl) K B White 7-10-11 ... John Williams
610 400-201 ALMIGHTY ZEUS (D Hodges) D Elsworth 6-10-9 ... R Arnott 7
611 003-300 RAISE THE OFFER (A P D Insulations) P M Taylor 4-10-5 ... R Chapman 7
4-7 Areus, 9-4 Almighty Zeus, 6 Raise The Offer, 12 Bleathwood.

Ascot selections

1.0 Don Giovanni. 1.35 Gin N'Lime. 2.10 Dawn Run. 2.40 Monza. 3.10 Pretty Hopeful. 3.40 Areus.

Ayr selections

By Michael Phillips

1.0 Camborne Hill. 1.30 Tartan Trader. 2.0 Full Measure. 2.30 Tumble Jim. 3.0 Run 'N Fly. 3.30 Vino Festa.

Market Rasen selections

By Michael Phillips

12.45 Sweet Diana. 1.15 Artimarval. 1.45 Run A Mile. 2.15 Hilly Way. 2.45 Ensigns Kit. 3.15 Loriot.

Kempton Park results

Going: hurdles, good, chase, firm

12.15 VAUXHALL HURDLE (Div I novices: £690 2m 4f)
INCHGOWER b g by Ribero – Luline Bell (Mrs D Downes) 6-11-0 ... M Harrington (16-1) 1
Sutton Prince ... R Linley (9-2) 2
Ever Great ... P Scudamore (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win £7.10. Places. £2.50, £1.30, £1.20. DF: £44.20. CSF: £37.03. W Wightman at Upham. 10l, 2l. Welcome Handshake (33-1) 4th. Isanemos 7-4 fav. 11 ran.

12.45 RICHMOND CHASE (novices: £1,702: 2m)
TUDOR ROAD br g by New Member – Flying Jinks (A Stoddart) 8-11-13 ... R Rowe (8-11 fav) 1
Roadster ... H Davies (15-8) 2
Can Caro ... W Worthington (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.50. DF: £1.60. CSF: £2.23. L Kennard, Taunton. 3l, 2½l. Le Champ Talot (9-1) 4th. 4 ran.

1.15 VAUXHALL HURDLE (Div 2: novices: 2m 4f)
BARK b g by Quiet Fling – Crepe Myrtle (G Yerrow) 4-10-10 ... R G Hughes (5-4 fav) 1
See My Style ... R Goldstein (7-2) 2
Hope End ... S Morshead (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.60. Places: £1.40, £1.50, £2.10. DF: £5.10. CSF. £10.25. P Mitchell at Epsom. 4l, 2½l. Deep In Debt (16-1) 4th. 8 ran.

1.45 TEDDINGTON CHASE (Handicap: £2,691: 3m)
BROADHEATH b g by Master Owen – Lady Conkers (M Marsh) 6-10-5 ... P Scudamore (5-6 fav) 1
Approaching ... P Nicholls (11-10) 2
TOTE. Win £1.30. D Nicholson at Stow-on-the-Wold. 2 ran. NR: Doddington Park.

2.15 HOUNSLOW HURDLE (Handicap: £1,539: 2m)
MILITARY BAND b h by Sassafras – Melody Hour (H Joel) 5-10-12 ... R Rowe (13-8 fav) 1
Gainsay ... P Scudamore (5-1) 2
Neat ... J Francome (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.50. Places: £1.40, £2.10, £1.70. DF: £5.40. CSF: £9.95. Tricast: £46.30. J Gifford at Findon. 3l, 12l. Show Business (16-1) 4th. 10 ran. NR: Norfolk Pageant, Colonel Monck.

2.45 STAINES CHASE (Handicap: Conditional Jockeys: £1,981: 2m 4f)
AMBREMONT b g by Bon Mot III – Aurambre (Mrs J Thomsett) 10-10-8 ... R Arnott (4-6 fav) 1
Tower Moss ... B Powell (11-8) 2
TOTE: Win: £1.70. D Elsworth at Fordingbridge. 1l. 2 ran. NR: Cruise Missile.

3.15 PERMIT TRAINERS ASSOCIATION NH FLAT RACE (£639: 2m)
MARSH LANE b g by Run The Gauntlet – Gone Gay (D Baxter) 4-11-5 ... Mr O Sherwood (5-1) 1
Rhodomantle ... Mr R Dunwoody (20-1) 2
Eagle Tavern ... N Coleman (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £6.10. Places: £1.60, £5.60, £1.90. DF: £99.40. CSF: £92.38. F Winter at Lambourn. 1l, 2l. Mithras (10-1) 4th. Samalaja 5-2 fav. 24 ran.

TOTE DOUBLE: £12.70. TREBLE: £3.40. PLACEPOT: £5.45. JACKPOT: £94.70.

● The Malton trainer Keith Stone's appeal against the relegation of Permabos from first to second place in the Tom Masson Trophy Hurdle at Newbury on November 2 will be heard by the Jockey Club's disciplinary committee at Portman Square next Tuesday.

RACING


Ambremont (right) leads solitary rival, Tower Moss, over the last fence on his way to a length victory in Kempton's Staines Steeplechase.

Dawn Run can sound early warning to the Champion

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

The presence of the crack Irish hurdler Dawn Run at Ascot today has ensured that their new race, the valuable VAT Watkins Hurdle, gets off to the best possible start.

Now that Daring Run has switched to steeplechasing, Ekbalco put down, and Broadsword retired to stud, it will be up to the likes of Dawn Run and For Auction to mount a serious challenge to Gaye Brief if next year's Champion Hurdle is not to be a formality.

Dawn Run showed her worth at Liverpool last Spring when she ran Gaye Brief to a length in the Templegate Hurdle. That performance was all the more meritorious as she had carried 11st 10lb to a 10-length victory over the same course *and distance just 24 hours earlier.*

In that event, Dawn Run gave Amarach 11lb and beat him by 15 lengths. In the circumstances, it is not surprising to see that Dawn Run is handicapped to give 35lb to Golden Friend, her fellow challenger from Ireland today, in their own country. At Sandown recently there was little more than a length between Amarach and Golden Friend when they finished first and third in the Holsten Diat Pils Hurdle. Now Dawn Run will actually be receiving weight from Amarach.

A 10-length win at Down Royal already this month points to Dawn Run being in perfect trim for today's race. The main danger at these weights could be Mayotte, hale and hearty following a successful spell of Flat racing this autumn. But having won over three and a quarter miles, on heavy ground, Mayotte could easily find two and a half on firm ground a trifle sharp.

Permabos was involved in that controversial race in the fog at Newbury earlier this month when he was disqualified after winning for allegedly interfering with the runner-up after the second-last hurdle.

The main race apart, this must be one of the most disappointing jumping programmes that Ascot has ever staged and once again the firm ground is to blame. John Francome has a good chance of winning the first and last races on Don Giovanni (1.0) and Areus (3.40).

If Dawn Run wins, John O'Neill *will be hoping to complete* a lucrative double by winning the Charles Davis Handicap Steeplechase on Sea Merchant who gave him his 50th success of the season at Cheltenham only a week ago. But in this instance, I prefere Pretty Hopeful who ran The Mighty Mac to a length and a half at Wetherby last month.

Bearing in mind that The Mighty Mac has won his two previous races very easily indeed, that was a stout performance on Pretty Hopeful's part, albeit at a difference of two stone. Today he will be getting 21lb from Sea Merchant; a concession that could easily prove too much.

Richard Rowe, Pretty Hopeful's jockey, should be brimful with confidence following those good wins on Tudor Road and Military Band at Kempton Aprk yesterday.

The latter was especially impressive, winning the Hounslow Handicap Hurdle more or less as he pleased.

This result was something of a consolation for his trainer Josh Gifford, who has earlier seen Approaching run a thoroughly listless race behind Broadheath in the Teddington Handicap Steeplechase.

Gifford said he was worried because he has had two horses break blood vessels recently and that he could only hope that Approaching had not done likewise or that he was already sickening for something else at precisely the same time as last year when he also fell victim to the cough.

The future of Inchgower, who *won the first division of the* Vauxhall Novices Hurdle quite impressively, lies in steeplechasing over three miles and more in the opinion of his trainer, Bill Wightman. He should know because he was the mastermind behind that great jumper Halloween's two triumphs in the King George VI Steeplechase at Kempton in the early 1950s.

Finally, the stewards at Kempton re-opened their inquiry yesterday into the circumstances under which a member of their ground staff was knocked over and injured by a horse there the day before. They were of the opinion that there had been inadequate briefing and control of a new member of the temporary ground staff and they drew the attention of the clerk of the course to his responsibilities in this matter.

Irish riders take the honours

Irish jockeys won four races at Towcester yesterday, Niall Madden bringing off a double on Peter Anthony and Sailor's Return, and Gerry Newman and Stanley Moore, riding regularly in this country for the first time this season, scoring on Brahms and Liszt and Hill-Street-Blues, respectively.

Madden, now attached to David Nicholson's stable, rode the odds-on favourite Sailor's Return to victory in the Benskins Bitter Handicap Chase to bring his score for this season to four. Sailor's Return went to the front after jumping the second last fence and was all out to win by two and a half lengths from Mr Oryx.

Madden, aged 24, put up a pound overweight on Peter Anthony, but this made no difference in the Britvic 55 Handicap Hurdle, as the heavily-backed 7-4 favourite led all the way

Gerry Newman was gaining his first success since coming over to join Hugh O'Neill's Dorking stable three weeks ago on Brahms and Liszt who made all the running in the John Bull Bitter Novices' Chase.

Stanley Moore, who brought Hill-Street-Blues home a distance ahead of the only other finisher, Pierhead, in the Haig Whisky Novices' Hurdle Qualifier, was registering his second success since joining Jim Fox's Amesbury stable three months ago.

● At Taunton the local trainer Les Kennard was in top form, saddling Lucky George and King's Bishop to score and also sending Tudor Road to win at Kempton Park. Lucky George and King's Bishop, both ridden by Colin Brown, carried the colours of Sheikh Ali-Abu Khamsin.

Ayr programme

1.0 FIVEWAYS CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (Handicap: £893: (9 runners)
6 4214 CAMBORNE HILL (D) C H Bell 7-11-7 ... M Berry
7 -p040 WESTWOOD DEAL (D) M Naughton 8-11-7 ... G Byrne
10 10- SWIFT MESSENGER D Moorhead 4-11-1 ... A Broughan
11 4f1-0 MR McCANN R Fisher 4-11-0 ... K Jones
13 2-240 THIRD REALM M Lambert 4-11-0 ... A Fogarty
15 3-123 ANOTHER THRILL J Parkes 4-10-12 ... Lynn Whitten
17 11-22 MARJORAM (D) C Thornton 4-10-11 ... DOUBTFUL
18 -400f MARK EDELSON (D) J Jefferson 6-10-10 ... M Hill
22 0-000 LEX KELLY Denys Smith 7-10-2 ... A Smith
5-2 Camborne Hill, 3 Another Thrill, 9-2 Mr McCann, 7 Westwood Deal, 10 Swift Messenger, Third Realm, 12 Mark Edelson, 14 Lex Kelly.

1.30 MAUCHLINE CHASE (Novices: £1,309: 2m) (11)
3 3102 MERRY TUDOR T Barnes 10-11-8 ... M Barnes
11 p0tp- JONATHAN'S CHOICE D Robertson 9-11-3 ... Mr D Robertson
12 4p0-0 MARATHON MAN K Oliver 5-11-3 ... G Bradley
14 204-4 OCEAN CRUISE J Mason 8-11-3 ... M Pepper 4
17 320-0 RUN AND SKIP R Fisher 5-11-3 ... P Tuck
18 42-30 SAMORSUMTHING D Thomson 8-11-3 ... T Dun
19 20-02 SAMPSON Denys Smith 6-11-3 ... J Murphy
20 101-0 TARTAN TRADER G Richards 6-11-3 ... N Doughty
23 4-p2p *BELCRAIG Ld Kilmany 8-10-12 ... C Pimlott*
25 3f-f4 GREEN MENELEK J Charlton 7-10-12 ... N McCormack 4
26 022- SAFFRON'S DAUGHTER D Gandolfo 5-10-12 ... P Barton
11-4 Merry Tudor, 100-30 Samorsumthing, 5 Tartan Trader, 8 Sampson, 10 Run And Skip, 12 Ocean Cruise, 14 others.

2.0 SYMINGTON HURDLE (Handicap: £1,333: 2m 6f) (9)
3 2111- KRISTENSON R Fisher 6-11-10 ... Mr M Meagher 7
4 1410 NEWLIFE CONNECTION W A Stephenson 4-11-9 ... R Lamb
5 11-41 FULL MEASURE (CD) D Moorhead 7-11-4 ... A Broughan 7
6 3-11u CAMDEN (C) R McDonald 9-11-3 ... K Jones 4
8 023-p SQUIRES CLOSE N Crump 5-11-1 ... C Hawkins
9 40/30 BOARDMANS SPECIAL C H Bell 9-10-13 ... P Tuck
10 0142- THE LAST PRINCE (D) M H Easterby 6-10-12 ... Mr T Easterby
11 1230- PARK TOWER P Monteith 5-10-11 ... D Nolan
17 -4320 SHOEMENDER F Watson 6-10-0 ... N Doughty
2 Full Measure, 9-2 Camden, 6 Kristenson, The Last Prince, 8 Newlife Connection, 12 Shoemender, 14 others.

2.30 GATEHEAD HURDLE (Novices: £836: 2m) (11)
9 0020- RIVERS EDGE Denys Smith 5-11-0 ... J Murphy
13 00/0- TAMSON'S TIPPLE D Robertson 7-11-0 ... Mr D Robertson
14 TOP O'TH' LANE N Bycroft 6-11-0 ... P A Charlton
17 bp- CUTEK R Fisher 4-10-10 ... Mr M Meagher 7
22 2030- PEBBLE ISLAND G Richards 4-10-10 ... N Doughty
23 -400b RECURRENT (B) W Fairgrave 4-10-10 ... K Jones 4
24 RESPIGHI T Craig 4-10-10 ... M Ennis
25 0003 RUSHING FLING C H Bell 4-10-10 ... P Tuck
26 4p0 SOUTHERN DANCER J Parkes 4-10-10 ... K Milner
28 0-043 TUMBLE JIM M Naughton 4-10-10 ... G Bradley
30 000-0 REBRONA F Walton 5-10-9 ... DOUBTFUL
9-4 Tumble Jim, 7-2 Pebble Island, 5 Rushing Fling, 8 Southern Dancer, Rivers Edge, 10 Top O'Th' Lane, 20 others.

3.0 DRYBRIDGE CHASE (Novices: £1,229: 3m 110yd) (11)
1 f-30 BAWEEN Lady C Renwick 9-11-5 ... Mr T Reed 7
2 0f03 COOLADIEU T Barnes 6-11-5 ... M Barnes
5 0/p-p LEADING CON G Richards 6-11-5 ... N Doughty
6 000- LITTLE TIGER N Crump 6-11-5 ... C Hawkins
7 3 MOSSIES FRIEND D Gandolfo 7-11-5 ... P Barton
10 41p0- VENTURER J Jefferson 6-11-5 ... G Bradley
11 30-04 GONDOLINO (W A Stephenson 5-11-3 ... K Jones 4
14 p-f4f ORMISTON K Oliver 5-11-3 ... T G Dun
15 p0-pf SAM WREKIN C H Bell 5-11-3 ... P Tuck
16 2f-00 *CLOUGHAUN LADY C McKeever (Ire) 6-11-0 ... M Slevin*
17 09-03 RUN 'N FLY A Mactaggart 8-11-0 ... C Pimlott
9-4 Mossie's Friend, 11-4 Run 'N Fly, 5 Gondolino, 7 Venturer,

3.30 BLACKHOUSE HURDLE (Novices: £865: 2m 4f) (16)
5 /21f3 PAULINE'S PET (D) M Lambert 5-11-0 ... P A Charlton
8 -0312 THORBELL ARCH R Grey 4-11-0 ... S Charlton
9 CHARLES DUKE G Richards 6-10-12 ... N Doughty
10 00 COUNT BLYTHE P Monteith 5-10-12 ... D Nolan
13 0/0 HUMMELMOOR A Mactaggart 6-10-12 ... C Pimlott
15 40-00 LAURENCE PARSONS T Craig 6-10-12 ... M Ennis
16 0000- MANNA BRIDGE D Gandolfo 5-10-12 ... P Barton
17 000p/ NO REBEL F Walton 7-10-12 ... DOUBTFUL
24 0-0 COLISLACE H Mc Connell 5-10-7 ... Mr D Robertson
25 02-0 DERRY ISLAND G Lockerbie 7-10-7 ... C Hawkins
26 0 FORTINA WOOD W A Stephenson 4-10-7 ... R Lamb
27 00-0f LATE CHALLENGE T Mc Ilhagga (Ire) 5-10-7 ... Mr P Riordan 7
29 00-00 SOLDIER'S DREAM W Hargrieve 5-10-7 ... M Barnes
33 332/2- YOUNG ASH LINN R McDonald 7-10-7 ... T G Dun
34 THE HOWLET K Oliver 4-10-2 ... P Tuck
35 VINO FESTA (B) J Parkes 4-10-2 ... K Milner
9-4 Pauline's Pet, 5-2 Thorbell Arch, 9-2 Young Ash Linn,

Market Rasen

12.45 WHITE SWAN HURDLE (Selling: £629: 2m) (9 runners)
3 1003 HARTFIELD LAD (CD) J Hardy 4-11-5 ... –
8 1240 MISS DATE (CD) Mrs K Coulman 4-11-0 ... P Dever 7
10 00 DEMON KING A Smith 4-10-12 ... Mr A Sharpe 4
11 0/0 DIZZY HEIGHTS H Fleming 5-10-12 ... P Farrell 7
13 3400 HAWAIIAN HEIR W Clay 4-10-12 ... M Brennan
14 HUNTER HAWK D Chapman 4-10-12 ... –
18 223-0 SWEET DIANA J Blundell 4-10-7 ... D Dutton
20 GAYGIG D Chapman 3-10-5 ... G P Kelly
23 000 MIDWEEK SPECIAL T Kersey 3-10-0 ... –
7-4 Sweet Diana, 5-2 Hartfield Lad, 9-2 Miss Date, 6 Hawaiian Heir, 12 Hunter Hawk, 15 others.

1.45 LIMESTONE EDWARD CHASE (Handicap: £2,168: 3m) (2)
8 0p-34 ARTIMARVAL (CD) J Blundell 10-11-7 ... D Dutton
10 1304- MORNING CHEER J Norton 9-10-11 ... S O'Neill
8-13 Artimarval, 5-4 Morning Cheer.

1.45 HAVE–A–CARE LONG DISTANCE HURDLE (Novices: £891: 3m) (8)
1 400-1 ANTIGUAN MOON J Blundell 5-12-0 ... D Dutton
3 3p-f2 SUMMER PATH M Camacho 6-12-0 ... M Dwyer
7 0 RIBERION M Ryan 6-11-12 ... A Coogan
8 0010 KANISA (B) W Smith 5-11-9 ... Mr F Dalton 7
11 -2323 KEEP A PROMISE J Wilson 5-11-7 ... Mrs G Rees
16 0000- SKEETINGS B Temple 5-11-7 ... K Whyte
19 u0 BRITISH PRINCE T Kersey 4-11-0 ... –
21 04-3 RUN A MILE W A Stephenson 4-11-0 ... G W Gray
2 Run A Mile, 11-4 Summer Path, 4 Antiguan Moon, 13-2 Keep A Promise, 10 Kanisa, 14 others.

2.15 WHITE HART CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS CHASE (Handicap: £1,295: 2m) (6)
2 f223 HILLY WAY (CD) P O'Connor 13-11-9 ... T Donnelly 5
4 3-1u2 SWIFT ALBANY (D) R Robinson 9-11-8 ... Mandy Harrison 5
9 0012- ROYAL DON (CD) J Leigh 8-10-9 ... P Blackburn 5
10 4-00b PHILNORM (D) D Gandolfo 8-10-7 ... W Newton
11 0011 VALE CHALLENGE (D) P Felgate 9-10-5 (5 ex) ... P Dever
12 -2412 THE SURVEYOR R Hollinshead 7-10-5 ... D Carcary 5
6-4 Hilly Way, 100-30 Vale Challenge, 9-2 Swift Albany, 13-2 Royal Don, 10 Philnorm, 14 The Surveyor.

2.45 EASTGATE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,129: 2m) (7)
4 -03f4 ENSIGNS KIT (D) A Brisbourne 8-11-7 ... M Brisbourne
6 00-21 THE DIPLOMAT (CD) D Ringer 5-11-1 ... S McNeill
7 -0343 KELSEY LADY (CD) (B) M Lambert 5-11-0 ... D Dutton
10 4410- CAPTAIN OATES (D) A Madwar 4-10-13 ... J Williams 7
12 4 AIRMOUNT J Leigh 6-10-8 ... R Dickin
15 0pp/0 ATRAMO O Brennan 9-10-2 ... M Brennan
20 000-0 SEALEGATION (B) F Lees 9-10-0 ... Miss F Lees 7
11-8 The Diplomat, 11-4 Ensigns Kit, 4 Kelsey Lady, 13-2 Captain Oates, 12 Airmount, 25 Sealegation, Atramo.

3.15 ASTON ARMS CHASE (Novices: £1,050: 2m) (6)
6 3-fb4 CAWKER DYKE J Blundell 7-11-9 ... D Dutton
7 /p-4- CONICULATE C Lee 7-11-9 ... S Johnson
13 00-0f LORIOT D Dale 6-11-9 ... –
14 40-00 SEA SPLASH O Brennan 7-11-9 ... M Brennan
15 021p- TANDAWILL W Clay 7-11-9 ... C Mann 4
17 4-p30 SEA ANDY F Coton 6-11-4 ... P Dever 7
4-6 Cawker Dyke, 4 Sea Splash, 13-2 Loriot, 10 Tandawill, 16 Sea Andy, 25 Coniculate.

Towcester

Going: Firm

1.0 JOHN BULL BITTER CHASE (Novices: £1,316: 2m 50yds)
BRAHMS AND LISZT b g by Will Somers – Fancy Pants (J Parish) 7-11-3 ... G Newman (7-4 fav) 1
Elmbrook ... R Dickin (11-4) 2
Mulberry Walk ... M Brennan (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.30. Places: £1.10, £1.70. DF: £3.80. CSF: £6.33. P Butler at Lewes. 2½l, 8l. Gratly Green (11-1) 4th. 5 ran.

1.30 BRITVIC HURDLE (Handicap: £1,406.70: 2m)
PETER ANTHONY b g by Owen Anthony – Herges Tangle (R Hickman) 5-10-1 ... N Madden (7-4 fav) 1
Princely Lad ... R Hyett (14-1) 2
Alfie Dickins ... S Smith Eccles (7-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.40. Places: £1.50, £1.90, £1.40. DF: £21.40. CSF: £26.17. R Hickman at Droitwich. 2½l, 5l. Qualitair Prince (7-2) 4th. 9 ran.

2.00 GRANTS OF ST JAMES CHASE (Handicap: £1,270: 2m 5f 110yds)
NAVARO b g by Varano – Ingenious (Mrs J George) 8-10-10 ... K Mooney (6-1) 1
Royal Rousseel ... R Mann (7-2) 2
Old Castle Line ... V McKevitt (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £9.20. Places: £2.50, £2.40. DF: £22.10. CSF: £26.04. J George at Stroud. 10l, 3l. Very Friendly 2-1 fav. 7 ran (only 3 finished).

2.30 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE QUALIFIER (Novices: £1,076: 2m
HILL-STREET-BLUES b g by White Prince – Crendle Hill 5-10-7 ... S Moore (4-11 fav) 1
Pierhead ... M Bastard (14-1) 2
TOTE: Win: £1.40. DF: £3.90. CSF: £3.84. J Fox at Amesbury. Dist. 3 ran (only 2 finished). NR Uisneach Hill.

3.00 BENSKINS BITTER CHASE (Handicap: £1,637: 190 yds)
SAILOR'S RETURN b g Harwell – Luisiana (Mrs S Tainton) 7-11-7 ... N Madden (8-11 fav) 1
Mr Oryx ... R Crank (12-1) 2
Ebony Bill ... M Perrett (2-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.70. DF: £8.20. CSF: £8.08. D Nicholsonat Stow-on-the-Wold. 2½ l. Solihull Sport (100-30) 4th. 4 ran.

3.30 ORLANDO HURDLE (3-y-o: £827: 2m)
INVINCIBLE SHADOW b f by Abwah – Pardilly (Seafoco Ltd) 10-5 ... R Crank (3-1) 1
Grundy Glow ... J Burke (7.4 fav) 2
Chad's Delight ... S J O'Neill (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.60. Places: £1.90, £1.50, £2.90. DF: £4.70. CSF: £9.76. B McMahon at Tamworth. 10l, 2l. No Butts (5-1) 4th. 14 ran.

PLACEPOT: £6.35.

Taunton

Going: Firm

1.0 NOVEMBER CHASE (Handicap: £1,452: 2m 3f)
WATER ROCK b g by Vique – Soolaban 8-10-6 ... R Hoare (5-4 fav) 1
The Floorlayer ... J H Davies (9-4) 2
Spanish God ... M Richards (100-30) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.00. DF: £1.90. CSF: £3.99. J Thorne at Bridgwater. 8l, 25l. 4 ran (only 3 finished). NR: Dawn Fox, All Bright.

1.30 HEADSCARF HURDLE (3-y-o: selling: £452: 2m)
SUPER WARRIOR b g by Roman Warrior – Super Princess 10-9 ... P Barton (9-4) 1
Wimpy Frankhart ... Mr R Harper (12-1) 2
No Flukes ... C Smith (1-2 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.80. DF: £5.20. CSF: £11.34. K Ivory at Radlett. 8l, dist. 3 ran, Winner sold to Mr F Walden for 1,200 guineas.

2.0 WILLEY GRANGE STUD HURDLE (Novice mares & fillies: £898: 3m 1f)
UPHAM KELLY b f by Netherkelly – Lady Upham 4-10-11 ... P Barton (3-1) 1
Free Choice ... Mr J Weston (1-3 fav) 2
Do Wish ... M M Pitman (40-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.00. DF: £1.20. CSF: £4.24. D Gandolfo at Wantage. ½ l. dist. Bury Cleeve (20-1) 4th. 4 ran. NR: Win Green Hill.

2.30 ARTHUR COUNCILL HURDLE (Handicap: £1,005: 2m 3f)
LUCKY GEORGE br g by Saragol – Julie's Birthday 5-11-5 ... C Brown (11-4) 1
Moon Dippa ... Steve Knight (7-2) 2
Ashbury Lad ... J Frost (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.50. Places: £1.10, £1.90, £2.20. DF: £8.00. CSF: £12.33. L Kennard at Taunton. 1, 1½l. Ziparib (2-1 fav) 4th. 9 ran.

3.0 OVERCOAT CHASE (Novices: £1,149: 3m 1f)
KING'S BISHOP br g by Crozier – Maggie Gore 6-12-0 ... C Brown (4-1) 1
Dancing Grey ... M Richards (4-1) 2
Public Relations ... E Waite (50-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £5.00. Places: £1.80, £2.20. DF: £13.60. CSF: £18.10. L Kennard at Taunton. 3l, 10l. Country Home (11-4 fav) 4th. 6 ran.

3.30 NECKTIE HURDLE (Novices: £560: 2m 3f)
SAMMY LUX br g Come On Grey – Last Spirit 5-10-7 ... Mr P Schofield (11-8 fav) 1
Miss Paveh ... M Richards (12-1) 2
Floating Lover ... J H Davies (50-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.20. Places: £1.10, £2.60, £5.20. DF: £9.80. CSF: £17.60: W Dunn at North Taunton. 10l, 8l. Llanfair (3-1) 4th. 8 ran. Nr: Miss Pardy.

PLACEPOT; £200.65.

OFFICIAL GOING: Ascot, firm; Ayr, good; Market Rasen, good to firm. Tomorrow: Warwick: Chase course, good; hurdles, good to firm.

FOOTBALL: IRONIC FATE FOR ROBSON'S MEN

Europe sheds no tears as England's arrival comes too late for the party

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

A sigh of relief has echoed around the French countryside. The European championship hosts have been spared a large scale invasion next summer by an army of violent English criminals who take an ugly and perverted pleasure in deliberately enhancing their own distasteful reputation while thoughtlessly destroying that of their homeland.

France and their fellow qualifiers will be equally comforted that England have failed to reach the last eight. They would rather take on Denmark, the skilful but vulnerable winners of group 3, because Bobby Robson's claim that he is "close to producing a good side" has over the last two internationals become justified.

The reason is his new midfield combination of Bryan Robson and Glenn Hoddle, the envy of every national manager across the continent if not the world. After playing together under Bobby Robson at Wembley in the closing minutes against Luxembourg, when Hoddle came on as a substitute, and in the opening minutes against Scotland, before Robson was injured, they have brought a new dimension to England.

Since he created six of the seven goals that England scored in Hungary and Luxembourg, no one can doubt Hoddle's artistry. Did anyone anyway? Now that mercifully he has shown a willingness to wrap commitment and industry around his outstanding talent, no one should doubt that he has emerged as a figure as indispensible as Bryan Robson.

Significantly, both were missing at home against Greece and Denmark, the two games that cost England three points and their place in the finals. The defence, which conceded merely three goals in the tournament, has been the most consistent part of Robson's team sheets and, with Duxbury at last taking over from Neal, is likely to remain as stable.

Excluding the relatively meaningless tour of Australia last summer, Robson has chosen 32 different players in his 12 internationals. He has included two goalkeepers (and one of them, Clemence, appeared in only the European championship ties against Luxembourg), four full backs (and two of them, Duxbury and Statham, have each been selected only once) and five centre halves (and three of them, Thompson, Osman and Roberts, have each played only twice).

Had Bryan Robson, Hoddle, Wilkins and Cowans not been unavailable through injury so often and had Coppell's career not ended so abruptly, he would have had no need to experiment so widely in midfield. Of his dozen representatives, Lee and Mabbutt, who made their debuts at the end of last year, are the only two to have been picked more often than not.

Robson's main problem, as it was for Ron Greenwood during the last World Cup, has been the lack of a genuine goalscorer. Woodcock, with four in four appearances, has the best striking rate and he and Francis look the most likely candidates.

Mariner, aged 30, and Withe, 32, are too old to be retained and the aim as well as the control of Blissett and Regis is anything but dependable. Barnes, who was sadly as disappointing as Devonshire in Luxembourg on Wednesday night, and Chamberlain are the only other youngsters that Robson has brought in.

During a winter that will seem even longer now, England's manager will continue his search for one and preferably two central strikers.

The next eight months may be empty but as the door to Europe closes, so the door to the world opens. The draw for the qualifying groups for Mexico in 1986 will be made in Zurich on December 7 and the Football Association will then begin their preparations anew.

Apart from competing in the final British championship, England are to visit France at the end of February and entertain the Soviet Union at the beginning of June.



Hoddle: making his mark at last

ICE SKATING

World champions unveil their new routine before a full house

By John Hennessy

Ice skating in Britain reaches a new pinnacle with the British ice dance championship, sponsored by Tuborg Lager, in Nottingham tonight. Jane Torvill and Christopher Dean, world champions now for three years, will publicly display the free dance which, we must hope, will carry them to an Olympic title in Sarajevo in February.

On the evidence of a sneak preview in training yesterday, not only of the free dance but of the four other exercises that precede it, the gold medal is a distinct probability.

After the box of tricks embodied in Barnum on Ice last year, the champions have returned to something nearer to ice dance with a dramatic interpretation of Ravel's Bolero. But, "nearer" is a significant qualification since they are never ones to follow convention. "It was," Dean said, "difficult to find somewhere else to go." Thus they have struck out in another original direction since they sustain one single mood for four and a half minutes.

This free dance, building from a slow hypnotic start, has something of the flavour of their haunting original set pattern Blues of two seasons ago, which held a Copenhagen audience spellbound in the World Championships. Betty Callaway, the trainer of Torvill and Dean, threatens to "shoot anybody" who ruins the mood with applause.

Its full effect, one would imagine, can only be appreciated before a full and highly-charged audience. That is assured tonight by an avalanche of demands for tickets for this farewell competitive performance of the champions in their own native city where they have achieved the stature almost of Royalty in track suits.

If the free dance has to be the centrepiece of any ice dance competition, there would be much else to stir the emotions. The original set pattern this year is governed by the paso doble rhythm and Torvill and Dean, with startling originality, have called in aid Rimsky-Korsakov. Among a plethora of Latin-American offerings from the other skaters, this music, produced by the kind of modern mechanics that has dispensed with the need of instrumentalists, has something of the character of an organ recital. Yet from this characteristically unlikely setting they have conjured up a quite stunning programme.

It is a challenging concept, for there is no insistent evidence of the paso doble beat, and it is unlikely that any other couple in the world would be able to carry it off.

A new record is within the grasp of Torvill and Dean tonight. They have won five successive British titles. No couple has ever won six. Among the other entries are Nicky Slater and Karen Barber, who raised the roof of their own Richmond rink during the St Ivel competition in September. But it must deaden all motivation to know that second place, for the sixth time, must be the summit of their ambition.

● The British figure skating team (as opposed to ice dance) for the European and Olympic championships later this season, will be Susan Garland and Ian Jenkins (Solihull) in pairs.

Robinson has thus dislodged Mark Pepperday, who beat him for the British title earlier this month.

BADMINTON

Butler soon frozen out by Frost

By Richard Eaton

Morten Frost, who has not lost in 12 singles matches since coming to England 11 days ago, led his side to a 4–0 winning lead in the penultimate match of the Carlton Challenge at Gloucester on Wednesday. His team now lead 3–2 in the series.

The Dane is playing as well as ever he did when he was the world's No 1 last season and he won 15–8, 15–4 against Steve Butler, of England, aged 20, who trains at Coventry football club.

It was football that gave Frost an added lift on Wednesday – as if he needed it. He was a fine football player himself until he sustained an ankle injury which caused him to concentrate on badminton. The success of the Danish footballers yesterday also helped him fix his mind on the job in hand and Butler, though playing as well as anyone in England at the moment, was given a hard time.

Twice Frost rescued dropping shuttles that had apparently gone by him and made winning drop-shots. Sometimes, in singles on this tour, Frost has given the impression of being merely a moving brick wall, but yesterday there were delayed clears and drops that had his opponent changing direction like a cornered fox. There was a ruthlessness in Frost's smashing too, and an extra pride, one senses, about being Danish.

So, too, was there in the work of Steen Fladberg, the other Dane. He is, he says, concentrating more on doubles since his world title success this year, but his singles performance was too efficient for Nick Yates, England's joint No 1, who was beaten 15-5, 15-8.

Earlier in the tour, Yates had beaten Fladberg but he was perhaps still slightly below par

SNOOKER

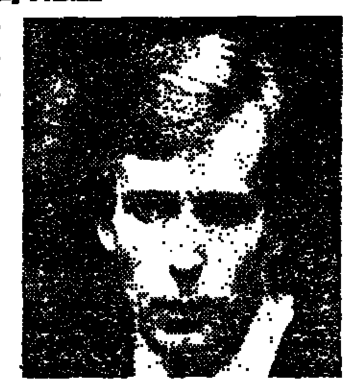
Father and son will make a novel entry

By Sydney Friskin

Geoff and Neil Foulds, the first father and son combination in the professional game, provide new interest in the Coral United Kingdom championship which starts today at the Guildhall, Preston. Geoff, the father, aged 44, the resident professional at Ealing Snooker Centre, is the technical advisor to the BBC's television series "Give Us A Break".

Geoff Foulds, who easily won his qualifying group will, on Sunday, meet Steve Davis, the world champion, quoted in the latest odds as the 5-4 on favourite to win the title held by Terry Griffiths, who beat Alex Higgins 16-15 in last year's final. On the same daay Neil Foulds, aged 20, will confront David Taylor only a few yards away, the two matches being separated by a screen.

Griffiths begins the defence of his title today with a match against Dave Martin, and in the evening Willie Thorne will meet Mark Wildman. All matches are over 17 frames except the final which is over 31. Griffiths, whose odds are 13-2, is looking



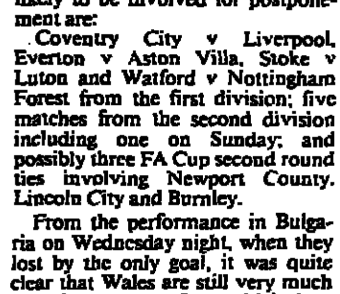
Griffiths: defends title

forward to defending his title. "Winning the Coral UK title last year meant a great deal to me because it is one of the major tournaments on the snooker circuit. You can bet I will not give up the title without a fight."

Griffiths, seeded number one, is in the same half as Tony Knowles, Doug Mountjoy and Higgins. Davis, seeded No 2, has Thorne, Tony Meo, Dennis Taylor, Jimmy White and Ray Reardon in his half.

Wales should be given extra time

By David Miller



If the Football Association and the Football League possess even a grain of sympathy for those alleged underdogs from Wales, they will give urgent consideration to helping Mike England's team become the only British qualifiers for next summer's European Championship finals in France.

The FA of Wales will request that for their final match at home to Yugoslavia on December 14 they should be given the advantage of getting their squad together for a full week beforehand by the postponement or advancement of League and FA Cup fixtures involving their players.

Alun Evans the Wales secretary, will make the strongest possible representation to Ted Croker and league secretary Graham Kelly, for it does not need stressing what the advantages would be to the general prestige of British football if Wales should qualify now that England have fallen by the way. The fact that the English and Scots have been comparitively dismissive of the Welsh and Irish case on the question of the British championship termination is not encouraging, but surely now is a good moment to show some kind of loyalty to the underdogs' cause. The matches likely to be involved for postponement are:

Coventry City v Liverpool, Everton v Aston Villa, Stoke v Luton and Watford v Nottingham Forest from the first division; five matches from the second division including one on Sunday; and possibly three FA Cup second round ties involving Newport County, Lincoln City and Burnley.

From the performance in Bulgaria on Wednesday night, when they lost by the only goal, it was quite clear that Wales are still very much alive in the group from which they, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria can all still qualify. Ivan Toplak, manager of the Yugoslav Olympic side, who was among the small crowd, says: "It was a hard match which might have gone either way. We cannot afford to drop a point in Cardiff but this is certainly one of the best Wales teams I have seen over the years".

Mike England, disappointed with the result but knowing that his side still have a fighting chance, says: "I just hope that our supporters will show enthusiasm and loyalty, for a big crowd at Ninian will be a great help to the spirit of the side. There is no reason why we should not get the victory we need".

Irish can only live for today

By Clive White

Eddie Barry, the Northern Ireland treasurer, just could not resist it: "Mission completed, Roger and out", he said as the aircraft carrying the Northern Ireland party touched down at Heathrow airport yesterday, after their glorious European Championship victory against the West Germans in Hamburg on Wednesday. Billy Bingham, the Irish manager, never one to underplay his hand, piped up: "You mean mission impossible completed".

The Irish richly deserved their moment of self-congratulation. They had succeeded where no European team dare, at least not for the last nine and a half years, and as far as the record books can tell, no team have beaten West Germany twice in the same competition at European or world level. Today and tomorrow, Northern Ireland stand as clear leaders of qualifying group six, and the day after tomorrow? Who knows.

Whether or not the Germans beat Albania at Saarbrucken on Sunday, to limp meekly over the finishing line first for almost a lucky losers' spot in next year's finals in France, matters not. The Irish have unquestionably arrived as a major force, a team to be reckoned with by all but the weakest nations. Just as the Irish have done to others, so others have done to the Irish.

When Harry Cavan, the vice-president of FIFA, discusses the merits of the Irish, as second seeds at the Draw in Zurich next month for the World Cup, he will also be hoping, as President of the Irish FA, to see Northern Ireland fall into a group of five teams, from which two instead of one would qualify, and that there are not too many "pushovers" in the group. Northern Ireland's problem you see, is scoring goals. And it is this failure that has found them out in Europe.

At defending they are one of the keenest sides in the world, as the Germans know to their cost, providing they do not concede an early goal. The Irish heart seems to melt when that happens, On Wednesday they incircled their penalty area like a wagon train under attack from warring Apaches. There was nowhere for Rummenigge's braves to go. The Irish were as far back as they could go, and if the Germans opened one green door, there was always another right behind.

There was some cynical scalping yesterday in the German media, though. It was suggested that they, like the Irish, might also cause an upset, by beating Albania. A ground hostess at Hamburg airport thought that Rummenigge played like "a fairy." The players' financial reward for qualifying also came in for criticism.

For Northern Ireland, it is now back to domestic business, and that little issue of the last home championship, for which Northern Ireland and Wales were considered not good enough opposition! I wish Scotland luck on their last visit to Belfast next month.

Whiteside doubt

Norman Whiteside, the goalscoring hero of Northern Ireland's victory, is likely to be left out of the Manchester United team tomorrow. Garth Crooks, on loan from Tottenham Hotspur, is set to make his debut against Watford at Old Trafford, with Whiteside dropping down to substitute.

After the flood

Liecester City's home first division match with Southampton, abandoned on October 15 because of a flooded pitch, has now been re-arranged for Wednesday November 30 (7.45).

Australia look ahead

Perth (AFP) – Australia, who play Sweden in the Davis Cup tennis final mext month, will meet Yugoslavia in Perth in February in the first round of the 1984 competition.

Scot s style defended by Stein



Stein: optimistic

Scotland have until the end of the season to get their act together – or face the unpleasant prospect of not qualifying for the next World Cup finals in Mexico. The Scot's latest European Championship failure, a 2–1 defeat by East Germany in Halle on Wednesday, underlined the fact that Jock Stein's strategy has not worked. However, Stein, a believer in disciplined, controlled football, will not order a return to Scotland's more direct, cavalier style of yesteryear.

After his team had finished bottom of group one – their poorest performance in the European Championships – the Scots manager said: "This ninety minutes has done nothing to change my views. People may think we are better off thumping the ball upfield and chasing after it, but to me that is suicide. You don't win at this level using those tactics. Good players don't become bad ones just because of one poor performance. I still feel we are moving in the right direction although quite a few of the younger players, like Paul McStay, need more time."

Scottish forward joins Watford

Maurice Johnston, the Scotland under-21 international forward, signed for Watford yesterday for a £200,000 fee, and goes straight into the team against Manchester United at Old Trafford tomorrow. Johnston, aged 20, has scored 35 goals in 54 games for the Scottish first division club, Partick Thistle – 12 in 15 games this season.

Immediately after returning from East Germany with the Scotland party, Johnston travelled to Watford with the Thistle manager, Peter Cormack. The Watford manager, Graham Taylor, said: "I am buying hopefully for the future, and I am convinced that in two or three years this boy will be a prolific goalscorer in the first division."

The Southampton forward Ian Baird, aged 20, has joined Cardiff City on a month's loan.

Wolverhampton Wanderers are to spend £20,000 of the money received from the £250,000 transfer of Andy Gray to Everton, on the Scottish midfield player, Danny Crainie, from Celtic. By signing Crainie, who has been on loan for the last three weeks, the manager, Graham Hawkins, hopes to make another on-loan signing. He already has the maximum of two, with Blair, borrowed from Villa, still inder assessment.

● The Middlesbrough manager, Malcolm Allison, has called for action to improve refereeing standards. Allison is to ask John Camkin, the secretary of the Football League Executive Staffs Association, to call a managers' meeting to discuss the matter.

Allison says: "Several managers I have spoken to are disturbed over tha standards and inconsistency of refereeing. Two of my players were sent off at Derby last Saturday. Yet neither David Currie not Tony Mowbray will face disciplinary action from me, because I did not think they did anything wrong. I don't think standards will improve until we have full-time referees."

● Luton Town chairman, Denis Mortimer, yesterday named his price for a takeover of the club by local businessmen – £5m. The price would include shares, ground and players, but met a cool reception from the consortium. The Luton Supporters Club chairman, Peter Sell, commented: "Mr Mortimer must be joking". The supporters club backs the consortium.

● The Bristol City secretary, John Lillington, has resigned after 16 years with the club.

Casuals look beyond big game

By Paul Newman

FA CUP

Corinthian-Casuals play Bristol City at Dulwich Hamlet's ground tomorrow in the first round of the FA Cup with one eye on their long-term future. Casuals, one of the few remaining amateur clubs in senior non-league football, are seeking a permanent home after a century of moving from one ground to another.

Sir Maurice Coop, their president, launching an appeal fund in London yesterday, said that the club were having discussions with the owners of a number of grounds. The club are hoping in particular to reach agreement with Merton Borough Council on sharing the ground in Wimbledon Park. Casuals would need to raise about £50,000 to bring such a ground up to Isthmian League standards and to build a clubhouse.

Casuals shared Tooting and Mitcham's ground for some 15 years until they were asked to leave at the end of last season. This season they have shared the ground of another Isthmian club, Molesey, but the facilities were not considered adequate for tomorrow's game, which will be played at Dulwich.

Casuals could have swelled their coffers by up to £10,000 by switching the tie to Bristol, but decided that such a move would not have been "within the spirit of the club". That spirit includes the preservation of ideals such as fair play and sportsmanship, although the days when a player who was sent off would never play for the club again are in the past.

Membership of the Corinthians and the Casuals – the two clubs, formed in 1882 and 1883 respectively, were merged in 1939 – was restricted to former public school and university students, but today it is open to anyone embracing the club's amateur ideals. The present side includes market traders, porters, electricians, builders and telephone engineers. Several of them could earn good money with semi-professional clubs but choose instead to play for Casuals for nothing other than occasional travelling expenses.

The manager, Billy Smith, a Covent Garden flower dealer, is the only paid official and since his appointment less than three years ago, the club's playing fortunes have taken a marked turn for the better. Before his arrival Casuals regularly finished bottom of the Isthmian League second division, but in the last two years they have finished sixth and eighth and this season are challenging for promotion.

Casuals have won 11 and drawn one of their last 12 games and are only two results away from the club record of 14 consecutive matches without defeat. In a 9-2 away win two weeks ago against Chertsey Town in the FA Vase, Bernie Merron, the leading scorer, hit six goals, the most by a Casuals player since the war. He has scored 23 goals so far this season.

Under Smith's management Casuals have won nine out of 12 FA Cup games and this season are through to the first round for the first time since 1965, when they lost 5-1 to Watford at Dulwich in front of 7,309 people.

TENNIS

High-level contest

By Lewine Mair

Judith Warringa, a top seed, and standing just under six feet, meets someone the same size as herself this morning in Carol Daniels of America for a place in the final of the LTA's international satellite event at the Matchpoint Centre, Manchester. As for the second semi-final, that is an altogether less lofty affair between Suzie Mair of Scotland, and Isabel Cueto of West Germany.

Miss Warringa seems to have turned an important corner. In the first part of the week she was thoroughly irritable and her heavy top-spin shots were often mistimed to the extent that they were crashing into the rafters. But yesterday she had everything under control.

In a match which would have spelt trouble for any radio or television commentator, Miss Warringa defeated Ellen Walliser of West Germany, 6-1, 6-2. Miss Walliser, aged 15, tried everything she knew, but she could make little impression upon an opponent who looked full of confidence.

Miss Mair had a long, hard tussle with Ellinore Lightbody of Wales. Miss Lightbody played many a well thought out rally to take the second set and, when she recovered from 1–3 to 3–3 in the decider and went to 40–15 in the seventh game, it looked as if she had things under control. The Scottish girl, however, clawed her way back into that game and, after getting to 4–3 found the confidence she needed to tie things up.

RESULTS: Quarter-finals: J Warringa (Neth) bt E Walliser (WG), 6–1, 6–2; C Daniels (US) bt S Nicholson (Ire), 6–4, 6–0; I Cueto (WG) bt A Canapi (It), 6–4, 6–4; S Mair (Scot) bt E Lightbody (Wales), 6–3, 3–6, 6–3.

BOXING

Holmes-Frazier bout has approval of 'Ring'

New York (Agencies) – Ring Magazine, the boxing publication, said yesterday it would recognize the heavyweight bout between Larry Holmes and Marvis Frazier on November 25 as for the championship although it has not been sanctioned by the World Boxing Council.

"It's a legitimate title fight, since Holmes is the WBC champion and Frazier is tenth in our rankings", Randy Gordon, associate editor of Ring Magazine, said.

The WBC has refused to sanction it as a title bout because under its rules a challenger must be in their top 10. Frazier is eleventh. That could change between now and the bout, in Las Vagas, since the WBC is about to release its November rankings, and Frazier is likely to take the place of James (Quick) Tillis, rated as 10, as he was beaten in his last fight.

Frazier, the son of former heavyweight champion Joe Frazier, said he will consider himself the champion if he beats Holmes.

"I believe the people will make the decision", Frazier said.

● There are no plans to rush Barry McGuigan, of Ireland, into a world title fight despite his stunningly impressive European featherweight championship win in Kings Hall, Belfast, on Wednesday.

By knocking out Valerio Nati, of Italy, in the sixth round, McGuigan raised himself into the world top 10. Millionaire manager, Barney Eastwood, is, however, happy to wait for a year to 15 months.

IN BRIEF

Miss Osgerby drops out

Anne Osgerby, Britain's leading butterfly swimmer, is out of the European Cup short-course meeting in Ankara, from December 17-18. The Wigan Wasps swimmer, aged 20, set two British records during the European Championships at Rome in August, but she has barely been in the water since because of tendonitis in her right shoulder.

However, Sarah Hardcastle, aged 14, will swim for Britain in Ankara although she is still having treatment on a knee injury.

Adrian Moorhouse, the European Championship 200 metres breaststroke gold medallist, set a new British short course record over the distance last weekend of 2 minutes 16.68 seconds.

MEN: 100m Freestyle: D Lowe; 200m Freestyle: P Howe; 400m Freestyle: S Harris; 1500m Freestyle: A Day; 100m Backstroke: N Harper; 200m Backstroke: N Harpera; 100m Backstroke: A Moorhouse. 200m Breaststroke: Moorhouse; 100m Butterfly: Lowe; 200m Butterfly: N Hodgson; 200m Individual Medley: R Brew; 4 x 100m Freestyle medley: G Binfield; 4 x 100m Freestyle relay: Lowe, K Lee, R Burrell, Howe. 4 x 100m Medley Relay: Harper, Moorhouse, Lowe, Lee; 4 x 200m Freestyle relay: To be selected.

WOMEN: 100m Freestyle: J Croft; 200m Freestyle: Croft; 400m Freestyle: J Willmott; 800m Freestyle: S Hardcastle; 100m Backstroke: C White; 200m Backstroke: White; 100m Breaststroke: S Brownsdon; 200m Breaststroke: Brownsdon; 100m Butterfly: F Ross; 200m Butterfly: Ross.

200m Individual Medley: C Jackson; 400m Individual Medley: G Stanley; 4x100m Freestyle Relay: Croft, C Cooper, A Cripps, C Foot; 4x100 Medley Relay: White, Brownsdon, Ross, Croft; 4x200m Freestyle Relay: To be selected.

TENNIS: Joanna Durie beat fellow British player Amanda Brown 6–2, 6–3, in the Brisbane Women's Classic event yesterday to earn a quarter-final meeting with Catherine Suire, from France.

Today's fixtures

FOOTBALL

FA COUNTY YOUTH CUP: second round: Hampshire v Wiltshire (at Portsmouth FC, 7.30).

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Bedford v Northampton (7.30); Coventry v Bath (7.15).

HOCKEY

TOUR MATCH: Maidenhead v United States (at Bisham Abbey NSC, 7.0).

REAL TENNIS

British Open singles (at Queen's Club).

SNOOKER

Coral UK championship (at Guildhall, Preston, 2.30 and 7.30).

Wednesday's results

European Championship

GROUP ONE: East Germany 2, Scotland 1.

GROUP THREE: Greece 0, Denmark 2; Luxembourg 0, England 4.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Denmark	8	6	1	1	17	5	13
England	8	5	2	1	23	3	12
Hungary	7	3	0	4	16	15	6
Greece	6	2	1	3	5	8	5
Luxembourg	7	0	0	7	5	35	0

Remaining fixtures: Dec 12: Greece v Hungary; Dec 14: Greece v Luxembourg

GROUP FOUR: Bulgaria 1, Wales 0.

GROUP FIVE: Czechoslovakia 2, Italy 0.

GROUP SIX: West Germany 0, Northern Ireland 1; Turkey 3, Austria 1.

GROUP SEVEN: Netherlands [illegible], Spain 1; Republic of Ireland 8, Malta 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Netherlands	7	5	1	1	17	6	11
Spain	7	5	1	1	12	7	11
Rep Ireland	8	4	1	3	20	10	9
Iceland	8	1	1	6	3	13	3
Malta	6	1	0	5	4	20	2

Remaining fixtures: Dec 17: Netherlands v Malta: Dec 21: Spain v Malta.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Fareham 1, Hastings 2. Midland division: VS Rugby 1, Moor Green 1.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Charlton 1, Ipswich 2: Leicester 5, Bristol Rovers 3: Norwich 1, Oxford United 1: Reading 1, West Ham 4.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Second division: Newbury 2, Epping 1.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Edgware 1, Kingsbury 0.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Newcastle 4, Sheffield Wednesday 2: Sheffield United 2, Nottingham Forest 3; Stoke 0, Derby 1: Sunderland 1, Aston Villa 4; West Bromwich Albion 1, Manchester United 0. Second division: Barnsley 3, Port Vale 1.

FRENCH LEAGUE: Laval 2, Brest 1; Lens 5, Toulon 1; Sochaux 1, Rennes 0; Nancy 1, Bastia 3; Bordeaux 4, Auxerre 1; Strasbourg 0, Paris St Germain 0; Rouen 1, Monaco 0; Toulouse 2, Saint-Etienne 1; Nantes 2, Metz 1; Nimes 2, Lille 2.

FA YOUTH CUP: First round: Dartford 2, Windsor and Eton 2: Leatherhead 1, Brentford 1.

MIDWEEK LEAGUE: Bournemouth 3, Peterborough 2; Northampton 0, Southend 2.

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Abertillery 15, Weston-super-Mare 9; Gloucester 21, Cheltenham 16; Nuneaton 3, Coventry 14.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Oxford University 4, Major Stanley's XV 28; Stock Exchange 36, Combined Insurances 4; Combined London Old Boys 42, United Hospitals 6; Middlesex County Clubs 10; Barclays Bank (London) 7, Barclays Bank (South Wales) 0

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Qualifying round: South East: UC London 0, Essex 1.

TOUR MATCH: French Army 10, Australians 16.

SCHOOLS MATCH: Sir Thomas Richer's 6, Hereford Cathedral 10.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Cast loses its lead man

Andy Goodway, the Great Britain forward, yesterday refused to play in a reserve game arranged especially for him, by his club, Oldham. Goodway, who has not played since his suspension for eight matches after being sent off at Hull KR on September 25, was to have been considered for the match at Fulham on Sunday.

But the Oldham coach, Peter Smethurst, said: "I am told he won't play for us again until he has had talks with the chairman.

Maurice Bamford, the coach who left Bramley, has been appointed to the post left vacant at Leeds by the resignation of Robin Dewhurst.

FOR THE RECORD

BASKETBALL

National Association: New York Knicks 94, Indiana Pacers 87: Kansas City Kings 101, Washington Bullet 100: Atlanta Hawks 107, San Diego Clippers 102: Chicago Bulls 112, Detroit Pistons 110; New Jersey Nets 104, Houston Rockets 86; Boston Celtics 140, Denver Nuggets 124; Los Angeles Lakers 126, Milwaukee Bucks 97; Portland Trail Blazers 114, Utah Jazz 112; Golden State Warriors 115, Sannio Spurs 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: New York Knicks 94, Indiana Pacers 87; Kansas City Kings 101, Washington Bullet 100; Atlanta Hawks 107, San Diego Clippers 102; Chicago Bulls 112, Detroit Pistons 110; New Jersey Nets 104, Houston Rockets 86; Boston Celtics 140, Denver Nuggets 124; Los Angeles Lakers 126, Milwaukee Bucks 97; Portland Trail Blazers 114, Utah Jazz 112; Golden State Warriors 115, Sannio Spurs 112.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Second division: Watford Royals v Team Sandwell (8.0).

VOLLEYBALL

CAMDEN LEAGUE: Polonia bt Roundwood 15-8, 15-14, 15-11.

BILLIARDS

VALLETTA: World amateur championship: Group A: L A Bux (Pak) bt D Meredith (NZ) 1,372-1,162; R Foldvari (Aus) bt H Nimmo (Scot) 1,172-853; M Ferreira (India) bt H Griffiths (Wales) 2,273-827. Group B: J Grech (Malta) bt W Loughan (Ire) 2,558-887; V Elul (Malta) bt H Botsu (Sri Lanka) 1,161-1,149; S Agrawal (India) bt R Lim (Sing) 2,308-1,117.

TENNIS

FERRARA, Italy: Indoor championship: first round: M Gandolfo (US) bt F Cancellotti (It) 6-5, retired; H Pfister (US) bt J Lapidus (US) 6-7, 6-4, 6-3.

LUXEMBOURG: Final: I Lendl (Cz) bt J McEnroe (US) 6-4, 6-2; Third place match: G Vilas (Arg) bt W Fibak (Pol) 6-3, 6-1.

BRISBANE: Women's tournament: third round: (Australia unless stated): E Pfaff (WG) bt C O'Neil 6-4, 6-2; W Turnbull bt T Holladay (US) 6-1, 6-3; C Kohe-Kilsch (WG) bt B Potter (US) 6-3, 6-2; C Suire (Fr) bt A Minter 6-3, 3-6, 6-1; R Fairbank (SA) bt C Bassett (Can) 6-1, 6-0; J Durie (GB) bt A Brown (GB) 6-2, 6-3.

ANTWERP: European champions championship: second round: A Mayer (US) bt J Kriek (SA) 7-6, 7-6; G Amyer (US) 6-2, 7-5; J Higueras (Sp) bt K de Muynck (Bel) 6-2, 6-1; A Gomez (Ec) bt P Arraya (Peru) 6-4, 6-3.

MANAMA: Exhibition match: B Borg (Swe) bt V Gerulaitis (US) 4-6, 6-2, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2.

ATHLETICS: No test has been devised in time to check for Somatropin – the growth hormone believed to be used by some top athletes – at next year's Olympics. But Dr Manfred Donike, one of the team testing for drugs at the Los Angeles Games, believes a test will be ready by the 1988 Olympics.

SKIING: No snow has fallen so far this autumn at the resort of Dormio in Italy, and the organizers of next week's World Series alpine skiing competition have had to modify the calendar after deciding artificial snow will have to be brought in.

SQUASH RACKETS: Three major British professional tournaments will switch to new rules this season after the successful launch of the World Championship squash format in Great Yarmouth last week.

The tournaments using the new system in the New Year are the Debenham Challenge worth £24,500, the Adidas-Colt cars tournament of Champions with £8,000 prize money and the long established £20,000 Chichester Festival of Squash.

Jeavons in the cold

Nick Jeavons, the Moseley flanker who lost his place in the England rugby union side against Canada last month, estimates he will not be fit until March after breaking a bone in his wrist against London Welsh on Saturday.

HOCKEY

Cheshire's target

By Joyce Whitehead

For the next three weekends the eight Northern counties have championship matches. Cheshire hope to equal Sheffield League's 5–0 score when they play Northumberland at Warrington tomorrow (2.0). Westmorlamd meet Yorkshire on Vickers ground, Barrow-in-Furness, also at 2.0 and Lancashire play Manchester League, at the same time at Brooklands. On Sunday Durham face Sheffield League at Maidens Castle, Durham, and Lancashire Central League meet Cumberland at Leyland Foxes.

The nine Midlands counties each play four chapionship matches before Christmas, and tomorrow is the second round, Warwickshire will have a hard game against Staffordshire. Warwickshire, losing their Welsh international, Lorraine Sharp to Berkshire, and Mary Hunter, who has retired, have gaind two youngsters, Gill Barker and Barbara Daniel.

Gloucestershire, unbeaten in four matches this season, have yet to record a win. They have drawn with Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Hertfordshire, and Gwent, and tomorrow is their great chance. They play Oxfordshire on Smith's ground, Witney at 2.0 but on Sunday they take on Glamorgan on the Civil Service ground in Cheltenham. Glamorgan are mostly present or past Welsh internationals.

Devon are doing well this season, in spite of the retirement of the one-time England captain, Jenny Tippin. Fresh from their 4–0 win over Berkshire, they play Gwent on Sunday.

The sudden death of Frannie Homer, an officer and delegate of the United States Field Hockey Association, will shock the hockey world. She was a frequent visitor to England.

Americans in search of first victory

By Sidney Friskin

The United States Olympic squad, coached by Gavin Featherstone, an English international and an Oxford Blue, arrive in London today to play a match against Great Britain at Bisham Abbey tomorrow, starting at 10.30am. This will be the last international for Britain before they leave for Hongkong on December 1, to play in the 10 nations tournament there.

The Americans have been on an extensive world tour, and although they have not won an international match, they did will to restrict Spain to a 1-0 victory on an artificial surface in Barcelona. They lost 5-2 to Italy on a natural grass pitch whic, according to Featherstone, was not up to international standard. They also lost 4-2 to the Pakinstani juniors.

US TOUR (American scores first): v Spain, 0-1; v Italy, 2-5; Pakistan juniors, 2-4; v France, 1-3; v Belgium, 2-4.

GOLF

Sponsors are fewer but prize money up

By Mitchell Platts

The changing face of European golf was illustrated yesterday with the announcement that in 1984 a record £3.3m in prize money will be on offer in 27 official tournaments played in 14 different countries.

With the arrival in 1975 of the Tournament Players Section as an autonomous body, there were some 19 tournaments with £½m at stake.

Yet the staggering growth of the game, influenced by the birth of great players like Severiano Ballesteros and increased television coverage, has taken its toll. From 1975, sponsors such as Piccadilly, Sumrie, Penfold, Martini, Sun Alliance, Dunlop and Double Diamond, have disappeared, to leave Benson and Hedges and Carrolls as the survivors.

It would seem, too, that the name of Benson and Hedges might disappear. Gallaher have confirmed that the Silk Cut Masters will not be played in 1984, after the loss of television coverage, and that their regular Benson and Hedges international at Fulford in August is in jeopardy.

Ken Schofield, secretary of the PGA European Tour, explained: "With regard to the Benson and Hedges event, Gallaher are reviewing the situation with a view to taking up their option. We must give them time and wait for the outcome. If they should withdraw involvement in the advertising arrangements for cricket and football and the advance of other sports such as snooker.

"The loss of the Masters is a blow, but from every aspect, the tour, as far as I am concerned, has never been stronger. My aim two years ago was to increase the prize fund from £2.3m to £3.3m and this we have achieved."

The rise in the overall prize fund can be largely attributed to the increase of interest on the continent where 15 of the 27 officially approved tournaments will be played in 1984.

The Tunisian Open, in Sousse, on April 12-15, will, for the third successive season, raise the curtain on the year and that curtain will be rolled down once again at the Portuguese Open on November 1-4.

RUGBY UNION: ALL BLACKS HAVE INJURY WORRIES, WALES HAVE SELECTION PROBLEMS



Men with a mission, White (left) and Simpson (right) England's new forwards are in the mood to take on the All Blacks. (Photograph: Chris Cole)

A few old hands could make all the difference to Wales

By Gerald Davies

From the evidence of last weekend it will need an extraordinary effort by Wales to transform what was an incoherent performance in Bucharest into one which will make something of an impression in the Five Nations Championship. Between now and then they will have one more opportunity to study form of the Welsh B team against France B on December 3.

With so many new faces already in the senior team thereby making it indistinguishable from the B team one unkindly soul suggested with a beery twinkle in his eye that but for that game in Bourg-en-Bresse, we ought, for dignity's sake, to move down the alphabet a bit.

The situation is not one that can easily be remedied by any dramatic and sweeping changes of selection. Not much can be done about the absence of talent but a few old and wise heads might well have made the difference to the young back division.

Suddenly the old hands are no longer around and those who felt that perhaps Price and Squire had seen better days are now deeply regretting the decision of the two men to retire. Other experienced players who would have made a substantial difference last weekend, Bob Norster, in the second row, and Terry Holmes, at scrum half, are recovering from their injuries last summer with the Lions. Often a team can be moulded around four or five strong and influential players.

The same applies to the All Blacks, although, in contrast, they are a shrewder bunch

The All Blacks have appreciated better than any other team that in such a 20 minute spell as Wales experienced before half time, when each of the back division in turn created openings, it was important to drive points home. Wales failed to do so and let Rumania off the book.

Wales failed to appreciate too that with the lineout count going hopelessly against them – Rumania won 18 lineouts to nine in the first half and 19–9 in the second – that they would need to make the scrum more profitable.

For Mircea Paraschiv, the Rumanian scrum half and captain, the game was won in the "kitchen" as he colourfully described it. "That is where the toil and sweat takes place. I am the man", he said in his stumbling but accurate English, "who spreads a little sugar on the cake when it comes out of the oven".

Cunningham wins B captaincy

Scotland's reserve booker, Bob Cunningham, of Bath, will captain his B team against Ireland B, at Melrose on December 3. He takes over from Kennedy, of Watsonians, whose selection for the full international side against the All Blacks made him ineligible.

TEAM: A Hastings (Watsonians); P Steven (Heriot's), C Williamson (West of Scotland), D Bruce Lockhart (London Scottish), I Tukalo (Selkirk); D Wyllie (Stewart's Melville), I Hunter (Selkirk); D Sole (Exeter University), R Cunningham (Bath, captain), J Fraser (London Scottish), A Campbell (Hawick), I McKie (Sale), J Jeffrey (Kelso), F Calder (Stewart's Melville), W Murray (Hawick). Replacements: A Mackenzie (Highland), G Callander (Kelso), J Campbell-Lamerton (London Scottish), R Hogarth (Kelso), C Gass (Hawick), J Hume (London Scottish).

● PARIS (AFP) – The lock, Jean-Charles Orso, from Nice, has pulled out of the French team to meet Australia in the second international here tomorrow, because his *left eye is swollen*. Lorieux, of Grenoble, takes his place. Herrero, also of Nice, has had to withdraw as spare hooker, because of a pulled leg muscle. Rizon, from Montferrand, will fill the gap on the replacements' bench.

Hookers worry for All Blacks

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

The fine weather which has followed the New Zealanders around seems to have ended, and so too has some of their good fortune with injuries as they prepared yesterday for the international with England at Twickenham tomorrow.

Hika Reid, their first choice hooker, damaged his left hand in training at Lensbury, and this caused considerable anxiety because Brett Wilson, his deputy is also not 100 per cent fit. Wilson strained his neck palying against the south and south west division on Tuesday and has been wearing a surgical collar away from the training field.

Reid, always a bundle of energy during matches, went for an x-ray examination and it is to be hoped that no fracture is revealed. Hookers are a hardy breed: Wheeler took a full part of England's training at St Mary's College, Strawberry Hill, yesterday afternoon with his left hand stapped up following a dislocation during the Midland Division game against the touring side last week.

England, who will have their final runout this morning concentrated their work on set piece situations such as lineouts and kick-offs, developing play from those positions and featuring much use ohigh kicks down the centre of the field and to the wings.

It will not have taken the All Blacks too long to work out that Cusworth and Dodge will be the important playmakers for England.

Richard Greenwood, England's coach, and Michael Weston, one of the five selectors, watched Scotland's drawn game with New Zealand last Saturday and it was hoped a video film would be available for the England players to watch after their training.

● The All Black, Craig Green, who is staying on when the New Zealand touring team return home on Sunday, will play for Mickey Steele-Bodger's XV in the annual match against Cambridge University at Grange Road next Wednesday (kick-off 2.30).

TEAM: A Hampel (Richmond); C Green (Canterbury, NZ), W Osborne (Wanganui, NZ), B Robertson (Counties, NZ), R Cardus (Wasps); J Rutherford (Selkirk), J Cullen (Wasps); P Rendall (Wasps), C Deans (Hawick), T Enevaldsen (London Irish), W Cuthbertson (Harlequins), R Wilkinson (Bedford), A Macklin (London Scottish), A Ripley (Rosslyn Park), D Cooke (Harlequins).

Durham glorious in defeat

Schools rugby by Michael Stevenson

Pride of place this week is earned by the all-conquering Sedbergh's visit to Durham, also one of the talented sides in the north. Durham were unbeaten at home but lost a splendid match (6-13) in which Sedbergh's defence against the exciting Durham backs, proved crucial.

It was 9-3 at half-time. Durham scored first through a penalty by Rosenberry, but a dropped gaol by Carling and his conversion of a try by Payne, put Sedbergh ahead.

In the second half Durham ran everyting, yet fondered on the Sedberg tackling. Roseberry added a penalty for the losers and Carling ran from deep to put Krishnan in for a magnificent try. Durham have lost to Ampleforth, Sherborne and now Sedbergh, but have given their supporters infinite pleasure with the rugby.

Pocklington, dislocated in their early matches through illness and injury, have found impressive form, beating Bradford Grammar School last Saturday (13-4) and Leeds Grammar School this week (7-4). White, the winners' captain and scrum half scored a penalty, and Buckley a try. Leeds collected a try through Pell, their full back. The pressure was fierce and it needed grim and brave defence from Pocklington to earn their narrow victory.

RGS Worcester have won 10 of their 12 matches, drawing with Warwick School and losing to King Henry VIII, Coventry but they might well have lost again to Bristol Grammar School, whom they finally defeated 14-11.

Worcester led 6-3 at half-time, through a try by Jones which Richmond converted to Fraser's penalty for the losers. But two second half tries from the Spiller brothers, the second scored by the 15-year-old, David, a higly promising centre, were decisive; Bristol's try scorers were Bagnall and Whitelock.

Harrow, benefitting from the fact that their team to face *Haileybury* was the strongest available for the first time, registered a convincing win by 31-3.

Roger Uttley, the former Lions and England forward, has been captivated by the unconventional technique of his American wing, Maloney.

TABLE TENNIS

Time for Prean to stop growing up

By a Special Correspondent

The draw for the big invitation event starting tonight at Wembley, sponsored this year by Charles Church, keeps apart, until the semi-finals at least, two of the most interesting players in English table tennis history, Carl Prean, the 16-year-old No 1, and Desmond Douglas, the 28-year-old six-times national champion. It is probably to Prean's benefit that this happened.

Rule changes, defeats, loss of form, and more recently, a series of arguments have brought about a mini crisis in his career. Everything seems to have come at once for him; an O-level *re-sit this* week, and six inches of growth this year requiring adaptions to his style, particularly in bending for a back hand loop. At 5ft 11in and still shooting up, it would be much better if he could somehow prune his growth.

He has suffered five defeats out of six in the European League, four of them to players he has beaten before. *But he has been* experimenting, playing without his customary combination bat (with different rubbers on each side) and today he will try different colours on each side of a combination bat something that becomes an international regulation as from the start of next year. On current form Douglas, the winner of both last season's French and German grand prix, should disprove the computer ranking last week surprisingly confirmed Prean's top spot.

Argument's have not helped. The latest disagreement with the English Table Tennis Association is over his non-selection for the Scandinavian Open. The ETTA want Prean to play in the English Junior Open rather than in Scandinavia. The Preans, father and son, are refusing ostensibly because they dislike the balls to be used. More, no doubt, will follow in the saga.

Prean's cause was later helped by the withdrawal of the world's leading defensive player, Park Lee Hee of South Korea from his section.

Meanwhile, if tonight he does not set the world alight at Wembley, nobody should blame him.

Draw: Group One: D Douglas, A Grubba (Poland), J Secretin (France). Group Two: C Prean, U Carlsson (Sweden).

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Motoring by Clifford Webb

Panther Kallista roars up the sales chart

One of the best looking replica sports cars around today is the Panther Kallista, a cross between a Morgan and an SS Jaguar. But it is not simply looks that make the Kallista such a remarkable success story. It is so well-built and such a pleasure to drive that delighted owners never miss an opportunity to spread the gospel.

Since it launch, just over a year ago, more than 600 have been sold. At starting prices of less than £7,000 it is probably the cheapest fully-type-approved sports car on the UK market today.

It is also exported to France and Singapore and has just been launched in Germany and Holland. Germany is seen as a key market with sales next year projected to reach two hundred.

That would be enough for most replica firms to cope with. But not Panther. In two years time it plans to invade the North American market. The present premises in Canada Road, Byfleet, Surrey are hopelessly inadequate for such grandiose plans so in a fortnight's time production starts in a new factory half a mile away.

With a touch of nostalgia that will not go amiss on the firm's letter heading, it is situated inside the old Brooklands race track. The target is around eight hundred cars next year.

Yet less than three years ago, Panther was in the hands of the Official Receiver and seemed destined to follow other specialist car makers who got carried away by volune and ran out of cash. That was when South Koren businessman Mr Young Chull Kim appeared on the scene.

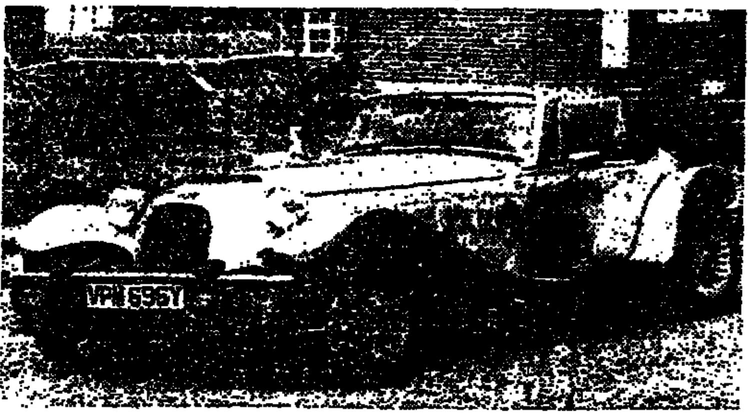
He was in London adding another vintage car to his already large stable when he was attracted by a Panther Lima, the Kallista's predecessor, parked outside his hotel. He was surprised to learn that the maker of such an outstanding sports car were on the market so he bought it.

One of the Korean-based companies owned by his Jindo group makes aluminium transporter containers. That involves the use of large sheet metal presses. With little modification, they were put to work producing aluminium bodies to replace the former GRP "plastic" shells.

Today the aluminium body is shipped to Byfleet complete with its box section steel chassis. It gives Panther every specialist car firm's dream, its most costly operation carried on the back of another company's overheads and in a country with a vast pool of cheap labour.

On the road, the Kallista displays all the shortcomings in comfort, ride and space that must be accepted by anyone contemplating buying a replica sports car. It is noisy, bumpy and a tight fit for two average-sized people. Climbing in with the hood up is hazardous because the level which actuates the seat folding mechanism is ideally sited to give a nasty prod. I am assured this hazard will be a short-lived however when a new seat is introduced within a matter of weeks.

But it is great fun to drive with leach-like road holding a sporty exhaust note and modern "discs at the front, drums at the rear" brake system which is one of the main reasons why replicas are much safer to drive than the originals.



The Panther 2.8 Kallista: hugely successful and heading for the US

Vital statistics

Model: Kallista 2.8 litre
Engine: Ford 2792 cc V6
Price: from £7,485 to £8,500 depending on specification
Performance: Maximum speed 114 mph, 0-60 mph 7.8 seconds
Official consumption: Not available, test average, 25 mpg
Length: 12.8 feet
Insurance: Group 7

The Kallista is available with three Ford engine options – a 1.6, 2.8 carburettor ad 2.8 fuel injection – all combined with Ford's five-speed gearbox. The 1.6 will top 105 mph and reach 60 mph from a standing start in 8.9 seconds. The 2.8 carburettor model which I tried has a maximum speed of 114 mph and a 0-60 mph time of 7.8 seconds. With fuel injection it exceeds 120 mph and takes only 7 seconds to reach 60 mph.

At the recent Earls Court Motorfair, orders were placed for 114 Kallistas worth £1m. Unfortunately that extends the already long delivery time to one year. In the meantime Panther is developing a modern,, mid-engined 2+2 sports car which it confidently expects to launch at next year's Birmingham International Motor Show.

Caravan sway

We have all at some time been terrified by caravans swaying uncontrollably. The danger threatens both the driver of the towing car and vehicles forced to take evasive action. Solutions have been many with varying effectiveness.

Now two of the most respected names in the motoring business, Mercedes Benz and AL-KO Kober, the trailer, gardening equipment and do-it-yourself group, have come up with a stabilizing device which is attracting a lot of interest at the Caravan Camping and Holiday Show at Earls Court, London.

Put at its simplest, they are using twin towing points on the car connected by swinging links to the caravan. The principle of swinging links is by no means new and AL–KO ran into considerable problems when it produced its first prototype in 1980. These were mainly associated with its bulk and lack of an over-running device.

But both partners were so convinced of the tremendous technical advantages of the system that they persisted and two years later have come up with the AL–KO Geomatic. Tests with conventional couplings have suggested that the most critical speed for the onset of swaying to be 65 mph.

But Geomatic equipped Mercedes 280E towing a single-axle trailer loaded to more than 3,000 lbs reached its maximum speed of 85 mph in complete safety. That is far too fast for most of us and way above the UK caravan limit of 50 mph, but it should be remembered that the French permit caravans to be towed at 130 kph (80 mph) on the auto routes.

However, caravans sway as a result of factors other than speed such as cross-winds, rapid change of lane and skids induced by weather affected surfaces. According to AL–KO the Geomatic is immune to even these because the caravan follows exactly the same track as the towing vehicle.

There is already talk that such an increase in towing safety could lead to towing speed limits being raised. I would caution against excess enthusiasm, however, until we have a great deal more practical experience of the system. Although it was shown at Earls Court, it is still not in production and is unlikely to be before 1985.

Weary traveller

Driving back from Germany recently I found myself looking for overnight accommodation within easy reach of Calais and an early crossing next morning. It was a filthy evening at the end of an equally awful journey in rain driven by gale force winds. My only thoughts were of a warm bath, a good meal and bed.

But it seemed that most of the motorists on the road that evening had the same thought. One hotel after another on the busy N43 declared itself full. I did manage to get in finally but it cost the earth and how I wished for more information about the Auberges and Relais in the villages adjoining the main road.

I have just acquired the answer in the shape of *French Entree*, the Townsend Thorensen guide to the French Channel ports and their environs. I knew as soon as I began to read the down-to-earth comments of its author Patricia Fenn that this handy little book would join my dog-eared pack of Michelin maps as a must for all future cross-Channel trips.

Her comments on Hotels I have stayed in were in line with my own experience. At £3.75 it is good value. I have already ear-marked a number of interesting looking cheap hotels and restaurants for my next trip.

It Townsend Thorensen would extend their cheap Motorover day trips to cover an overnight stay I might be persuaded to take my wife and two friends on a Christmas shopping expedition. At £38 return for a car of any length with four passengers and with stirling riding high at 12 francs ro the pound it is very tempting.

Correspondence

I would remind readers again that correspondents on motoring matters should be sent direct to me at the Time Midland Office, Albany House, Hurst Street, Birmingham B5 4BD, and not to *The Times*, London.

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911 SC. Low mileage '78. LHD. MOT Sept '84. Extras. £7,750. Stewart. Office 01-381 4333. Eves 01-228 6437

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911 sc SPORT COUPE. 1983. 2,500 miles, as new. £21,995. (0378) 75732 Essex (T).

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'A' registered (November) delivery mileage tasteful thistle green metallic/cream leather interior. Full UK specification. Outstanding example of this superb car genuine reason for private sale. Offers.
Tel: 02518 2880 (Guildford area)

MERCEDES BENZ
280E, auto saloon, white with electric sunroof with tinted windows, 1978 with registration DAY 777. Good condition. Offers over £5,000.
Tel: 021 704 1151 (021 705 3559 eves)

230 C MERCEDES
W reg. Blue, auto, stereo radio/cassette. One driver, immaculate.
£8,450
Tel: (0372) 375678

230 E AUTO OCT' 82
(Y) Electric sunroof, radio/cassette, headlamp wash/wipe, tinted glass, Merc mats, manila/tan interior. 28,000 miles, 1 owner, excellent.
£9,950
Phone 0476 870697

MERCEDES 350 SE 1980 Auto
Metallic Brown, velour seats, alloy wheels, elec windows/sunroof, cruise control, radio.
£10,500
View Romford 037 881 3039 Weekends 0708 45196 Weekdays

350 SE APRIL 1980
39,000 miles, air conditioning, electric roof-windows, cruise control, headlamps wash-wipe, Blaupunkt Hamburg stereo, cassette radio, brown velour interior, gold exterior, immaculate condition, 1 owner.
£9,750
Telephone 04468-285

MERCEDES-BENZ 230
1980, Auto, 37,000 miles. Orient Red, 1 owner, E.S.R. tinted glass, elec windows, new radio/cassette.
£7,000
01-864 0021

450 SL Auto
P.A.S. 1975. Metallic Gold, hard and soft tops, tan trim, head rests, headlight wash/wipe, tinted glass, radio/cassette, personalised number plate. Full MoT and tax.
£7,995
Ross-on-Wye (0989) 67828
Videomatics Amusement Machines

WHITE 230E
March '81. Immaculate condition. Auto electric sun-roof and windows. Towing equipment not used. 24,000 miles.
£9,000 no offers
Tel. Mottram (Cheshire) 62791

250 T ESTATE
1980 (W). Auto/pas, sun roof, radio/cassette, 29,000 miles, unmarked. £8,250 ono.
Tel: 01-979 8738

Mercedes 380 SE
'83 Gold, 5,000 mls, every extra.
£20,000
Lea Valley 761007

280TE EST. AUTO '79
Metallic blue, excellent condition.
£9,500 approx
Tel. 01-408 2355 days
01-590 8370 eves.

230E MAY '82
Mango Green, 9,000 miles, auto, air con, s/roof, radio stereo, tints, private sale.
£9,700 ono
0993 830006
wk/ends eves.

MERCEDES 200
1979, beige/cloth interior. 47,000 mls. Very good condition.
£4,950 01-860-0170

6.9
T reg. Full spec inc. air cond, stereo, Dark green, full service history, mature mileage.
£7,500 ono
093588 641 wkend. 01-736 2299 wkday

230E MANUAL
March 81. 26,000 miles. Elec sunroof. Ivory. New tyres. £8,500.
West Ashling 465 (Chichester)

MERCEDES 500 SEL
Excellently maintained Directors car. Jan 81, air cond, PAS etc.
£17,950 Tel: 021-359 7811 Daytime

280 SE 1977 (S)
Blaupunkt rad/cass. E.S.R. Superb cond.
Bargain at £4950
01-487 2603 (W.1.)

1982 200 T 26,800 mls. light ivory, sunhine roof, split rear seats, stereo. Excellent cond £8,400. Tel. 061 339 3097.

MERCEDES 350 SL 1980. Lhd. 50,000 mls. Hard top, auto red. P.A.S. Stereo cassette. Excel cond £13,995 ono. Tel 03542 2670.

450 SEL 1979. Silver, black leather interior, central locking, electric windows, electric sun roof, electric aerial, air cond, headlamp washers, 4 headrests, tinted glass, self-seeking radio stereo cassette. Immaculate condition. £7,995. Tel. 01-732 7577. 7 days a week (T).

450 SLC 1978 T-Reg. silver with black leather. 42,000 mls. Service history, air cond, alloys, elec roof, wash/wipe, elec winds. Becker stereo. £10,950. Tel: 021-421 1316 or 021-580 7630 (T)

MERCEDES 380 SE SALOON. 81 model, champagne/green velour, electric sunroof, stereo, only 34,000 miles, superb condition. £14,950. Tel: Welwyn 7540 (T).

380 SEL, 1981, X 14,000 miles, extras inc. air cond, electric roof, £19,499. Tel. Stroud 4311 after 6 pm Worcester 640137 (T).

MERCEDES 280 T estate, 1980, SR tints, radio stereo. 65,000 miles, fsh, superb. £7,500. Tel: Guildford 273858 (T).

500 SEL 1982 'X' black grey leather, all extras, 42,000 miles, full service history. £18,950. Tel (0763) 89472 (T).

Registration Numbers

9973 MW On Riley Elf £375 ono for car and plate
NOO 385 on Morris Minor car and plate £225 ono.
Must sell, best offer secures
Tel (0243) 780859 / 781809

RHR 777
Jaguar 5.3 1975. 55,000 miles.
£1,950
01-554 0944

977 RW
Volvo 144 injection, MOT'd, large bumper model. £985. Part Ex possible.
Midhurst 4055.

WN I
(Rolls-Royce) £10,000.
Colin Stevens.
0446-739048.

DAY 777 on 1978 Mercedes 280E auto saloon, white with electric sunroof, tinted windows. Good condition offers over £5,000
Tel: 021-704 1151 (021 705 3559 eve).

AS 3500 On September 1980, Rover 3500 auto; 16,000 miles only; excel cond: £6,000
(0837) 832318

WBJ on a Granada Ghia 2.8i 1978. £5,000. 01-593 7324 day. Thorndon Bois 4372 eves.

111 DGJ on Mercedes Benz 280 CE, in v.g.c. MOT, offers. Tel: (0752) 401620

SJV 50 on 1962 VW Beetle, taxed & tested. £300 ono. 0472 882899.

9 WTC On damaged 1973 3.0 si BMW, £780 (off hrs) 051-339 3296/6136 (after hrs). Deeside 816318.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM £3.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to:

THE TIMES
200 Gray's Inn Road
London
WC1X 8EZ

or telephoned (by telephone subscribers only) to: 01-837 3311 or 01-837 3333

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.30pm, Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 9.00am and 12.00noon. (837 3333 only). For publication the following day, phone by 1.30pm.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc. on Court and Social Page. £5 a line. 01-837 1234 ext 7718

Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

Most other classified advertisements can be accepted by telephone. The deadline is 5.00pm 2 days prior to publication (i.e. 5.00 pm Monday for Wednesday). Should you wish to send an advertisement in writing please include your daytime 'phone number.

(GOD) ONLY is my rock and my salvation: he is my defence: I shall not be greatly moved. Psalm 62:2

BIRTHS

ACKROYD on November 17th to Kate wife of David Ackroyd a daughter

BARKER - On October 28th at St Thomas's Hospital to Ann (nee Callender) and Godfrey - a son, Frederick George Lindsey.

BLAKE. - On November 16th at Whittington Hospital to Beatrice (nee Tavecchio) and Hugo - a son (Lawrence Frederick).

CECIL-WRIGHT - On November 16th to Margaret (née Buchanan) and Antony, a son James Allan, brother for Alexander

COVENEY. - On 16th November to Sally (nee Sladden) and John, a son, James

DUDGEON. - On November 1st in Douglas, Isle of Man, to Valerie (nee Cookman) and Ian, a daughter, Margaret Isabella

GRAY. On Nov 16th at Queen Charlotte's Hospital to Mary (nee Campbell) and Richard, a daughter, Alexa Mary, a sister for James

HAYMAN-JOYCE. - On November 10th at Oxford to Charlotte (nee Crump) and James, a son, Simon Patrick, a brother for Thomas.

McGINN - on October 18th 1983 in Leiden, the Netherlands, to Heather (nee Gardner) and Andrew, a son, Andrew James Phillip

MOSS. - To Rosanne (n'ee Houston) and Peter on November 14th - a son, a brother to Alexander

PARKER. - On November 9th, 1983 at Westminster Hospital to Maggie (nee Smidt Van Gelder) and Simon, a son, George.

PEARCE - on 14th November, 1983 to Dominique (née Sturdee) and Christopher - a son Alexander Thomas Ormsby

ROHAN. On Wednesday, November 16th, to Harriet and Robbie - a son, Edward Robert Thomas.

STOURTON. - On November 13th to Edward and Nell, a daughter, Isabel Laura.

SYKES - On 16th November to Valerie and Mark, a son

WELCH - On November 15th 1983, at the Rosie Maternity Hospital, Cambridge, to Kim and Stephen - a daughter, Rebecca Jane

WHYATT - On Friday 11th November '83, at Bradford. To Georgina (nee Beaton) and Bernard a son, Alexander Bernard Lawrence

BIRTHDAYS

SANDRA HAPPY 25TH BIRTHDAY. One month late, enjoy southern sun I love you very much Michael

MARRIAGES

GIBBON-SAUNDERS - Andrew and Elizabeth in London on 18th November 1983

DIAMOND WEDDING

MATTHEWS HEGARTY. - On November 17, 1923, at Wandsworth, Leslie to Kathleen (Curly) present address 25 Lower Park, Putney, SW15.

DEATHS

BATES - On November 16th, Peter George Llewellyn after accepting a heavy cross with grace and courage, passed to life eternal. Beloved and so loving husband of Eileen and father of Susanna and Colin. Funeral [illegible]

[illegible]

UNDERWOOD. - On November 16th, peacefully at Charton Manor Farm, Farningham, Reginald Arthur, F.R.I.C.S., much loved husband of Marjorie, father of Hazel, John and Helen and grandfather of Justin, Holly, Rowan, Hugh, Hereward and Dorcas. Funeral 11.15am Otford Parish Church, Thursday November 24th. No flowers.

WADE on 15th November peacefully at home after a short illness, borne with great gallantry and sweetness, Victor Harold beloved and unfailingly loving husband, father and friend. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium, Hoop Lane, NW11 on Friday 18th November at 3.00pm. All friends welcome at service. Flowers to Leverton and Son, Ltd., 39 Brent St., Hendon, NW4 2ED. " And lo a voice from heaven saying, 'this is my beloved son in whom I am well pleased'" Mathew 3:17 "Beloved, now are we the sons of God and it doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when he shall appear, we shall be like him for we shall see him as he is." 1st John 3:2.

WEISS. - On November 2nd 1983, Otto, also his wife Liana Francis on November 8th, of Twickenham, Middx. Cremations at Mortlake Crematorium at 11.00am on Wednesday, November 23rd. All enquiries to T. H. Sanders & Sons Ltd, 28-30 Kew Rd, Richmond Surrey 01-948 1551

MEMORIAL SERVICES

A SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING for the life and work of Leonora Harriss, late of 97 Hamilton Terrace, NW8, will be held at 3.30 pm on Tuesday the 6th December, at St Mark's Church, Hamilton Terrace, St John's Wood, NW8

IN MEMORIAM

HEMEON. In loving memory of the late Hon. Mr Justice C. R. Hemeon, I.C.S., born Nova Scotia 30 1 97, died Nagpur 18 11 55

ISPHANI. - In loving memory of my husband Mirza Abol Hassan Ispahani, ex High Commissioner of Pakistan in UK, who passed away on Nov 18, 1981. "Good men don't die, they live in their good deeds and works." Begum Ghamar Ispahani

SEAMAN. Today and every day George Seaman is remembered with gratitude and love

ANNOUNCEMENTS

YOUR WILL

If you are making your will please think of BLESMA. We care for all ex-service men and women who have lost limbs in the service of this country

Enquiries to The Chairman, British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association, c/o Midland Bank plc., 60 West Smithfield, London EC1A 9DX.

TERRY WOGAN

Invites you to join him in supporting the work of Arthritis Care, the only charity devoted solely to the welfare and rehabilitation of arthritis sufferers. Your donation will help someone to lead a fuller, more independent life.

ARTHRITIS CARE
Dept. T83, 6 Grosvenor Cres., London SW1

FOR THE MAN AT THE TOP whose English isn't Expert private sessions in pronunciation, public speaking and social customs. Tel 01-730 2623

STUBBS researcher producing catalogue of all prints after pictures by George Stubbs requires information about any known examples together with any biographical information or references to Stubbs or his son, George Townly Stubbs. Also any such print for sale. Tim Clayton, Warren Farm House, Thame Lane, Culham, nr Abingdon, OX14 3DT 0235-29895.

RENE LALIQUE. Catalogue. Authors urgently seek information on all aspects of Rene Lalique glass (1860-1945). (Rare and known pieces, history, photos etc.) Please contact 01-235 8353 (day) or 602 0507 (eves) 8 Halkin Arcade, Motcomb St, Belgravia, SW1

WHAT QUAKERS BELIEVE. What is the mainspring of Quaker work in relieving suffering and building peace? Write for free paperback Quaker Home Service (T), Friends House, Euston Road, London, NW1 2BJ

REQUIRED IN LONDON over Christmas holidays (18 Dec-Jan 2 approx) educated lady pref aged 40-65, as companion for gentlewoman. Tel 01-727 4496 or write Box 2137H

[illegible]

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

A CARIBBEAN CHRISTMAS?

YES. Pegasus Holidays can offer 13-27 Dec from
£748 Half Board
£546 Room only
£430 Self catering
or 20 Dec - 3 Jan from
£895 Half Board
£695 Room only
£580 Self catering

Brochure & booking from any ABTA Agent or from Pegasus Holidays Freepost, London SW5 0BR

Tel: 01 370 6144
ABTA ATOL 327

WORLDWIDE HOLIDAYS WINTER SUN/SPECIAL INTEREST

Bahamas, Barbados, Mexico, India, Egypt, Jordan, Thailand, Burma, Kenya, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, India, China, also Greece, Portugal, Sicily.
LOW COST FLIGHTS to Spain, Italy, Greece, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Portugal, France. Christmas availability
Skiing holidays and guaranteed snow in the Venetian Dolomites.

VENTURA HOLIDAYS
125 Aldersgate St, London EC1
(01) 251 5456
or Sheffield (0742) 331100
ATOL 1170

ITALY

Yours all winter long with

PILGRIM-AIR LTD
44 Goodge Street, London W1P 1FH
01-637 5333

Return prices from (inc tax):

Milano	£85	Palermo	£110
Bologna	£85	Venezia	£95
Napoli	£105	Roma	£101

ATOL 173

LANZAROTE

Pre-Christmas sunshine

Inclusive villa and apartment holidays from GATWICK
24 Nov; 1, 15 Dec, 1 wk £139 pp
1, 8 Dec, 2 wks £169 pp

[illegible]

TIMSWAY HOLIDAYS, Rickmansworth, Herts.

[illegible]

FLIGHT BARGAINS

AIRLINK
Tel: 01-828 1887 (24 hrs)

[illegible]

FOR SALE

SHOWMAN'S SPECIAL

Scenic steam road locomotive. Restored highest standard. Rare opportunity. Offers around £78,000

0945-64328

BEAUTIFUL CHANDELIERS as new, 2 pendant crystal, 12 + 1 lights £1350, 8 + 1 light £850, 1 table chandelier with 12 lights in 22 carat gold with crystal, built in Dimmer switch Tel: Day (0474) 26422 (Gravesend, Kent) Eve (0474) 822907

SUMPTUOUS white fox jacket. Incredibly stunning and beautiful. Worn once only, worth £4,000 - will take £1,250 size 10-12. Tel. 551 4026 or 508 1626.

ROULETTE WHEEL and table, for the man who has everything. £1,000 o.n.o. or W H Y 07462 3134 (Owen)

THE TIMES NEWSPAPER (1817-1982). Give someone an original issue dated the very day they were born £15. (0492) 31195

SILVER PLATED CUTLERY. 128 piece in coffee table. Unused. Fantastic bargain £255 Brighton (0273) 557238 eves

CHRISTINA STAMBOLIAN Ball gown size 10-12 £175 o n o Wk-ends only 01-223 5784

FLORA DANICA. Various plates & cups for sale Tel 01-235 4020 or (07987) 208

SEATFINDERS Any event, incl Cats, Covent Garden, Rugby Internationals 01-828 0778

SILVER FOX FUR. Full length coat, magnificent piece Phone 01 262 5860

16 KILO CLUSTER amythest crystal of Kenyan origin open to offers 01-399 0999

FRIDGE/FREEZERS/COOKERS, etc Can you buy cheaper? Phone Buyers & Sellers 01 229 1947 8468

ALL BLACKS v England, seats available Telephone 01-828 0778

WANTED

URGENTLY NEEDED

Kindly elderly gentleman willing to buy share in attractive spacious village bungalow in Oxfordshire. Large garden. £46,000 required in [illegible]

Please write
Box 1340H

[illegible]

RENTALS

STANMORE

Immaculate, newly built, detached house. 4 bedrooms, 3 reception, fully fitted kitchen, bathroom, shower room, dble garage. Large garden. Company let, furn./unfurn. 3-5 years. £250 pw neg.

Charles Price Rantor & Co
No 1 Berkeley Sq, W1
Open 7 days a week
01-493 2222

LUXURIOUS

Centrally located 2 bedroom W1 flat recently refitted to the highest specifications, large lounge, dining room, fully fitted kitchen, 2 bathrooms, £425pw.

Tel (Office) 935 5715

CENTRAL LONDON. Luxurious new house, 5 main bedrms, 2½ baths, entirely separate to domestic staff accommodations. C.H., air con, 5 seater Jacuzzi rm, huge reception areas, gdn and gge & unlimited extra pkg. Fully fitted. £550 pw. Tel: 586 5676, most times.

KENSINGTON W14 Comfortable ground floor flat, dbl bedrm lge living rm, kitchen, bathrm, hall, C.H. £96 pw. Long let pref. Phone Peacock day - 01-439 5467, late eves/wknd - 01-589 4895

CHELSEA, Knightsbridge, Belgravia, Pimlico, Westminster. Luxury houses and flats available for long or short lets. Please ring for current list. - Coctes, 69 Buckingham Palace Road, SW1. 828 8251

£250 PW, KENSINGTON very attractive mansion flat, in superb order throughout, excellent quality & mod fixtures & fittings. 3 bed, dble recep, K and 2 bath. Cleaning inc. Aylesford & Co 351 2383

HAMPSTEAD NW3, spacious, delightful studio house (13 yrs old) in superb order throughout. [illegible]

[illegible]

FLAT SHARING

HIGHGATE nr Tube. Pleasant flat, lounge, dble bed, k & b, all appliances, ch, tel, tv, garden. £60 p.w. Deposit £300. Refs necessary. 348 2649.

CHELSEA. - To share luxury house, 4 M/F, own room for 2, 2 to share room; ring between 8.30 and 10 am, or after 10pm, ring Helen, 373 7609.

BLACKHEATH Young prof. person, non-smoker to share house with 1 m, own rm. £110 p.c.m. excl. Tel 318 4916.

TOOTING BEC. Tube and commons. Owner seeks M/F for C.H. flat, o/r. £130 p.c.m. 767 0937 9.00 p.m. or w/e.

LEYTON. 4th prof person to share house O/R C.H. £80 p.c.m. Please phone 558 4368 after 7.00 p.m. or Sundays.

RICHMOND Prof. M/F to share comfortable house. Own dble. rm. £160 p c m incl. 01 948 0937 eves & w/ends.

WIMBLEDON. - Large room, plus use of kitchen and bathroom: £38 pw incl: prof M, non smoker - 879 1441, eves.

NR. HIGHGATE. Prof. F/M to share C.H. new mod. flat, O/R. £150 p.m. + bills. 954 6188 day 328 1634 eves.

BATTERSEA. Prof M/F, o/r, share house, with 1 other. £30 pw excl. 228 3697 eves.

PROFESSIONAL LADY seeks room in friendly house or flat in Hampstead £40 pw approx. 01 794 8644.

CONSIDERATE non-smoking lady share Kensington flat with other. Short let. £150 pcm. 370 5309.

BARNES. F non-smkr. Lge. lux. flat nr. Tube Own lge. rm. CH. £40 pw. 748 2165

EALING prof m f, co sh, lux c.h. flat, own rm, close tube £130 p.c.m. 734 3147 x14 (day). 992 1917 (eve).

BARNES SW13 prof. M F to share house, own room, 27+ £140 pcm. excl. Ring 876 0522 after 4.30 pm.

ST JOHN'S WOOD. - Own room in luxury flat, all mod cons: £40 pw - 722 1623

W1. Female Male share with one other, own bathrm. £80 pw incl Tel: 388 0251 after 6pm.

BLACKHEATH. - 4th prof pers own rm £100 p.m 318 3062 after 7 and week ends

FLATMATES, 313 Brompton Rd. selective sharing. 589 5491.

WEST HARROW female share luxury house £135 pcm 01 908 3094

HARROW 2 couples share luxury [illegible] 3094.

[illegible]

NORTH OF THAMES

HOUSES & FLATS in Sth Ken/Earls Crt., from £31,000. 373 1151 Brompton Estate Office.

COUNTRY PROPERTY

NEAR FARNHAM SURREY

House with detached annexe. Village near Farnham Surrey, London 45 mins. 5 bedrms, dressing rm, 2 bathrms, 3 receptions, kitchen, annexe to bedrm, bathrm, sitting/dining rm, kitchen, full C.H. 1 acre secluded garden, stable £135,000 freehold.
025125 3133 or 0420 84867
office 01-540 0711

SHROPSHIRE West Midlands border, 20 mins from Telford, detached country property, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms etc. Extensive stabling 7½ acres of ground. Freehold. Clayton & Co. Wolverhampton. 714 100.

AUCTIONS & ANTIQUES

THE NEW OLD MASTERS: An unrivalled opportunity to acquire important British pictures from this century. Averbach, Bomberg, Grant, Meninsky, Smith, Wolfe, Freud. A selling exhibition at Sothebys Belgravia, 19 Motcomb Street, SW1. Open w/days 10.00-5.00. 22.11.83.

ANTIQUES AND COLLECTABLES

THE NEW OLD MASTERS. An unrivalled opportunity to aquire important British pictures from this century. Averbach, Bomberg, Grant, Meninsky; Smith; Wolf; Freud. A selling exhibition at Sotherbys Belgravia, 19 Motcomb Street SW1. Open W/days 10.00-5 00 Sale ends 6.00 pm 22/11/83.

RUSSIAN SILVER COSSACK BELT. £450. Russian silver dagger £400. 01-589 4275.

APPOINTMENTS

ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Two draughtmen/women (plans and small finds), and one medieval pottery specialist. Apply C Mahany, Director, South Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit, Kings Mill House, Kings Mill Lane, Stamford Lincs

Telephone (0780) 62300

WANTED. For new Chelsea riverside restaurant, young person with flair, personality and adaptability to join a great existing team. Phone Francois on 351 6205

SUPER SECRETARIES

RECEPTIONISTS, WEST END We have 2 prestigious clients seeking well presented receptionists with good educational backgrounds to work in their smart offices. Both offer varied work loads, a need for some typing and as much responsibility as the person wishes to take on. Age 19-40. Salary £6,000-£6,500 Ring 434 4512. Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants.

SURGEON REQUIRES private secretary Jan '84. Good telephone manner and initiative needed. S.h. desirable 20-30 years preferred. £7,000 pa. 935 1262.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialists Agency 01 734 0532

CREME DE LA CREME

PA/Senior Secretary

[illegible]

STELLA FISHER BUREAU
110 STRAND WC2 01-836 6644

LEGAL NOTICES

[illegible]

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the under-mentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same

Dated this 16th day of November 1983.

AMERY-PARKES & Co.
Imperial House, 15/19 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6UL. Solicitors for the above-named Company.

ANDERSON (Stoke Newington) Limited

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a meeting of the creditors of the above named company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co. situated at 3-4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Wednesday the 30th day of November, 1983 at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 9th day of November 1983

H. SPIRO
Director.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BRIMSMEAD

Elegant walnut boudoir grand.
Move abroad forces sale.
£895 ono.
627 1272 day

THE PIANO WAREHOUSE 100 2nd hand upright & grands. £250-£5,000. Restoration, tuning, transport, 23 Castlehaven Rd., NW1. 01-267 7674.

THE PIANO WORKSHOP. Agents for all leading makes of new pianos. Generous credit terms. Catalogue. 2 Fleet Rd., NW3. 01-267 7671 7 days.

PIANOS: H. LANE & SONS. New and reconditioned. Quality at reasonable prices. 326 Brighton Rd., S Croydon. 01-688 3513.

BROADWOOD 6ft 6in grand piano. Excellent cond. Regularly tuned. £900 ono Redcar 477502.

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FISHER 25
MOTOR-SAILER

Registered as new, lying river Hamble. £18,500.

Tel: Bursledon 2182

Legal Appointments are featured every TUESDAY

01-278 9161/5

PREP. AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

DENSTONE COLLEGE
Staffordshire
A Woodard School
6th Form Scholarships 1984

* Examinations will be held at the College on the 9th & 10th February 1984 for entrants now in their 'O' level year.

* A number of Scholarships & Exhibitions, up to half-fees, will be awarded on the results of these examinations.

* Two Assisted Places, for suitably-qualified applicants, and a number of Bursaries may also be awarded.

* Both boys and girls are eligible, for day and boarding places.

* The College runs 'A' level courses in sixteen subjects.

Full particulars and application forms from The Headmaster, Denstone College, Uttoxeter, Staffs, ST14 5HN. Telephone 0889 590484.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT - [illegible]
GREATER LONDON COUNCIL [illegible]

Notice is hereby given that the Greater London Council ("the Council") intend to make, or have made, application to Parliament for leave to introduce in the Session 1983-84 a Bill ("the Bill") under the above name or short title [illegible] is a concise summary:

1 To provide that the Council shall be [illegible] Bridge for the purpose of providing [illegible] only between certain times and in [illegible]

2 (a) To empower a constable who [illegible] committed an offence under Schedule [illegible] 1963 to require that person to give his [illegible]

[illegible]

3 To provide that the use of any residential [illegible] the purposes of a time-sharing scheme [illegible] use for the purposes of section 22(1) of [illegible] Act 1971.

4 (a) To enable the Council or a London [illegible]

[illegible]

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET

CONCERTS

THEATRES

[illegible]

FACT

IT CAN LEAD TO BLOOD VESSEL DAMAGE particularly to the eyes, kidneys and limbs.

DIABETES

Join us. Help us
Support us
BRITISH DIABETIC ASSOCIATION
10 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BD.

Imperial Cancer Research Fund
WORLD LEADERS IN CANCER RESEARCH

[illegible]

Spink
BUY
ORIENTAL ART

WINTER SPORTS

BLADON LINES

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM: News and information service, available on sets, whether with teletext or not.

6.30 Breakfast Time: with Frank Bough and Fern Britton. Today's Friday "specials" include pop news (between 7.45 and 8.00). Regular items include news at 6.30 and then half-hourly until 8.30, sport at 6.43, 7.18 and 8.13, morning papers (7.18 and 8.18) and tonight's TV (between 6.45 and 7.00).

9.00 My Music: Steve Race tests the musical knowledge of Frank Muir, John Amis, Denis Norden and Ian Wallace (r). Closedown at 9.25.

10.30 Play School: Ann McGovern's story Too Much Noise (r); 10.55 Play Ideas; Closedown at 11.05.

12.30 News After Noon: with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale; 12.57 Financial Report. And subtitled news headlines.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Among today's guests is the American singer and actress Rosemary Clooney whose golden years of fame were the 1950s and 1960s. Songs from Brook Benton, and gardening tips from Peter Seabrook; 1.45 Little Misses and the Mister Men (r).

2.00 Racing from Ascot: We see the 2.10, the 2.40, the 3.10 and the 3.40.

3.55 Play School: It's Friday; 4.20 Laurel and Hardy: alas only in a cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory: Bill Oddie reads more chapters from Roald Dahl's the BFG; 4.40 Take Hart: with undervalued Tony Hart, and Morph; 5.00 Crackerjack: with Basil Brush, Blue Zoo and Haywoode, and illusionist Andy Mann.

5.40 Sixty Minutes: includes news at 5.40, regional magazines (5.53), weather (6.15) and closing headlines (6.38). Timings are approximate.

6.40 Friday Sportstime: Desmond Lynam presents the weekend round-up.

6.55 Show Business: entertainment magazine. Includes items on the opening of London's new £3 million nightspot at the Hippodrome. Les Dawson demonstrates the art of playing the piano very badly, and there are interviews with Robert Redford and Ringo Starr.

7.20 Film: Carry on Cleo (1965) Cleopatra, Mark Antony, Caesar, and Co in incidents the history books omitted to mention. With Kenneth Williams, Sidney James and (as the saucer-eyed Queen of the Nile) Amanda Barrie.

8.50 Points of View: More quotes from Barry Took's postbag.

9.00 News: with Sue Lawley. And weather for the weekend.

9.25 Knots Landing: Val volunteers Gary's services to Abby for Fathers' Night at school; and Lilimae's friendship with Jackson Mobley leads to disappointment.

10.15 My Kind of Music: The choice is Barbara Dickinson's. She appears with her band and with her guest Colin Blunstone.

10.45 News Headlines. And weather.

10.50 Film: This Sporting Life (1963) Muscular masterpiece about a ruthless rugby player. It put Richard Harris on the map in a performance he has never equalled. And many think it is still director Anderson's most accomplished film. With Rachel Roberts, William Hartnell, Colin Blakely and Alan Badel. Ends at 1.05am.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain: with Anne Diamond, Nick Owen. Today's Friday "specials" include Checkout (6.50), the new Miss World (7.33). Jeni Barnett (7.45). Fantasy Time at just after 8.00 (Susan Penhaligon dances a pas-de-deux), TV Review (8.35), Diana Dors answers viewers' personal problems (8.42) and another Checkout (9.02). Regular items include news at 6.30, then half-hourly until 9.00, the at 9.23; sport at 6.35, 7.35 and 8.20. Morning papers (6.25).

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: A-level biology (fungi). 9.47 Making do and mending. 10.09 Anti-smoking film. 10.26 Injection-moulding with plastics, 10.43 On leaving school, 11.05 Cedric Robinson, 11.22 Terva, 11.39 Scotland's River Dee.

12.00 We'll Tell you a story; 12.10 Rainbow; 12.30 Understanding Toddlers: Ann Ford introduces this new series about parents and their pre-school children.

1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 About Britain: Anatomy of a Village: The story of Plaxtol, a village in west Kent (first of two films).

2.00 The Enthronement of the Archbishop of York: Live coverage of the ceremony from York Minster at which the central figure will be Dr John Habgood.

3.30 Sons and Daughters: Fourth episode of this drama serial about two families.

4.00 Children's ITV Rainbow (r); 4.20 Dangermouse (r); 4.25 Sooty. 4.50 Freetime: How to make a hovercraft. Also/pie in the sky; 5.15 The Young Doctors: Australian medical life serial.

5.45 News; 6.00 The 6'Clock Show: news features, star guests, and Michael Aspel in a live show.

7.00 Family Fortunes: Competing tonight are the Johnsons from Yorkshire and the Cunninghams from Cheshire.

7.30 The A-Team: The soldiers of fortune head west when some wild mustangs from an Indian homeland are threatened. With George Peppard and Mr T.

8.30 A Fine Romance: The Judi Dench/Michael Williams comedy series with a touch of class. Laura (Miss Dench) plans a dinner party that she hopes will provide a perfect evening's entertainment. But things begin to go wrong.

9.00 Auf Wiedersehen, Pet: Episode two of this comedy serial about a bunch of Tyneside 'brickies' working on a German construction site. The brief "honeymoon" period is over. Neville (Kevin Whately) is in danger of losing his job. And Oz's (Jim Nail) unpopularity increases.

10.00 News from ITN.

10.30 The London Programme: Tony Taylor presents this report on the hunt for two rapists operating in separate parts of London – Notting Hill and Belvedere. There are interviews with some of the victims and with members of the public, angry with the police's lack of success in finding the attackers.

11.00 Continental Movie: Knife in the Head (1978) Political thriller, set in West Germany. Bruno Ganz plays the research scientist who apparently by mistake, sustains a gunshot wound during a police raid on a youth centre. But other possible explanations for the shooting begin to emerge. Co-starring Angela Winkler. Directed by Reinhard Hauff. Followed by Night Thoughts.

Wilbur Wright: The Spirit of Kitty Hawk (Radio 4, 4.10pm)

● Two things need to be said right away about THE SPIRIT OF KITTY HAWK (Radio 4, 4.10pm). The spirit of the title is inspirational and not supernatural: Kitty Hawk is not a person but a coastal town on the coast of North Carolina where the Wright Brothers, Wilbur and Orville, flying their rickety aircraft for less than a minute back in 1903, bumpily wrote the first page in the history of powered flight. And the second thing that must be said about Ivan Rendall's six-part series, which celebrates 80 years of man's emulation of the birds, is that although it is very much about flying machines, it is much more about the magnificent men who flew them. There is, for example, not a single structural statistic (i.e. length, weight, or wing span) in the whole of today's inaugural episode and, except for the odd reference

CHOICE

to the use of wood and fabric and to Bleriot's plane looking like a flying bicycle, there is a total absence of verbal pictures of the odd contraptions in which the pioneers risked, and sometimes lost, their lives. If you *must* have pictures, the current issue of *Radio Times* has them, though the publication's portraits of the flyers themselves – like Wilbur Wright's on the left – are largely redundant, thanks to the clearly-defined word portraits in Mr Rendall's gallery of men with wings.

● The one-sided argument put forward with some force and a great many grim statistics in PICTURE OF HEALTH (Channel 4, 10.30pm) in that socal inequality is bad for your health. The death rate in Tower Hamlets, an unlovely empire of high-rise flats in London's East End, is one of the highest in the country. In the world of Social Class 5, worms and unthinkably filthy water creep up into the bath; little girls fall down sewer outlets; an asbestos victim spits into the gutter; a man recovering from an operation has to drag himself up 38 flights of steps. The line-up of East Enders who state the case for an urgent and drastic environmental re-think in Carole Pick's provocative film – the first of eight which make a firm connection between health and politics – is well endowed with powerful image makers, like the man who recalls that the status of Justice atop the Old Bailey has its back to the East End and its arms open to the West End.

BBC 2

9.00 Daytime on Two. (until 2.55). The line-up is:- Science Topics. 9.35 Tout Compris. 9.52 Dark Towers (8). 10.15 Mathematics One, 11.00 Roundheads and Cavaliers, 11.22 Words of Tomorrow, 11.44 Butchers and bakers, 12.05 The Computer Programme, 12.30 High and not-so-High Technology, 12.55 Speak for Yourself.

1.38 Around Scotland; 2.01 Scene in Northern Ireland. 2.30 Episode two of Priestley's An Inspector Calls. Closedown at 2.55.

5.35 News Summary: with subtitles and weather prospects for the weekend.

5.40 The Friday Western: The Savage Guns (1961). A man's pacifist ideals are put to the test when bandits take over the district where he lives, killing and terrorising the local people. With Richard Basehart and Don Taylor. Director: Michael Carreras.

7.00 Salt on a Snake's Tail: Written by Farrukh Dhondy. Dharminder Gill plays the 14-year-old who turns to the martial arts skill of Bruce Lee as a way of countering trouble from local gangs. With Zia Mohyeddin.

7.30 The Treasures of The Burrell: The second of three films about the recently-opened art collection outside Glasgow. Philip Vainker, assistant keeper in charge of Fine Art, shows John Julius Norwich some of the works on show.

8.00 Dance International: First of eight programmes featuring some of the world's leading dance companies. Tonight: the Royal Danish Ballet in the Glen Tetley-choreographed The Firebird, to Stravinsky's music. The film won the 1982 Prix Italia prize.

9.00 M*A*S*H: A dose of his own medicine for B.J. (Mike Farrell), administered by Hotlips (Loretta Swit).

9.25 Ice Skating: Live coverage, from Nottingham Ice Stadium of the Tuborg Lager Ice Dance Championship of Great Britain. Torvill and Dean will be defending their British title. Also competing: Barber and Slater. Commentary by Alan Weeks.

10.15 The Light of Experience: American writer Jim Garrison has nuclear nightmares. He fears that propaganda and ignorance surrounding the politics of nuclear weaponry are conspiring to make them come true.

10.30 Newsnight: bulletins and analysis of the day's main news stories.

11.15 Whistle Test – A second chance to see a concert which Billy Joel recorded at BBC Television Centre in 1978. Ends at 12.00 (Replaces the advertised concert featuring The Truth, at the University of Aston).

CHANNEL 4

5.00 The Munsters: Horror-film spoof. Herman (Fred Gwynne) gives the idea his blessing when Eddie announces that he intends to run away from home.

5.30 The Tube: Rock programme. In addition to items on the new videos, news, and interviews, there are appearances by ZZ Top, Ram, Bucks Fizz and another lecture from the University of Life from Mark Miwurdz. Also, a look back at a pioneering television pop programme, Ready, Steady, Go. Among the famous names on this EMI video are The Beatles.

7.00 Channel Four News. Includes weather.

7.30 Right to Reply: Channel 4 viewers put their views to the programme makers. Gus Macdonald introduces the programme, and keeps the peace.

8.00 The Amateur Naturalist: The eighth film in this 13-part series featuring Gerald and Lee Durrell. Tonight: the wildlife on the rocky coasts of Jersey, Channel Islands, where the husband and wife naturalists live, and along the cliffs of Ulst in the north of Scotland, which they visit.

8.30 A Week in Politics: With Peter Jay. Tonight's edition is devoted to the politics of prisons, and there is an interview with the Home Secretary, Leon Brittan.

9.15 Rockers Roadshow: Black music, from Britain's clubs and pubs. Tonight, entertainment from The Asylum, in Nottingham. The artistes include Marcia and the Modettes, Jackie Kenton, Pegasus and Hyson Green's Realistics. Plus the Natural Ites.

10.00 The Paul Hogan Show: The comedy show that is to the liking of a great number of Australians – and, it seems, to many Channel 4 viewers.

10.30 Picture of Health: A Bit of Class. First of eight documentaries that argue that health is too important to be left to doctors and other experts. Ordinary people, say the films, can be made to understand what illness is, and what can be done to avoid or treat it. Tonight: how social inequality effects the health of many London East Enders. (See Choice.)

11.20 What the Censor Saw: Saturday Night and Sunday Morning (1960*) Gritty, few-punches-pulled film version of Alan Sillitoe's book about the nonconformist Nottingham factory worker (Albert Finney) who has the stuffing knocked out of him. An important film because it marked Karel Reisz's entry into feature film direction. Finney was strongly supported by Rachel Roberts, Shirley Anne Field, Hylda Baker and Norman Rossington. Ends at 1.00.

Radio 4

6.00 News briefing.
6.10 Farming today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News, 6.45 Prayer, 6.55, 7.55 Weather 7.00, 8.00 News 7.25, 8.25 Sport 7.45 Thought for the Day 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs Sir Peter Hall, director of the National Theatre†
9.45 Feedback. Your views and comments about BBC radio and TV put to producers and management.
10.00 News; International assignment. BBC correspondents review a contemporary issue.
10.30 Morning story: 'A Fine Place for a Cat' by Margaret Bonham. Read by Margot Boyd.
10.45 Daily service
11.00 News; Travel; The 1,000 days of John F. Kennedy. First of two documentary programmes about the Kennedy presidency. The contributors include J K Galbraith, Dean Rusk, Arthur Schlesinger, Theodore Sorensen, Gene Rostow and George Ball. Today: the Bay of Pigs incident; Vietnam; and the Cuba missile crisis. Presented by Edmund Ions.
11.48 Natural selection
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer affairs
12.27 Top of the form. Boston High School v Colchester County High School for girls (r) 12.55 Weather; Programme News
1.00 The world at one: News
1.40 The Archers 1.55 Shipping Forecast
2.00 News: Woman's hour from Manchester. Iris Lemare, who is 80, talks about her long life in conducting and making music. Also, post-natal care for mothers and babies. And the second instalment of A Tiger for Malgudi.
3.00 News; Sybil (new series' or 'The Two Nations' by Benjamin Disraeli (1) †(r)
4.00 News; Just after four
4.10 The Spirit of kitty hawk (new series) The story of some of the people who have made aviation history, told in six parts by Ivan Rendall (1) Orville and Wilbur Wright etc.
4.40 Story time: 'How Green Was My Valley' by Richard Llewellyn (5)5.50 PM: News Magazine 5.50 Shipping Forecast 5.55 Weather; Programme News
6.00 The six o'clock news; Financial Report
6.30 Going places. The world of travel and transport
7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.20 Pick of the week Programme highlights with Margaret Howard†
8.10 Profile. A personal portrait
8.30 Any questions? from Northern Ireland with Roy Hattersley, Sir John Biggs-Davison, Claire Brooks, and Tim Pat Coogan.
9.15 Letters from America by Alistair Cooke
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes a review of the ITV drama serial, Kennedy. Plus an interview with Elizabeth Langford about the Whitbread Literary Awards. The winners, too, are interviewed. Also a review of the Shared Experience's production of False Admissions and Successful Strategies (at the Lyric, Hammersmith). 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News
10.35 Week ending a satirical review of the week's news†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'Sour Sweet' by Timothy Mo (5). Read by David Suchet
11.15 The Financial World tonight
11.30 Today in parliament
11.45 Glyn Worsnip in the BBC Sound Archives
12.00 News
12.10 Weather
12.15 Shipping Forecast

ENGLAND VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 Weather: Travel, 10.45-12.00 FOR Schools: 1.55pm Listening corner, 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 5.50-5.55pm (continued) 11.00-12.00 Study ON 4: 11.00 Digame! 11.30 The Training Revolution 12.30-1.10am Schools night-time broadcasting: Hor Doch Mal Zu! (9 & 10). OU Psychological Society Lecture: Professor B F Skinner.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Part one. Strauss (Introduction, Capriccio), Crussell (Sinfonia concertante for clarinet, bassoon, horn and orchestra), Mozart (Eine kleine Gigue, K 574 Dag Wiren (Serenade for Strings).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Sibelius (Rakastava), Albeniz (Almeria), Brahms (Serenade in A).†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Borodin. Constantin Chekerlinski, baritone, in excerpts from Prince Igor. With Boris Christoff, bass.†
10.00 Bohemian Contemporaries of Schubert: Rosemarie Wright (piano) plays Tomasek's Eclogues, Op 35, Nos 3, 6 and Op 51, Nos 1 and 3. Also Vorisek's Impromptu, Op 7, No 5 and other works by him.†
10.35 Northern Sinfonia: with Stephen Varcoe (baritone). Mozart's Symph No 24, Finzi's Songs from Love's Labours Lost, David Ellis's Diversions for chamber orchestraand Sibelius's incidental music, Peléas et Mélisande.†
11.35 Garland for Walter de la Mare: Mark Rowlinson (baritone) and Paul Hamburger in Howell's work.†
12.15 Midday Prom: Part one. Beethoven (overture, Coriolan) and Hindemith's Symphony: Mathis der Maler.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents: Foreign radio broadcasts, monitored by the BBC.
1.20 Midday Prom: part two. Weber's Clarinet Concerto No 1 (with Janet Hilton, soloist) and Brahms's Variations on St Anthony Chorale.†
2.05 Violin and piano: recital by Takashi Shimizu and Gordon Back. Schumann's Sonata No 1 in A minor, Saint-Saens's Sonata No 1, and Sarasate's Introduction and Taratella.†
3.00 Haydn and Field: New Irish Chamber Orchestra, with John O'Conor (piano). Haydn's Symph No 73, and Field's Piano Conc No 3.†
4.00 Choral Evensong: from the Chapel of Clare College, Cambridge. A live transmission.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Fritz Spiegl's selection of music marks 300 years of Turkish music in Europe.†
6.30 Music for Guitar: Recital by Siegfried Behrend. Works by Milan, Roncalli, Diabelli, Segovia, and John McCabe (Canto).†
7.00 Songs by Chausson and de Breville: recital by Ruud van der Meer (baritone) with piano accompaniment by Rudolf Jansen.†
7.30 Gabrielli String Quartet: Recital. Part one. Britten's Quartet No 3. With Olga Hegedus (cello).†
8.00 The Winking Goose: John Arden on John Skelton.
8.20 Gabriel String Quartet: Recital: Part two. Schubert's Quintet in C, D 956.†
9.20 Third Opinion: National and international issues, discussed by economist Peter Oppenheimer, Sir Donald Maitland (former Permanent Secretary, Department of Energy), and Sylvia Ostry, the Canadian economist.
10.05 Arnold Bax Centenary: concert by the BBC Phil Orch, with Rita Cullis, soprano. Includes the Northern Ballads 1, 2 and 3, and the world premiere performance of the Two Nocturnes for soprano and orchestra, 1911.†
10.50 Harpsichord Music: recital by Stanislav Heller. Works by Ascanio Mayone, Michelangelo Rossi, and Froberger.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.
VHF only – Open University: 11.20pm-12.10am

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 8.00pm and 9.00) major Bulletins 7.00 am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight headlines 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30 (MF/MW). 5.00am Ray Moore† 7.30 Terry Wogan† 10.00 Jimmy Young† 12.00 Music While You Work† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford† 2.02 Sports Desk† 2.30 Ed Stewart† 3.02 Sports Desk† 4.00 David Hamilton† 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk 6.00 John Dunn†including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MF only) 7.30 Take Your Partners at the Radio 2 Ballroom† 8.15 Friday Night is Music Night from the Hippodrome, Golders Green, London† 9.30 The King's Singers† 9.57 Sports Desk 10.00 It Sticks out Half a Mile (new series) A seaside saga starring John Le Mesurier, Ian Lavender, Bill Pertwee 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight) 1.00am Night Owls with Dave Gelly† 2.00-5.00 Liz Allen presents You and the Night and the Music†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour 6.30am-8.30pm, then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00am Adrian John 7.00 Mike Read 9.00 Richard Skinner 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat 2.00 Gary Davies 4.30 Peter Powell's Select-a-Disc 5.30 Newsbeat 5.45 Roundtable 7.00 Andy Peebles 9.00-12.00 The Friday Rock Show† VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2 5.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Breakthrough. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Clinging to the Wreckage. 8.30 Modern English Poetry. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Album Time. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 10.30 Business Matters. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty Four Hours. 1.30 Radio Theatre. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Sarah and Company. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four hours. 8.30 Emma. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Music Now. 9.45 Clinging to the Wreckage. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 Luther Today. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Classical Record Review. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 A Memorable Scene. 3.59 Recording of the Week. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Kings of Jazz. 5.45 The World Today. All times in GMT

BBC 1 Wales 12.57-1.00 pm News 3.53-3.55 News 5.53 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Wales Today 10.15-10.30 Sport Folio 10.30-11.20 Week In Week Out 11.20-11.21 News 11.21-12.52 Film: Sunday Too Far Away (1974) starring Jack Thompson Scotland 12.55-1.00 pm News 5.53 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Scotland: Sixty Minutes 9.25-9.55 Double Bill: Scottish and Country music 9.55-10.27 Agenda 10.27-10.30 News 10.30-11.20 Knots Landing 11.20-12.55 am Film: 'Dulcima' (1971) starring John Mills Northern Ireland 12.57-1.00 pm News 3.53-3.55 News 5.53 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Scene Around Six 10.15-10.45 Spotlight 10.45-10.50 News 10.50-12.20 am Film: Sunday Too Far Away' (1974) starring Jack Thompson 12.20 News. England 5.53 pm (Part of Sixty Minutes) 10.15-10.45 East – Weekend. Midlands – Happy Birthday. (Sue Nicholls) North – The Fight For The Settle-Carlisle. North East – Romany. (Journey into rural Cumberland) North West – Lynday Lee's People: ('A Day at the Races') South – The Cellar Show. South West – The Queen's Man. West – Day Out: The Quantocks.

S4C Starts: 2.00 Ffenestri. 2.20 Stori Sbri. 2.35 Hyn O Fyd. 2.55 Spice of life. 3.20 Book 4. 4.00 Today's History. 4.30 Countdown. 4.55 Lowri A'r Capten. 5.10 Stori Mistar Blaidd. 5.30 Bands of Gold. 6.25 Gymnastics. 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Sion A Sian. 8.00 Pobol Y Cwm. 8.30 Pawb A'i Fys. 9.15 Paul Hogan Show. 9.45 Soap. 10.15 Film: Those Glory Glory Days. 12.15 Our Lives. 1.00 Gair Yn El Bryd, Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

TVS As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30. News. 3.30 Afternoon Club. 3.50-4.00 Blunt Encounters. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Friday Sportshow. 10.30 Just Williams. 11.00 Gala Concert. 12.15am Paris by Night. 12.45 Company. Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 10.35 Benson. 11.00 Film: Murder Motel. 12.20am Postscript. Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am First Thing. 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: SOS Pacific. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 10.30 Points North. 11.30 Night Gallery. 12.25am News, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Passionate Friends (Ann Todd). 3.30-5.00 One of the Boys. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Sports Extra. 6.45-7.00 Hear Here. 10.30 Ways and Means. 11.00 Late Call. 11.05 Film: Terror From Within. 12.20am Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Crossroads. 6.55-7.00 What's On Where. 10.35 Benson. 11.00 Film: Murder Motel. 12.20am Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Youself. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Yound Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Follow That. 10.30 Lord Home. 11.00 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 12.00 News, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Preview. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-7.00 News. 10.30 Baretta. 11.30 News. 11.35 Film: Bomb at Ten: Ten (George Montgomery). 1.15am Closedown.

HTV As London except: 12.30pm-1.30 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 So What's Your Problem? 10.30 Press Call. 11.00 Sweeney. 12.00 Benson. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except 11.05am-11.20 About Wales. 6.00-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 Writers on Our Time.

TYNE TEES As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 News and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 Northern Life. 6.20-7.00 Weekend Lift Off. 10.32 Film: Frogs (Ray Milland). 12.10am Portrait of a Legend. 12.40 Three's Company. Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-7.00 Calendar and Sport. 10.30 Newhart. 11.00 Film: A Place to Die. 12.20am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead. 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Paint Along with Nancy. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Festival Sport. 6.45-7.00 Advice. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Sportscast. 11.05 Film: Matt Helm (Tony Franciosa).

GRANADA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00pm Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.30-1.30 Young Doctors. 11.00 Film: Hidden Gun. 12.55am Harvest Jazz Festival. 1.30 Closedown.

ANGLIA 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Whose Baby? 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 10.30 Cross Question. 11.05 Darts. 11.35 (Bradford Dillman. 12.20am OUt of Conflict. Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Entertainments

Ministers back crackdown on soccer hooligans

From Ian Murray, Rotterdam

A crackdown on football hooliganism, including tougher sentences and tighter, police control at grounds, was unanimously backed yesterday by sports ministers from the 21 members of the Council of Europe.

Meeting in Rotterdam as Luxembourg was counting the cost of the match against England, the ministers agreed a five-point programme aimed at stamping out what one of them called soccer terrorism.

At the same time, the ministers in part blamed the media for "dwelling on violence by players or spectators".

The meeting, arranged months ago, was nevertheless overshadowed by the "battle of Luxembourg" of the previous evening.

The authorities in the Grand Duchy say around 150 English fans were detained for fighting, looting and drunkenness. Most had been released by yesterday morning and deported, although 30 arrested in connexion with more serious crimes were still in custody.



Mr Macfarlane: Seeking stiffer sentences.

The mood of yesterday's meeting in Rotterdam was that those found guilty should be kept in prison for a very long time.

Mr Neil Macfarlane, the British minister, was foremost in pressing for stiffer sentences and it was his text which was agreed as a final declaration by the meeting.

For years past, he said, countries had been making rods for their own backs by simply deporting fans arrested for hooliganism. It was clear that, if the Luxembourg courts decided to impose stiff jail sentences on English supporters, there would be no efforts made to get them an early release.

Mr Emile Krieps, the Luxemburg Sports Minister, was not present in Rotterdam because he was making a statement to his own parliament about the incident.

But his deputy, Mr Georges Lanners, described a night when six cars were overturned, 12 shops looted and hundreds of windows smashed and when his countrymen were frightened to walk the streets. Chemist shops, he said, had been raided by people looking for drugs.

The ministers in Rotterdam drew up a code to combat hooliganism, but many admitted privately that they believed it was impossible to end.

The code calls for: Closer cooperation between national authorities, especially police forces; "adequate" police numbers inside and outside the ground; segregation of rival supporters at matches; close control of ticket sales and restrictions on the sale of alcohol.

Mr Joop van der Reijden, the Dutch minister, who chaired the meeting, said it might be necessary to stop the sale of alcohol on Channel ferries and aircraft before matches or for governments to intervene to prevent games being held if they were thought to be dangerous.

He asked how long if was possible to risk the lives of policemen "to keep calm people who can't be kept calm". It all amounted to terrorism and he wondered whether the game of football was really worth all the trouble it caused.

In the European Parliament at Strasbourg, Mrs Barbara Castle, leader of the Labour group, apologized on behalf of the British people.

In Luxembourg, Sir Humphrey Maud, the ambassador, apologized personally to Mrs Lidie Polfer, the Mayoress. She said: "It is a shame that people from the country which has given the world the term 'fair play' should behave like this."

An emergency meeting of Luxembourg City Council agreed that never again should a side be allowed to play there unless it was specially invited. This means that England would not quickly be asked to play there again, especially as a similar wave of violence followed its match there in 1977.

Irony for England, page 25



JKF remembered: Senator Edward Kennedy and Caroline, daughter of the late President, during a Capitol Hill tribute by Congress to mark the twentieth anniversary of the Dallas assassination. The clan, page 12.

French jets bomb Shia HQ

Continued from page 1

have taken place without American help and blessing."

Shortly before the French jets had struck, a huge funeral procession for the 43 killed in Israel's raids had wound through the streets of the city as crowds screamed: "Death to America, death to Russia – we love martyrdom".

Shaikh Subhi Tofeili, the leader of the "Party of God", whose men were also bombed by the Israelis, urged thousands of mourners to launch new attacks on the Americans, French and Israelis. "They have waged open war on us – and war they will get", he shouted. "America, France and Israel have started this war. Our fighters, who wear their death shrouds, shall go after them in Lebanon and elsewhere."

America and France would be unwise to ignore such a warning. The French jets began their raids shortly after 4pm on the former Shaikh Abdullah army barracks on the hills east of Baalbek.

Hundreds of Lebanese Shia Muslims and Iranian Revolutionary Guards – the latter brought into Lebanon by Syria – stormed the compound earlier this year, seizing Lebanese armoured vehicles and evicting the soldiers.

Mr Moussavi's men have maintained their HQ in the old 29-room Khawan Hotel beside the Ras el-Ain springs. This, too, was reportedly devastated in the French attack. The road up to the barracks had been lined with placards depicting the Ayatollah Khomeini and denouncing America and Israel.

There was no word of casualties from the raids, although Mr Moussavi often stayed at the Khawam and several Iranian families are believed to have lived in the barracks with the Revolutionary Guards.

Yesterday's attacks marked not only a growing impatience on the part of the multinational force, but also a further step away from its peacekeeping mandate. Revenge against Shia and Iranian extremists in Syrian-occupied Lebanon is not necessarily conducive to the restoration of Lebanese government sovereignty in the country.

The events in the Bekaa Valley tended to obscure the military cordon tightening around Mr Yassir Arafat in the northern city of Tripoli during the day. Mr Arafat's Palestinian opponents were variously promising to give him safe passage out of Tripoli and demanding that he be tried by a revolutionary court for his "crimes" against the Palestinian cause.

RC bishops call for UK control of cruise

By Clifford Longley

Cardinal Basil Hume and the Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales expressed their grave concern yesterday at the deployment of cruise missiles in Britain. It was clearly desirable that ultimate control over their use should be in British hands, they said.

Their statement came a day after the publication in *The Times* of Cardinal Hume's defence of nuclear deterrents in the light of its "morally ambiguous" character. He said yesterday that the bishops' joint statement on the cruise issue was an application of the principles he had set out.

The cardinal refused to speak much about the position of Mgr Bruce Kent, general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, saying that their relationship was private.

He said they were due to meet to discuss recent events, including Mgr Kent's speech on Sunday praising the British Communist Party's work for peace.

Reports of the speech had surprised him, but he said that Mgr Kent's words were often not reported fairly. He has asked for a full copy.

The bishops' statement on cruise, agreed at their conference in London which ended yesterday, said that the arrival of the new missiles had caused anger and unrest.

"For many, this installation of new weapons of mass destruction creates a heightened fear of nuclear warfare.

In addition, there is still some uncertainty as to whether ultimate and clearly desirable control over the use of these missiles rests with our elected leaders."

Many people saw cruise as an obstacle to disarmament. Their deployment would make it more difficult for the Government to demonstrate convincingly its commitment to progressive mutual disarmament.

● The "fish on Fridays" rule is not to be imposed on Roman Catholics in England and Wales, at least not yet.

At the end of the meeting of the Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference Cardinal Hume said that the present request to Roman Catholics to observe Fridays by some act of penance will continue. There would be further consultations within the church, leading to new guidelines later.

Greenham protest, page 2
Missile strategy, page 14
Leading article, letters, page 15

Frank Johnson in the Commons

The delicate art of shadow boxing

Mr Nigel Lawson, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, arrived at the despatch box yesterday to announce his first autumn statement.

Perhaps more memorably, he arrived also to announce his first autumn insult to Mr Roy Hattersley, the new shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr Lawson read his statement and sat down. Mr Hattersley huffed into action in his vigorous, well-briefed, highly-competent, completely unconvincing fashion. "I welcome the Right Hon Gentleman to his new shadow post," Mr Lawson began his reply. "I am sure that he will improve with time." The insult was well-received in the City. But Mr Lawson made it clear during further exchanges with Mr Hattersley that he reserved the right to make furhter insults during his Budget speech in the spring or if and when, in his judgment, the economy required it.

At the end of trading in the House yesterday, there was no major change in stocks of either Lawsons or Hattersleys. On the Conservatives benches, the market has not yet come to a decision about whether Lawsons are a shrewd buy. Mr Hattersley's indignation had been discounted in advance. The future remained uncertain.

On the evidence of their brief encounters so far this autumn, the two men seem to get on as an ambitious, combative Chancellor and an ambitious, combative shadow Chancellor should. They loathe each other. But Mr Lawson has a considerable edge in past experience of the subject.

So, as Mr Lawson read his statement, Mr Hattersley studied the text with a wary look. "Downward pressure will continue to be exerted on public borrowing," Mr Lawson intoned as Chancellors are wont to do. Mr Hattersley assumed a knowing look when all he could really think about was the need for him to continue to exert downward pressure on Mr Lawson.

The Chancellor ended his statement by saying that for the first time for many years we were now enjoying low inflation and steady growth. Alas, Mr Lawson added one of those pieces of pep-talkese, beloved of all Chancellors, which however true, always draw a scoff from the other side: "This is a winning combination."

"Our task," he added, making it worse, "is to keep that winning combination by sticking to – and indeed reinforcing – the policies which have brought it about." Renewed scoffs. Mr Hattersley rose. He knew he was scoffing for the whole Opposition when he said the Chancellor had done nothing for unemployment. Mr Hattersley continued on this, and related themes, for some time. Just when wer assumed he had reached his summing up, he said he had "four specific questions." The Tories groaned. So inwardly did those many Labour members who prefer general to specific questions. "Actually, five specific questions," Mr Hattersley added, defiantly.

Mr Hattersley being specific is much less fun than Mr Hattersley being general, and we all soon lost interest in these five specific questions. That is, except for Mr Hattersley, the only person in the House who could remember what they were by the time Mr Lawson rose to reply to them.

When Mr Lawson failed to give him satisfaction, Mr Hattersley protested.

He gave warning that he would ask some of the questions again next week, and we all believed him. As always on these occasions the proceedings drifted off into the endless complaints on behalf of various interests. Mr Lawson – a man whose open irritability with such lamentation is secretly admired in many parts of the House – must learn to curb his natural, and admirable, ill-temper when confronted with such a parade.

The largest score of complaint came from the ever maudlin Mr Jack Ashley, the Labour member for Stoke-on-Trent South. He asked how, when people were dying from lack of kidney machines, and other people were unemployed, Mr Lawson was spending so much on defence in the Falklands. It was a score which thus included the grievances of sufferers from kidney complaints; manufacturers of kidney machines; the unemployed; the Greenham Peace Women; the inveterate Labour opponent of the Falklands war, Mr Tam Dalyell; and the Argentine armed forces and was a personal best from Mr Ashley.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Princess of Wales visits Maytrees Home for the Blind, East Park, Bristol, 11.20.

Princess Anne attends a special performance of "The Great Waltz" by the Bristol Light Opera Club at the Bristol Hippodrome, 7.20.

New exhibitions

Colouring Metals: a Crafts Council exhibition of work by two contemporary metalworkers, Michael Rowe and Richard Hughes, Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends January 1984).

The Nude - approaches through drawing, Herbert Art Gallery, Jordan Well, Coventry; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5 (ends January 22).

Last chance to see

St Ives and the Sea: watercolours and oils by Ali Darwish, the Winchester Gallery, Park Avenue, Winchester, Hampshire; Mon to Fri 9 to 6 (ends today).

Work by Stuart Roy, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, Mon to Sat 9 to 5 (ends today).

Music

Organ recital by Herrick Bunney, McEwan Hall, Edinburgh, 1.10.

Concert by Scottish National Orchestra, Usher Hall, Edinburgh, 7.30.

Piano recital by Malcolm Scott, Lower College Hall, University of St Andrews, Fife, 1.20.

Recital by Isabelle Flory (violin), Robin Colvill (piano), Kinsteary House, Nairn, Morayshire, 8.

Recital by Peter Mountain (Baroque violin) and Angela Dale (piano), Corran Halls, Oban, 8.

Talks, lectures

21 years of Scottish Opera, by Neville Garden, Eden Court Theatre, Bishop's Palace, Inverness, 7.30.

Acid rain, by Christer Agren, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 7.

General

Eastern Counties Craft Market, Rhodes Centre, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, 18th to 20th, Fri and Sat 10 to 6, Sun 10 to 5.

Exhibitions in progress

Designs from Vienna to Hollywood, by Ernst Dryden, 1883-1938, Ferens Art Gallery, Queen Victoria Square, Hull; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 4.30 (ends Dec 18).

Paintings by Ken Taylor; Maclaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5 (ends Nov 22).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,290



ACROSS

1 It helps to show car is in reverse, please (9).
6 A little bit of Murphy's firm (5).
9 Boasted, see, 'aving supernatural inhabitants (7).
10 Weighty matter for a dolphin (7).
11 Two oxen probably and fifty bind (5).
12 Ran in grandiose fashion (9).
14 Mountain boy (3).
15 In both sets, I am disposed to lose my opportunity (4,3,4).
17 They don't make fast relative speeds (6,5).
19 A way of paying for fish (3).
20 The ability to endure and enact role that's complicated (9).
22 One imprisoned in Greece; there's no hope for him (5).
24 Weapon drawn by Munchhausen (7).
26 A character of "Great Expectations", he has concealed a rise perhaps (7).
27 Precise demand (5).
28 He can't keep up – because he's holding a horse? (9).

DOWN

1 Opera setting in France (5).
2 Doctor with international organization, a man often tight (7).
3 A brother for Meg, Jo and Co? (6,3).
4 Dreary Frank does go haywire (3-8).
5 Dog Latin quotation (3).
6 Links a lot of feet (5).
7 I am too old for love – that's laying it on thick (7).
8 Adopts displaced small boy, for payment later (4-5).
13 Collect a bee (3-8).
14 Game – it's not worth much (9).
16 Midshipman working with 20 (4-5).
18 Runner saving a city (7).
19 Suitable, wanting nickel to harden (7).
21 Android – Bobby has to put up with him (5).
23 Part of stair is erect (5).
25 What all soldiers initially used to be (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,289

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

Flight resumed

The "Silver Arrow" air service between Shoreham and Le Touquet resumes today after a break of nearly 33 years. The British and French authorities have allowed Jersey European Airways to operate the service which was closed down in February 1951. A Twin Otter two-engined turbojet, with a score of passengers, will fly on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

Ski specials

French Railways are to introduce a direct overnight train service with a discotheque, to the French ski slopes during the coming season. Starting on January 6, skiers will be able to leave Victoria at 1.58pm on a Friday and connecting with a couchette train at Calais, will wake in the resorts of Bourg-Saint-Maurice and St Gervais at 9 the next morning. Second class return fare will be £97.90. Further information is available from SNCF press office, 493 9731.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons (Amendment) Bill, second reading.



Food prices

With the onset of colder weather, shoppers will be more interested in Cassaroles, stews and pot roasts. Stewing beef, probably the first choice, is slightly more expensive that of late, up to £1.88 a pound, but Sainsburys have it on special offer at £1.28. Boneless brisket is between £1.34 and £1.66 a pound. For hotpots try cubes of lean pork; prices show little change, with boneless shoulder between 90p and £1.30 a pound, and leg for 89p to £1.20.

For roasting, topside, silverside and thick flank of beef are between £1.88 and £2.25 a pound. Tesco have veal on promotion at £1.68 a pound. Supplies of home-produced lamb have improved and prices remain steady, with whole leg between £1.28 and £1.60 a pound and whole shoulder 76p to £1.00. Dewhurst are offering whole New Zealand lamb carcases from £19.50 and sides from £10.27, with 5lb packs of chops for £4.95.

Fresh fish prices are still coming down, with cod averaging around £1.26 a pound, haddock £1.28 and plaice £1.49.

Best apple buys are still Cox's at 25-45p a pound, depending on size, French and Spanish Golden Delicious 22-30p. Russets 26-38p and, for cooking, Bramleys at 25-35p. Avocados are 25-35p each, and best value in grapes are Spanish Almeria at 30-38p a pound.

Anniversaries

Births: Pierre Bayle, philosopher, Carla-Bayle, France, 1647; Sir David Wilkie, painter, Cults, Fife, 1785; Carl Maria von Weber, Eutin, Germany, 1786; Louis-Jacques Daguerre, pioneer of photography, Cormeilles, France, 1789; Sir William Schwenk Gilbert, London, 1836; Ignacy Jan Paderewski, pianist and Prime Minister of Poland, Jan 1919-Nov 1919, Kurylowka, 1860; Percy Wyndham Lewis, artist and writer, at sea, 1882; Deaths: Chester Arthur, 21st president of the USA, 1881-84, New York, 1886; Marcel Proust, Paris, 1922; T. P. O'Connor, journalist and politician, London, 1929.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.67	1.59
Austria Sch	29.20	27.60
Belgium Fr	84.00	80.00
Canada $	1.89	1.82
Denmark Kr	14.88	14.18
Finland Mkk	8.86	8.46
France Fr	12.45	11.95
Germany DM	4.12	3.93
Greece Dr	158.00	150.00
Hongkong $	11.90	11.30
Ireland Pt	1.32	1.27
Italy Lira	2485.00	2375.00
Japan Yen	364.00	346.00
Netherlands Gld	4.63	4.40
Norway Kr	11.54	10.94
Portugal Esc	200.00	190.00
South Africa Rd	1.73	1.60
Spain Pta	236.50	227.50
Sweden Kr	12.17	11.60
Switzerland Fr	3.34	3.17
USA $	1.52	1.47
Yugoslavia Dar	220.00	207.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International. Retail Price Index: 340.7. London: The FT Index closed 1.0 down at 721.8.

Roads

Midlands: A38: Contraflow at Alrewas, Staffordshire. M1: Contraflow between junctions 15 (Northampton) and 16: Rothersthorpe service areas north and south-bound closed. A49: Single-lane traffic and signals at Onibury, Shropshire.

Wales and West: A368: Traffic restrictions on West Harptree – Churchill, Burrington Combe Road, Avon. A377: Temporary traffic signals controlling single-lane traffic at Colleton Mills on Chumleigh to Eggesford road, Devon. A5: Traffic restrictions on Bethesda – Betsw-d-Coed Road at Nant Ffrancon Pass, Gwynedd.

North: A628: Single-line traffic with lights at Thurlstone River Bridge, west of Penistone. A6110: Roadworks alongside existing carriageway on Leeds Southern Ring Road: delays. A182: Sewer reconstruction at A690 junction Hetton Road, Houghton, Tyne and Wear.

Scotland: A737: Lane closure in Main Road, Elderslie, delays likely at peak periods. A1: Single-lane traffic with lights between Dunbar and Cockburnspath. A7: Road widening south of Gorebridge, two sets of single-lane traffic controlled by lights.

Information supplied by AA.

Falklands cards

A week today, November 25, is the latest recommended posting date for Christmas cards and parcels by surface mail to Europe and the Falklands and Ascension Island, as well as BFPOs 630 and 666 and BFPO ships in The South Atlantic.

The papers

On the day the Chancellor raises the National Insurance charges yet again, there is proof – if proof were needed – of the real scandal in the Health Service, the Daily Star says. It quotes an "astonishing report" to Parliament revealing how the bureaucrats have made a farce and a farrago of the alleged spending cuts. "While doctors scrimp and save for equipment and staff, and waiting lists lengthen, the men in shiny suits have been dipping their bread in the gravy – to the tune of £45m", the paper says. "That's how much has been paid out in golden handshakes to top bureaucrats scrambling to cash in on an early retirement scheme designed to save jobs. And the result? Instead of saving 2,500 senior jobs, the Health Service is now saddled with 600 more feather-bedded mandarins."

Top films

Top box office films in London:
1 (1) The Jungle Book/Mickey's Christmas Carol.
2 (2) Class.
3 (3) La Traviata.
4 (4) Zelig.
5 (7) Octopussy.
6 (-) Educating Rita.
7 (6) Betrayal.
8 (3) The Star Chamber.
9 (8) Staying Alive.
10 (-) Merry Christmas Mr Lawrence.

Top five in the provinces:
1 Blue Thunder.
2 Porky's 2: the next day.
3 Merry Christmas Mr Lawrence.
4 The Boys in Blue.
5 Psycho II.

Compiled by Screen International.

Weather forecast

An anticyclone over British Isles will move slowly south and steadily decline

6am to midnight

London, central S, central N England, E, W Midlands: Mainly dry, any fog patches soon dispersing, sunny intervals developing, wind variable light, max temp 8C (46F).

SE, NE England, East Anglia, Borders: Mainly cloudy, a little rain on coasts, becoming brighter inland, some sunny intervals, wind mainly N, light, max temp 8C (46F).

Channel Islands: Mainly cloudy, a little rain at times, some sunny intervals, wind NE, light or moderate, max temp 11C (52F).

SW, NW England, S, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Mostly cloudy, some drizzle on coasts and hills, bright intervals inland, wind N, light, max temp 8 to 10C (46F to 50F).

Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow: Fog patches dispesing, mainly dry, sunny intervals developing, wind variable, light, max temp 9C (48F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Mostly cloudy, outbreaks of drizzle, becoming drier, sunny intervals, later, wind NW, light, max temp 9C (48F).

SW, NE, NW, Scotland, central Highlands, Argyle, Orkney, Shetlands, Northern Ireland: Mostly cloudy, outbreaks of drizzle; wind NW moderate, backing W later, max temp 10C (50F).

Outlook for tommorow and Sunday: Dry at first, but rain spreading S, followed by colder, clearer, showery weather.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE moderate or fresh, mainly fair; sea slight or moderate. St Georges Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NE moderate; sea slight.

Sun rises: 7.23am Sun sets: 4.08pm
Moon sets: 4.33am Moon rises: 3.34pm
Full Moon November 20

Lighting-up time

London 4.38 pm to 6.54 am
Bristol 4.48 pm to 7.04 am
Edinburgh 4.31 pm to 7.26 am
Manchester 4.39 pm to 7.11 am
Penzance 5.05 pm to 7.11 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	dr	7	45	Guernsey	c	10	50
Birmingham	c	8	46	Inverness	c	8	46
Blackpool	c	8	46	Jersey	c	10	50
Bristol	c	8	46	London	c	9	48
Cardiff	c	9	48	Manchester	c	9	48
Edinburgh	c	7	45	Newcastle	c	8	46
Glasgow	c	7	45	Ronaldsway	c	9	48

London

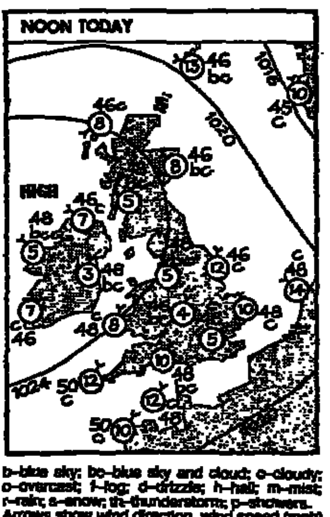
Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 9C (48F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F). Humidity: 6 pm, 82 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.02in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1020.2 millibars, rising

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Newquay 12C (52F); lowest day max: Carlisle 7C (45F); highest rainfall: Leconfield 0.2 in; highest sunshine: Bridlington 3.8 hr.

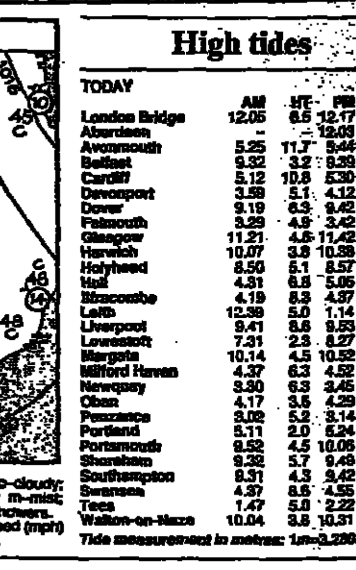
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NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



NOON TODAY

b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. Temperatures fahrenheit.



High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	12.05	6.5	12.17	6.5
Aberdeen	-	-	12.03	4.0
Avonmouth	5.25	11.7	5.44	12.2
Belfast	9.32	3.2	9.39	3.3
Cardiff	5.12	10.8	5.30	11.3
Devonport	3.59	5.1	4.12	5.3
Dover	9.19	6.3	9.42	6.2
Falmouth	3.29	4.9	3.42	5.1
Glasgow	11.21	4.6	11.42	4.7
Harwich	10.07	3.8	10.38	3.9
Holyhead	8.50	5.1	8.57	5.4
Hull	4.31	6.8	5.05	6.8
Ilfracombe	4.19	8.3	4.37	8.5
Leith	12.39	5.0	1.14	5.1
Liverpool	9.41	8.6	9.53	9.0
Lowestoft	7.31	2.3	8.27	2.4
Margate	10.14	4.5	10.52	4.5
Milford Haven	4.37	6.3	4.52	6.6
Newquay	3.30	6.3	3.45	6.6
Oban	4.17	3.6	4.29	4.0
Penzance	3.02	5.2	3.14	5.4
Portland	5.11	2.0	5.24	2.1
Portsmouth	9.52	4.5	10.06	4.4
Shoreham	9.32	5.7	9.48	5.7
Southampton	9.31	4.3	9.42	4.2
Swansea	4.37	8.6	4.55	8.9
Tees	1.47	5.0	2.22	5.1
Walton-on-Naze	10.04	3.8	10.31	4.0

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
Scarboro	2.8	.15	9	48	cloudy	Guernsey	-	-	11	52	cloudy
Bridlington	3.8	.09	10	50	bright	Scilly Isles					
Cromer	2.9	.09	9	48	showers	Newquay	0.8	-	12	54	cloudy
Lowestoft	2.0	.10	10	50	showers	Ilfracombe	-	-	7	45	cloudy
Clacton	2.0	.10	10	50	cloudy	Tenby	-	-	10	50	cloudy
Margate	2.6	.01	10	50	dull	Southport	-	-	8	46	cloudy
Folkestone	1.2	-	10	50	cloudy	Morecambe	-	-	7	45	cloudy
Hastings	0.1	-	10	50	cloudy	Douglas	-	-	9	48	cloudy
Eastbourne	-	-	10	50	dull	London (Cn	-	.01	9	48	showers
Brighton	-	-	09	48	cloudy	B'ham (Airpt)	-	-	8	46	cloudy
Worthing	0.1	-	10	50	cloudy	Bristol (Ctr)	-	-	9	48	cloudy
Littlehmptn	-	-	10	50	cloudy	Cardiff (Ctr)	-	-	9	48	cloudy
Bognor R	0.1	-	09	48	cloudy	Anglesey	-	.02	9	48	rain
Southsea	-	-	10	50	cloudy	B'pool (Airpt)	-	-	8	46	cloudy
Shanklin	-	-	9	48	dull	Manchester	-	-	9	48	cloudy
Bournemouth	0.1	-	10	50	cloudy	Nottingham	0.1	-	9	48	cloudy
Poole	-	-	9	48	cloudy	N'ctl-n-Tyne	0.3	-	9	48	cloudy
Swanage	-	-	9	48	cloudy	Carlisle	-	-	7	45	dull
Weymouth	-	-	9	48	dull	Eskdalemuir	-	-	7	45	dull
Exmouth	-	-	9	48	dull	Prestwick	-	-	8	46	cloudy
Torquay	-	-	10	50	cloudy	Glasgow	-	-	8	46	dull
Falmouth	0.2	-	11	52	dull	Tiree	-	-	10	50	cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; dr drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	13	55	Copenhga	s	2	36	Majorca	f	19	66	Rio de Jan	f	25	77
Akrotiri	s	22	72	Corfu				Malaga	c	19	66	Rome	r	11	52
Alexandria	f	28	82	Dallas*	s	18	64	Malta	s	23	73	Salzburg	s	6	43
Algiers	f	25	77	Dublin	c	10	50	Melbourne	c	13	55	Sao Paulo*	f	25	77
Amsterdam	c	4	39	Dubrovnik	c	14	57	Mexico C*	f	17	63	S Francisco*	r	14	57
Athens				Faro	c	19	66	Miami*	s	23	73	Santiago*	s	27	81
Bahrain	s	25	77	Florence	c	9	48	Milan	f	5	41	Seoul	f	-2	28
Barbados*	f	29	84	Frankfurt	c	5	41	Montreal*	sn	1	34	Singapore	f	31	88
Barcelona	c	14	57	Funchal	f	20	68	Moscow	sn	-6	21	Stockholm			
Beirut	s	26	79	Geneva	s	4	39	Munich	s	4	39	Strasbourg	s	5	41
Belgrade	s	5	41	Gibraltar	r	18	64	Nairobi	f	26	79	Sydney	f	19	66
Berlin	f	4	39	Helsinki	s	-7	19	Naples	f	14	57	Tangier	f	20	68
Bermuda*	s	24	75	Hongkong	s	24	75	New Delhi	s	27	81	Tel Aviv	s	27	81
Biarritz	c	11	52	Innsbruck	s	3	37	New York*	f	25	77	Tenerife	f	25	77
Boulogne	c	8	46	Istanbul				Nice	f	10	50	Tokyo	s	20	68
Bordeaux	s	9	48	Jiddah				Oslo	s	1	34	Toronto*	sn	1	34
Brussels	c	8	46	Jo'burg	f	24	75	Ottawa				Tunis	s	22	72
Budapest	s	6	43	Karachi				Paris	c	8	46	Valencia	c	16	61
Buen Aires*	c	24	75	Las Palmas	c	22	72	Peking	s	8	46	Vancouver*	r	11	52
Cairo	s	28	82	Lisbon	f	16	61	Perth	c	19	66	Venice	c	5	41
Cape Tn	s	22	72	Locarno	c	5	41	Prague	c	2	36	Vienna	s	5	41
C'blanca	c	21	70	L Angeles*	s	18	64	Reykjavik	c	5	41	Warsaw	f	1	34
Chicago*	c	6	49	Luxembg	c	5	41	Rhodes				Washington*	r	7	45
Cologne	c	6	43	Madrid	dr	14	57	Riyadh	s	26	79	Zurich	s	3	37

* denotes Wednesday's figures are latest available



هكذا من الأصل